



Photo: Russell, London.

A. S. Hunt

EGYPT EXPLORATION SOCIETY
THE
OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI
PART XVIII

EDITED WITH TRANSLATIONS AND NOTES

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WITH A PORTRAIT AND FOURTEEN PLATES

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PREFACE

SOME apology is due for the delay in the issue of this Part, which it had been hoped might appear by the beginning of the present year. Various causes, chief among them the general dislocation caused by the outbreak of the war, hindered both the setting up of the copy and the reading of the proofs. It is hoped that members of the Graeco-Roman Branch and the general public will forgive a tardiness due in the main to causes quite outside the Society's control.

Like the majority of the previous Parts, though unlike others, such as Parts XV and XVI, the present instalment is of composite character. Of theological fragments there are only two, but literary fragments are both numerous and important and include known texts as well as lost works. The documents are drawn from the Roman and Byzantine periods alike. Among the former are some remarkable letters, among the latter further gleanings from the papers of the Apion family.

The new literary works (except 2177, the *Acta Alexandrinorum*), as also the fragments of two known plays of Aeschylus, have been edited by Mr. Lobel, of whose skill and learning readers will find ample proof in the pages which follow. For the remainder of the volume the final responsibility was entrusted to Mr. Roberts, who selected the texts to be published, and himself transcribed and annotated many of them. The official and legal deeds of the Roman period, however (2182-2189, 2198, 2199), were prepared for publication by Miss Wegener and merely revised by Mr. Roberts. Owing to the latter's absence on government work the first reading of the proofs of all but the theological fragments and the fragments of new literary works was undertaken by myself, though Mr. Roberts has found time in his leisure hours to read them also and to settle various queries which required reference to the originals. The indices (except those of Subjects and Passages Discussed, which are my own work) were prepared by Miss Barbara Flower.

Readers will probably notice in the portion for which Mr. Lobel is responsible some divergences from the practice hitherto followed.

In elucidation of certain of these and of other matters Mr. Lobel writes as follows:

'In the editing of the "New classical texts" some departures from the practice of previous volumes will be remarked. Introduction and commentary are reduced in scale. No continuous translation is offered. On the other hand, the apparatus criticus has been elaborated with the intention of affording the maximum of guidance in the determination of doubtful letters and (with unimportant exceptions in 2165 and 2167, and excluding 2166, where it was impracticable) every fragment published has been reproduced on one of the twelve plates devoted to the literary papyri (i-xii), for the sanctioning of which readers and editor have equal cause for particular gratitude to the Society. These innovations are partly to be accounted for by the limits of this editor's competence, partly by considerations of what in principle a first edition of a papyrus text should aim at supplying. Another, which it is hoped to continue in subsequent volumes, is the grouping together of many pieces of the same author. This may make a less generally interesting book than one which contains one or two pieces each of a greater number of authors, but it is hard to suppose that it will not increase its usefulness for study. 2165 and 2166 should on this principle have been reserved for vol. xix (which is designed to contain among other things much more Alcaeus and Sappho), but for reasons which need not be given it was necessary in this instance to depart from it. A pointed reminder of the provisional nature of the editor's work is furnished by the *Addenda* (p. 182), which contains a number of improvements discovered too late to incorporate in their proper places.

'Four learned men, Professors Murray, Fraenkel, Pfeiffer and Dodds, read in proof some or all of pp. 4-96 and must here be offered my best thanks for this friendly office. But for their criticisms the faults which remain would be still more numerous.'

From Mr. Lobel and the other editors alike, who are well aware of the exacting nature of the work required, no merely formal thanks are due to the Printer and his staff, who have met all calls with their accustomed patience and skill. Finally special acknowledgements are due to Mrs. Hunt, whose generosity has greatly contributed to making possible the preparation and publication of this Part, and to the British Academy and the Jowett Copyright Trustees for grants towards the expenses of publication.

This is the first Part of the series from the title-page of which the name of Prof. Hunt is lacking. It has therefore seemed appropriate to treat it as, in some sort, a memorial Volume to him and to prefix a portrait, for the loan of which the Committee is indebted to Mrs. Hunt.

H. I. BELL

BRITISH MUSEUM
August, 1940

GENERAL EDITOR OF THE
GRAECO-ROMAN MEMOIRS

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NOTE ON THE METHOD OF PUBLICATION AND LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

THE method followed in this volume resembles in the main that of its predecessors, but there are some differences in the case of the literary texts. Here, throughout, the dots indicating letters unread and, within square brackets, the estimated number of lost letters are printed slightly below the line. In the new literary texts sigma is printed in the form σ . Furthermore, by special wish of Mr. Lobel, the name Oxyrhynchus is in the commentary to these texts spelled without the first h , though the usual spelling is retained elsewhere. The new classical fragments are given, as regards the main pieces, in a dual form, a literal transcript being accompanied by a reconstruction in modern style, and the same procedure is followed in the case of 2178, 2179, fragments of extant works. On the other hand 2177 is printed in modern style except for the retention of the original method of punctuation. In all other literary texts the originals are reproduced except for division of words, capital initials in proper names, and supplements of lacunae. In the new literary works, a correction in the text, *in a hand which appears to be different from the original scribe's*, is indicated by thick type; if the same hand occurs in a marginal or interlinear note, thick type is used there also. Apart from such cases marginal or interlinear entries are printed in small type, thin to indicate the first hand employed in such additions, thick for a second hand. In one case, 2166 (c), where a word occurs which appears to be due to a third hand, it is marked by the use of small capitals. It is hardly necessary to remark that distinctions of this kind are frequently uncertain, as the same scribe may employ hands of different types for the main text and for corrections or scholia.

Non-literary texts are printed in modern form with accentuation and punctuation. Abbreviations and symbols (with occasional exceptions, like $\iota = \epsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$) are resolved; additions and corrections are usually incorporated in the text and recorded in the critical apparatus, where also faults of orthography, &c., are corrected. Iota adscript has been printed where written, otherwise iota subscript is employed. Square brackets [] indicate a lacuna, round brackets () the resolution of a symbol or abbreviation, angular brackets $\langle \rangle$ a mistaken omission in the original, braces { } a superfluous letter or letters, double square brackets [] a deletion. Dots placed within brackets represent approximately the number of letters lost or deleted; dots outside brackets indicate mutilated or otherwise illegible letters. Letters with dots under them are doubtful. In the new literary texts a difference may sometimes be seen between the literal transcript (1) and the reconstruction (2). The principle followed may be thus illustrated: (1)] $\alpha\beta$ [(2)] $\alpha\rho\beta$ [means that ρ cannot be read but is compatible with the traces and not excluded by the context; (1)] $\alpha\rho\beta$ [(2)] $\alpha\rho\beta$ [means that the traces suggest ρ , but the context is indecisive; (1)] $\alpha\rho\beta$ [(2)] $\alpha\rho\beta$ [means

xii METHOD OF PUBLICATION AND LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

that though ρ is not certain as a reading the context makes it reasonably certain that it is correctly read.

Lastly, heavy Arabic numerals refer to Oxyrhynchus papyri printed in this and preceding volumes, ordinary numerals to lines, small Roman numerals to columns.

The abbreviations used in citing papyrological publications are practically those adopted in the *Archiv für Papyrusforschung*. They are, with a few others, as follows:

Acta Appiani = P. Oxy. i. 33 (*Chrest.* i. 20).

Archiv = *Archiv für Papyrusforschung*.

B.G.U. = Aeg. Urkunden aus den K. Museen zu Berlin, griech. Urkunden.

Chrest. i, *Chrest.* ii = L. Mitteis and U. Wilcken, *Grundzüge und Chrestomathie der Papyruskunde*, 1. Band, *Historischer Teil*, 2. Band, *Juristischer Teil*; 2. Hälfte, *Chrestomathie*.

Dikaiomata = Graeca Halensis, *Dikaiomata* (Pap. Hal. 1).

J.E.A. = *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology*.

Mélanges Maspero = *Mémoires de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale*, lxvii, *Mélanges Maspero*.

P. Bad. = Veröffentlichungen aus den badischen Papyrus-Sammlungen. By W. Spiegelberg (Heft 1), Fr. Bilabel and A. Grohmann.

P. Cair. Zen. = Catalogue des Antiquités égyptiennes du Musée du Caire, Zenon Papyri, Vols. I-IV, by C. C. Edgar.

P. *Διηγῆσις* or P. Med. *διηγ.* = *Διηγῆσις* di Poemi di Callimaco, by M. Norsa and G. Vitelli, reprinted as no. 1 in *Papiri della R. Università di Milano*, I, by A. Vogliano.

P. Flor. = *Papiri Fiorentini*, Vols. I and III by G. Vitelli; Vol. II by D. Comparetti.

P. Gen. = *Les Papyrus de Genève*, Vol. I, by J. Nicole.

P. Iand. = *Papyrus Iandanae*, by E. Schäfer and others.

P. Lond. = *Greek Papyrus in the British Museum*, by F. G. Kenyon and H. I. Bell.

P. Med. *διηγ.*; see P. *Διηγῆσις*.

P. Mert. = *Greek Papyrus in the collection of Wilfred Merton* (forthcoming), Vol. I, by H. I. Bell and C. H. Roberts.

P.O. or P. Oxy. = *The Oxyrhynchus Papyrus* (usually referred to by numbers only, in heavy type).

P. Ryl. = *Catalogue of the Greek Papyrus in the John Rylands Library*, Vol. I, by A. S. Hunt; Vol. II, by J. de M. Johnson, V. Martin, and A. S. Hunt; Vol. III, by C. H. Roberts.

P.S.I. = *Papiri della Società Italiana*, by G. Vitelli and others.

P. Strassb. = *Griech. Papyrus der Universitätsbibliothek zu Strassburg*, Vols. I and II, by F. Preisigke.

P. *Stud. Pal.*; see *Stud.*

Preisigke *WB.* = *Wörterbuch der griech. Papyrusurkunden*, by F. Preisigke.

RE. = *Paulys Real-Encyclopädie*: Neue Bearbeitung.

SB. or *S.B.* = *Sammelbuch griechischer Urkunden aus Aegypten*, by F. Preisigke.

Stud. or *P. Stud. Pal.* = *Studien zur Palaeographie und Papyruskunde*, by C. Wessely. Wilcken, *Grundz.*; see *Chrest.* i, *Chrest.* ii.

THEOLOGICAL FRAGMENTS

2157. GALATIANS i.

8.2 × 13.9 cm.

Fourth century.

Fragment of a leaf incomplete on all sides, containing part of Galatians i. The hand is a square, sloping uncial and bears some resemblance to that of the Chester Beatty Ecclesiasticus. Some four lines (not allowing for the title) are missing from the beginning of the verso; a complete page would have contained about 38 lines. The usual contractions of *nomina sacra* are found.

The text is eclectic in character; its closest affinities seem to be with B, but an agreement with DFG against $\aleph\text{AB}\mathfrak{P}^{46}$ in v. 19 is worth noticing. None of the three peculiar readings of the Chester Beatty codex of the Pauline Epistles (\mathfrak{P}^{46}) find support here, nor does it ever agree with \mathfrak{P}^{46} except when the latter is supporting B.

Verso.

	[συν ε]μ[ρ]ε[ι] παντε[ς] αδελφοι ταις]	i. 2
	[ἐκκλη]σιας της [Γαλατίας χα]	3
	[ρις υ]μ[ων] και ειρ[η]ν[η] απο θ[ε]ου π[α]τρ[ος]	
	[και κ]υ[ρι]ου ημων Ι[η]σ[ου] Χ[ρισ]του του δοντος ε]	4
5	[αυτο]ν υπ[ε]ρ των [αμαρτιων]	
	[ημω]ν οπως ε[ξ]ε[λη]θη ημ[α]ς	
	[ε]κ του αιωνος το[υ] ενεστωτος]	
	[πονη]ρου κατ[α] το θελημα]	
	[του θ[ε]ου] και π[α]τρ[ος] ημ[ω]ν ω η]	5
10	[δοξα] εις τους [α]ι[ων]α[ς] των αι[ωνων]	
	[ωνων] αμην) [] →	
	[Θαυμα]ζω οτι ουτως τ[α]ραχεωσ με]	6
	[ταπιθ]εσθε απο του κα[λε]σαντος	
	[υμα]ς εν χαριτι Χ[ρισ]του ε[ι]ς ετερον ε]	
15	υ[α]γγελιον ο ουκ εστιν αλλο ει]	7
	μη τ[ι]νες εισι οι τ[α]ρασσοντες υ]	
	μ[α]ς και θελοντες μ[ε]ταστρε]	
	ψ[α]ι τ[ο] εναγγελιον τ[ου] Χ[ρισ]του αλλα <και>]	8
	[ει η]μεις η αγγελ[ος] ε[ξ] ουνου]	
20	[υμ]ι[ν] εναγγελιζε[ται] παρ ο εμη]	

B

[γγε]λισαμεθα υμ[ιν αναθεμα]
 [εστω] ως προειρηκε[αμιν και αρ]
 [τι παλ]ιν λεγω · ει τ[ις υμας εναγ]
 [γελι]ζεται παρ ο ελ[αβετε ανα]
 25 [θεμα] εστω · αρτι γ[αρ ανθρω] 10

7 The ε of αιωνος is corrected from α 9 After the π the scribe began an α
 15 ουκ: ο corr. from θ

Recto.

26 [κον την εκκλησ]ιαγ [τ]ορ[υ] [θ]υ κ[αι] 13
 9 ll. lost
 [του αποκαλ]ηψ[α]ι τ[ο]ν υ[ι]ον αυ]
 [του εν εμοι] ινα ευαγγελιζω] 16
 [μαι αυτον εν] τοις εθνεσ[ιν εν]
 [θε]ως ου προσανεθεμην [σαρκι]
 40 [κα]ι αματι ουδε απηλθον εις 17
 [Ιεροσολυμ]α προς τους προ ε
 [μου αποστολ]ους αλλα απηλθθ
 [εις Αραβιαν] και παλιν υπεστρ[ε]
 [ψα εις Δαμασ]κον επιτα μετα 18
 45 [ετη τρια αν]ηλ[θ]ον εις τορ[ο] 19
 [σολυμα ιστο]ρησαι Κηφαν [και]
 [επεμεινα] προς αυτον ημ[ε]
 [ρας ιε ετερον δε] των αποστο[λω]
 [ου]κ ειδον [ο]υδε[ν]· [α] ει μη Ιακ[ω]
 50 [βον τον] αδελφον του κυ [α δε] 20

3-4 πατρος και κυριου ημων: so BDFG⁴⁶; πατρος ημων και κυριου NA.

5 υπερ: so N^oB; περι NADFG⁴⁶.

7 αιωνος το[υ] ενεστωτος: so NAB⁴⁶; ενεστωτος αιωνος DFG.

9 This line of only 17 letters is shorter than the average; a short space may have been left after the ημων, as in P⁴⁶.

12 ουτως: ουτω Η.
 14 χαριτι Χριστου: so NAB; om. Χριστου FG⁴⁶; Ιησου Χριστου D. The break ε[υαγγελιον] is abnormal, but it is certain that the ε did not stand at the beginning of l. 15.

19-20 ει ευαγγελιζεται: ευαγγελιζεται is quoted only from K and P (both ninth-century MSS.) and a few minuscules instead of the ευαγγελισθηται of NA or the ευαγγελιζηται of BDFG; both K and P retain εαν and possibly it and not ει should be supplied here. The scribe may have written καν (or κει) as almost certainly there was no room for και in l. 18.

23 The high points here and in l. 25 indicate the beginning and end of the oratio recta.
 24 ελ[αβετε] (by haplography from παρ ο): παρελαβετε cett.
 40 απηλθον: so BDFG; ανηλθον NA; ηλθον P⁴⁶. 42 απηλθον: so NABDFG; απηλθα P⁴⁶.
 44 Ι. επειτα. 46 Κηφαν: so NAB⁴⁶; Πετρον N^oDFG.
 47 Considerations of space make it certain that the unique εμεινα of P⁴⁶ cannot have stood here.
 48 ιε: δεκαπεντε cett.
 49 ο]υδενα: so DFG; om. NAB⁴⁶.

2158. PHILO.

Fr. 1. 4·8 × 4·5 cm.

Third century.

The two small fragments printed below belong to the same codex of Philo as 1173, 1356, and P.S.I. xi. 1207. 1173 and the P.S.I. text together with parts of 1356 (identified by W. G. Waddell in *Études de Papyrologie*, i, pp. 1 seqq.) belong to already known treatises; the present fragments (to judge from the references to *Ιεροσουλια* in the index to Cohn and Wendland's edition), together with some portions of 1356, do not form part of Philo's extant work. They do not appear to connect directly with any of the fragments of 1356; l. 6 of 2158 suggests a connexion with Fol. 11 fr. 1 recto of 1356 (both are in the same sloping, semi-cursive hand, which is one of the three hands found in this codex), but not much stress can be laid on this.

Fr. 1 recto.

· · · · ·
 [ταξιν] ταις ητ.[
]βασιλεια και σ[
]καταριθμ
]το βλ. α. νπερβο[λ
 5]]
]ε και ιεροσουλιας και[
] .πραξεσιν παρακα[
]ν πρω . . .]
 · · · · ·

Fr. 2 recto.

· · · · ·
].ατην.[
]υς και σα[
 20].ημε[
 · · · · ·

Fr. 1 verso.

· · · · ·
]γαι εν ανλυκορ[
 10]ωματαων ισ.[
] .ω το βλαπτον α[
]μ .ωσ ο κρατισ[τος
 ? γυν]αι[[κ]ι αν[.].[.].]αισ ε[
]κες οσα δ[ε] ευξεσθ[αι
 15 ε]ν εξαμενων αγαθ[
 σ]χεδον τον τ[
]γα .[.].]τ[ε]
 · · · · ·

Fr. 2 verso.

· · · · ·
].[
]νται και[
].την ψ[
]ων αδ[
 · · · · ·

NEW CLASSICAL FRAGMENTS

2159. AESCHYLUS, Γλαῦκος πόντιος

The same copyist who wrote P.S.I. 1208-10 and 2160-4, 2178-9 was also responsible for the fragment of Aeschylus' Γλαῦκος πόντιος which follows here. It would appear to be a natural interpretation to take it as part of a speech by Glaucus referring to himself (ll. 8-9) and recounting the 'marvel' of the ἀείζωος πόα, but it would be an idle exercise to try to guess more about these incomplete lines or the version of the story dramatized by Aeschylus.

	]αυταμωρο[	]αυτα μωρο[
	]τινηθυελ[	]τιν η θύελ[λα
	]υπαυρου[	]υ παύρου[
	]νμενιςθι[	]ν μὲν ἔθις[
5	]νδετεστι.[.].ς. σομμ[	]νδετ' ἔστι.[.].ς. ομμ[α
	^	
	]μβνωσωνουδεμαψαν[	ἀ]μβλυώσων οὐδὲ μαψαν[
	]καδειμακαιπερισπερ.[	]κα δεῖμα και περισπερ.[
	]σαγραυλοστεμικαπιχ[	]ς ἀγραυλός τ' εἰμι κάπιχ[ωρι
	]αμιζωτηηδεχαλκιδ.[	θ]αμιζων τῆιδε Χαλκιδ.[
10	]απιουταφυλλονψηλο[	Μεσσ]απίου τ' ἀφυλλον ὑψηλο[
	]ναπι...βο.σιφορ[	]ναπι...βο.σιφορ[
	]ενκατειδονθαυματ[	]εν κατειδον θαῦματ[
	]ἰδα. αμπηναμφικην.[	Εὐβο]ἰδα καμπήν ἀμφὶ Κηνα[ίου Διός
	]νκατατητηντιμβοναθ[	ἀκτῆ]ν κατ' αὐτήν, τύμβον ἀθ[λίου Λίχρα
15	]ντ' απερτεθριππο.[	]ντ' απερ τέθριππον[

³ The top of ρ has been rubbed away ⁵ Right-hand curve of]ο or]ω After εστι either π or τ which must presumably have been followed by [ε], though the space seems scarcely adequate After]ς a small space followed by what looks like the lower half of η from the cross stroke downwards; since this does not scan, I suggest τ against the appearances. π[ε]στις perh. just possible ⁷ ρ unsatisfactory, the tail does not descend below the line The following letter not verifiable ⁸ The right-hand curve of]ο or]ω ¹¹ τ dubious, only two spots of ink one above the other. It is followed by a horizontal line, probably the top of π or a similar letter Of β only the right hand of the lower loop ος possible, but only a trace of the right-hand arm of ν remains ¹³ seq. Aesch. fr. 30 N²

¹⁰ The supplement is due to Professor Fraenkel, who completes the line ὑψηλό[ν λέπας and compares Soph. fr. 299 P. ἀφύλλων πέτραν. On the connexion of the Μεσσάπιον ἕρος with Glaucus see Strabo ix. 405, Pausan. ix. 22, 5 seq.

2160. AESCHYLUS, Γλαῦκος Ποτνιεύς.

The writing of the following fragments, though not precisely the same as that of 2159, 2161-4, 2178-9, and P.S.I. 1208, undoubtedly proceeds from the same hand. It is precisely the same as that of P.S.I. 1210, as I have satisfied myself by means of a photograph kindly supplied by Signorina Norsa, and the prima facie probability that we therefore have here more of the Γλαῦκος Ποτνιεύς is confirmed by the contents. Γλαῦκον is found at fr. 2 ii 10, and a number of expressions, e.g. ἔλκε[. fr. 2 ii 4 (cf. fr. 39 N²), ὀδᾶξ, fr. 3, 3 (and perhaps fr. 2 ii 2), καμπαι[. fr. 2 ii 11,]άγων[. fr. 2 ii 15, and]άγωνος, fr. 3, 8, χαλινο[. fr. 3, 4,]ηλάτην[. fr. 4, 3, well suit the circumstances in which Glaucus, according to one version of his story, lost his life. But the identification does not, so far as I see, enable us to guess more of the course of the action of Aeschylus' play than had been guessed already, except that it now seems possible that the fate of Glaucus was prefigured in a dream or vision, of which the narration by the female character to whom it occurred occupies fragments 1 and 2.

Fr. 1.

εδοξεγαρ[

εχων τε.[

ι...υκυγ[

κ[...].τ.[

5]γγικα[

τρ[.]ανδιπ[

]οι[

. . . .

. . . .

Fr. 2.

Col. i.

Col. ii.

]ν

]

]ν

]

5]

]

]

]

]

]

]νμελαθρων

].[

οδ[.]ξ[

τελο[

ελκε.[

5 ..οιθ[

καγωπ[

× κατιςμαγ.[

παιενκατ[

γυναιτιτη[

10 γλαυκονε[

10]φασματα
]κατανουν
].
]πομενοι
]μεθημει[

Fr. 3.

.
]νονοντα . . [
],τιγαρτολοι . [
],νοδαξδα . [
],χαλεινο . [
 5]εν φερειδε[
],αρ,σπληξας . [
]μησεπρο .]δεδορικ . [
]αγωνοδ . λον[.]εθ[
]ακειεθα[]κ,ροσειπο[
 10],φρονωσκερυνετ[
],η,ωθυτ[.]ριυνπ[.]ο[
]οστατηρ[.]ικνω[.]νο[
]φ[. .]νη[
]ου,υ[
 15]ν . [
].[

Fr. 5.

.
]νκλειαστ[
],ειβιωι
]ξενοις
]σειεται[
 5].[

καμπαις^η[
 καιλοιςθι[
 νικησαρες[
 .[.]δανδροσ[
 15]ν . [.]αγων[
] . . [

Fr. 4.

.
],ικεβη
]αθοικλα[
],ηλατην[
]ειν[

Fr. 6.

.
 σπ[
 θε[
 οι[
 .[

Fr. 7.

αλλουτισε . [.]ροικικω . [
 αλλενθαλα[.]σηδεινοσα . [
 οιοντοχρηματουτε[. .] . . [
 σπωσορειο,των,θα[
 5 ποθενγαρ[
 φυσαιγαρεικ[
 καμοιγεραν[
 ..]δρουσγιχν[
 ..]ουρε[. .] . . [

Fr. 8.

.
],υ[
],ει . [
]ειδεσθλονω[
]ελειονα[
 5],μητανα[
]ξυνμαρτυ[
]εστωγαρημ[
]αλλ[. .] . . καιλ[
],δε . [
 10] [. .] . [
 ν . [
 πλε[
 ουρα[
 15 ναιεισεν[. .] . [
 πιθανασδ . [
 ζηροσαγγελε[

Fr. 1 2 After ν the top left-hand arc of a circular letter, after τ ε the middle part of the left-hand arc of a circular letter: e.g. στεφ[3 Level with the top of ι a short stroke ascending left to right, next at an interval the foot of an upright, then the bottom arc of a circular letter: ισπρος, ισπρις probable 4 The visible ink is what has soaked through the top layer which is lost 6 See on fr. 2 ii 1

Fr. 2 Col. ii This continues fr. 1 downwards and it is possible that ll. 1-2 should be equated with fr. 1 ll. 6-7, thus: $\tau\theta\alpha\upsilon\delta\sigma\pi\iota\sigma\delta\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota$

1 A horizontal stroke on the line, perhaps δ 14], the top arc of a circular letter, ϵ or c more probable than o 16 The top of a circular letter, o or c rather than ϵ , followed by the left-hand upper branch of χ or ν

Fr. 3 3 ν is preceded by a part of a circle, which looks like the right side of o or ω , but the remaining traces do not suit Of δ only the base line α might be ω ; it is followed by the top part of a stroke turning over to the right 4], a spot of ink below the line 6], a cross-bar level with the top of α , γ or perhaps τ Of λ only a trace of the tail 7], the bottom of a circle 8 The ink after δ is perhaps reconcilable with the top part of the first upright and part of the cross-bar of η Or ϵ 9 No traces between α and κ but the surface may have gone; the space suggests $\alpha\kappa$ At an interval after κ the thickened top of an upright, perhaps $\kappa\alpha$ or $\kappa\eta$ Of ϵ only the flattened top, of ι only the tip of the foot 11 On either side of η traces of ink above the level of the letters; η itself might be the cross-bar of γ or τ followed by ι 13], the bottom right-hand corner of o or ω 14 Between ν and ν a stroke descending from left to right, perhaps δ , λ or χ 15], the left-hand top corner of ϵ or c 16 An angle above the line formed by the top of a vertical stroke and a cross-bar going to the right

Fr. 4 3], the upper part of an upright stroke at some distance from η

Fr. 5 2], an upright stroke, ι or possibly ν

Fr. 7 1 ϵ], the lower end of a stroke rising from the line, sloping slightly left to right ω], remains of a slightly curved upright stroke, ν or π 4 Between ν and θ no room for more than ι ; a spot of ink above the left-hand side of θ might be part of a $\tau\eta\mu\alpha$ 9 The last letter was ϵ or c ; it is preceded by the tips of two strokes which may represent μ

Fr. 8 1], traces of what might be the projecting ends of the middle and lower strokes of ϵ 2], the right-hand side of the cross-bar of γ or τ], the lower half of an upright stroke with a slight inclination to the right, to the right of it a trace of ink; perhaps ν or κ 5], the lower left-hand part of a circular letter followed by the extreme tip of a tailed letter descending below the line 9], the bottom of a circular letter

Fr. 1-2 The mention of $\phi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\mu\alpha\tau\alpha$ (fr. 2 i 10), taken up by $\xi\delta\sigma\zeta\epsilon$ (fr. 1, 1), suggests that a dream or vision is being recounted. What is preserved is consistent (or can be made so) with a description of how a charioteer is worried by his horses with their teeth, which was the fate of Glaucus at the funeral games of Pelias. Thus we may read $\epsilon\pi\eta\rho\upsilon\varsigma$ (fr. 1, 3), $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\rho\eta\gamma\gamma\eta$ (the nave of a wheel, fr. 1, 5), $\delta\delta\acute{\alpha}\xi$ (fr. 2 ii 2), $\epsilon\lambda\kappa\epsilon\iota\nu$ (fr. 2 ii 4), $\kappa\alpha\mu\pi\alpha\iota\epsilon\iota$ or $\kappa\alpha\mu\pi\eta\varsigma\epsilon\iota$ (the turning-post, fr. 2 ii 11), $\nu\acute{\iota}\kappa\eta\varsigma$ $\acute{\alpha}\rho\epsilon\varsigma\theta\alpha\iota$ $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\delta\omicron\varsigma$ (fr. 2 ii 13).

Fr. 3 $\delta\delta\acute{\alpha}\xi$, $\chi\alpha\lambda\iota\nu\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\iota$, $\pi\lambda\acute{\eta}\xi\alpha\varsigma$ also belong (or may belong) to the sphere of horse-racing and], $\eta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\nu$ (fr. 4) looks like the end of a word denoting 'charioteer'. $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omega\nu\omicron\varsigma$ (and perhaps $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omega\nu$ in fr. 2 ii 15) will refer to the $\acute{\alpha}\theta\lambda\alpha$ $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\iota$ $\Pi\epsilon\lambda\lambda\alpha\iota$ or one of the events at them.

11 $\theta\upsilon\tau\eta\eta\iota$.

12 $\pi\rho\omicron\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\eta\rho\omega\iota\epsilon\iota\nu$ (θεοῖς).

Fr. 5 It appears to me possible that this fragment should be placed on the right of P.S.I. 1210, fr. 2, but I can suggest no suitable supplements to bridge the gap between them.

Fr. 8 3 seqq. Beginnings of lines.

4 $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota\omega\upsilon$.

5 Possibly $\epsilon\rho\mu\eta$, cf. 17 $Z\eta\eta\delta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\epsilon$.

2161. AESCHYLUS, *Δικτυουλκοί*.

The identification of the source of the two fragments published in P.S.I. 1209 as the *Δικτυουλκοί* of Aeschylus, proposed by the editors and generally accepted, is put beyond doubt by 2161, a third fragment in the same hand containing two extant quotations from that drama. In the larger of the Florentine fragments the chest in which Danae and Perseus are enclosed has been espied and efforts are made to bring it ashore. We must suppose at least one column lost between this and 2161 (shown by the stichometrical letter at col. ii 2 to correspond to lines 765-832 of the complete play), in which they are now on land, and the action proceeds, on the most straightforward though not the only possible reconstruction of it, more or less as follows. A Seriphian in a position of authority—it would be presumed on general grounds Dictys, brother of Polydectes, the king of the island, and this is confirmed by col. ii 1 seq., if the interpretation adopted in the note on those lines is correct—promises Danae protection and honour (i 1-8). Danae replies describing her fears and appealing to Zeus (i 9-21). The chorus, the 'net-haulers' of the title, comments on the child's amusement at their appearance (i 22-34). Dictys expresses his joy at having rescued the castaways and in a lyric consisting mainly of glyconic and pherecratean series comforts the little boy, who has begun to whimper, by a sketch of the future course of his life (ii 1-22). There follows an anapaestic passage in which the chorus prepares to leave the stage in order to press on the marriage between Dictys and Danae, who is eager to be consoled (ii 23-34). But if this was Aeschylus' version of the story it differs in several respects from what is recounted in other places and one needs only reject the identification of the subjects of $\chi\alpha\acute{\iota}\rho\omega$ and $\delta\lambda\omicron\iota\tau\omicron$ at col. ii 1 seq. to make it possible to assign the parts (except that of Danae and the chorus) in other ways.

The view that the *Δικτυουλκοί* was a satyric drama may now be regarded as proved, if it be accepted that in col. i the chorus refers to itself as bald and ruddled. The tone of col. ii 23 seqq. points the same way, even if it could not by itself be regarded as proof. There is, therefore, to be remarked the employment of an unusual proportion of Doric words and forms: $\mu\iota\kappa\kappa\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ twice, $\Phi\acute{\iota}\nu\tau\omega\nu$, $\pi\acute{\alpha}\pi\alpha\varsigma$, $\theta\acute{\omega}\varsigma\theta\alpha\iota$, $\delta\beta\rho\text{-}\acute{\iota}\chi\omicron\upsilon\iota\varsigma$, though it cannot be maintained that these are specifically Peloponnesian and might be argued that they are Sicilian Doric.

Col. i.		Col. i.
]. [.] $\alpha\nu\kappa\alpha\theta\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\epsilon\mu\alpha\rho\tau\upsilon\rho\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$	<i>ΔΙΚΤ.</i>	]. [.] $\alpha\nu$ $\kappa\alpha\iota$ $\theta\epsilon\omicron\delta\varsigma$ $\mu\alpha\rho\tau\acute{\upsilon}\rho\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ (765)
]. $\alpha\nu\tau\iota\kappa\eta\rho\upsilon\varsigma\sigma\omega\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\tau\omega\iota$		]. $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ $\kappa\eta\rho\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma\sigma\omega$ $\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\tau\omega\iota$
] $\pi\alpha\nu\tau\alpha\pi\alpha\varsigma\iota\mu\eta\phi\theta\alpha\rho\eta\varsigma$		] $\pi\alpha\nu\tau\alpha\pi\alpha\varsigma\iota$ $\mu\eta$ $\phi\theta\alpha\rho\eta\varsigma$
]. σ [.] $\kappa\alpha\pi\rho\acute{\omicron}\xi\epsilon\nu\theta\alpha\mu\alpha$		]. σ [.] $\epsilon\alpha$ $\pi\rho\acute{\omicron}\xi\epsilon\nu\theta\acute{\omicron}\nu$ θ' $\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha$
5]. $\sigma\upsilon\mu\epsilon\kappa\alpha\iota\pi\rho\omicron\pi\rho\alpha\kappa\tau\omicron\rho\alpha$		]. $\sigma\upsilon$ $\mu\epsilon$ $\kappa\alpha\iota$ $\pi\rho\omicron\pi\rho\alpha\kappa\tau\omicron\rho\alpha$

	]εμαιανωγερασιαν	]ε μάϊαν ὡς γερασίαν	(770)
	]...ηπιοςπροσφθεγμασιν	]...ηπίος προσφθέγμασιν	
	]...[.].[.]...εφχρονωιμενει	]...[.].[.]...ε ἐν χρόνῳ μενεί.	
	]...αγγενεθλιουθεο.	ΔΑΝ.]...καὶ γενέθλιοι θεοί,	
10	]...αστ.δεμοιπονωντιθεις	]...αὐτὰς μοι πόνων τιθεῖς	
	]...[.]δ.κνω.αλοικμεδωσете	]...[.]δ. κνωδάλοισ με δώσете	(775)
	]...γοικιλύμανθησομαι	]...γοικὶ λυμανθήσομαι	
	]μαλωτος...[.]ζωκακα	αἰχ]μάλωτος ο.ε[.]ζω κακά	
	]...αυγουραχονηραραφομαι	]...αυγυρῶν ἀγχόνην ἄρ' ἄφομαι	
15	]αστε.ο.σασκωλυτηριον	]αστεμονσα κωλυτήριον	
	]ωεμηπονιτισηταισπαλιπ	]ωε μὴ ποντίσει τις αὐτὸ πάλιν	(780)
	]τηρηπατηρδεδοικαγαρ	]της ἢ πατῆρ' δέδοικα γάρ	
	]πεμπαρωγονειδοκειτιμα	]πέμπ' ἄρωγόν, εἰ δοκεῖ, τινα.	
	]ειχεσαιτιαστημειζονος	]εἶχεσ αἰτίας τῆς μεῖζονος	
20	]νδεπασανεξετεισεγω	]ν δὲ πᾶσαν ἐξέτεισ ἐγώ.	
	]εὐτέλεξαπαταντεχει[.]λογον	]εὐτ' ε' ἔλεξα. πάντ' ἔχει[ε] λόγον.	(785)
	]γε.αμιον.οσωρων	ΧΟΡ.]...γελαῖ μου προσορών	
	]...ομικκολιπαρον	]...ὁ μικκὸς λιπαρόν	
	]λτ[.]πρεπτ.νφαλακρον	]λτ[.]πρεπτ.ν φαλακρόν	
25	]εις.παπατισαρεσ	]εις.παπας τις ἄρεσ-	
	]ωε[.]οποικιλονω	]ωε[.]ο ποικιλονω	(790)
]...]...	
	]...λαιμοι	]...λαιμοι	
	]...εμοσ	]...εμοσ	
30	]...ιδερκη	]...ιδερκη	
	]προσθοσφιλησνεοσσοσ	]†προσθοσφιλήσ ὁ νεοσσοσ	(795)
	]ε.κομενος	]ε.κόμενος	
	]σιον	]σιον	
	]υται	]υται	

1 Not γαιαν 2 παντι possible but not verifiable 3 μη not satisfactory, η too broad and not tall enough, and some ink to the right of it not explained 4], the curved base of a letter like ε; [co]ca would suit 5 Before σσ a spot of ink on the line compatible with a horizontal base line, but δ not verifiable 6], a spot of ink on the line, possibly]γε,]χε, not]σε 7], part of a sloping stroke above the line, perhaps slightly curved,]ο possible 10], traces of an upright 12 At the beginning scattered traces, compatible with]ελο 13 If ε is right, a narrow letter must be missing between it and], but perhaps in spite of appearances εε should be read, with no letter missing, and in that case οδ' ἐξω might become possible 14], tip of a tail sloping down to the

line,]λ, &c. 22], some traces level with the top of γ, ηδ]ν not suggested but not excluded 23], the top and bottom of a vertical stroke 24 μ]λτ[ο]πρεπτον perhaps possible, though τρ rather squeezed 30]τρι not satisfactory, though τ followed by a tailed letter seems more probable than]σι 31 θεοφ. may have been meant but was not written, and the same might be said of ποσθοφιλήσ

	Col. ii.	Col. ii.	
	ειμησεχαιρωπ[	<ΔΙΚΤ.> εἰ μή σε χαιρῶ π[
	θ ολοιτοδικτυσκερ[	ὄλοιτο Δίκτυς κερ[	(800)
	τησεμαγρασμ[	τῆσδέ μ' ἄγρασ μ[
	ωφωτωνιθιδε[	ὦ Φίντων, ἴθι δε[ῖ]ρο.	
5	ποπυςμο.[	ποπυςμόε[
	θαρειδητικυνηρ[	θάρεει δὴ τί κυύρη;	
	δ.υρεσπαιδασωμενωσ.[	δεύρ', ἐς παῖδασ ἴωμεν ὡσ.[	(805)
	ιξηπαιδοτροφουσεμα[	ἱξῆι παιδοτρόφουσ ἐμά[ε,	
	ωφιλοσχερασευμενησ[	ὦ φίλος, χέρας εὐμενῆσ,	
10	τερψηδικτυσικ[.]νεβρο[	τέρψη δ' ἱκτις κα[ἱ] νεβρο[ε]	
	υστριχωνοβριχοισ[.]	ύστρίχων τ' ὀβρίχοισ[ε],	(810)
	κομηση.ετριτοσξυν[	κομήσει δὲ τρίτοσ ξύν	
	μητρι[.]ατριτωιδε[	μητρι[καὶ]ατρι τῶιδε,	
	οπαπα[.]παρεξει[	ὁ πάπα[ε] δ[ε] παρέξει	
15	τωμικκω[.]αγελ[.]α[	τῶι μικκῶ[ε] τὰ γελ[οἱ]α	
	καιτροφασανουσουσω.π[	καὶ τροφᾶσ ἀνόουσ, ὅπωσ π[
	αλδωναντοσε...[.]...[	ἀλδων αὐτόσ ἐ...[.]...[	(815)
	χαλανεβροφον[.]ποδ[	χαλαῖ νεβροφόν[.]ποδ[
	μαρπητωνθηρασαγευδ[	μάρπητων θῆρασ ἄνευ δ[
20	θωσθαιμητριπαρεξει[	θῶσθαι μητρι παρέξει	
	]...δεσ.ωντροπονοισιν[	κ]ηδεστων τρόπον οἰσιν	
	]...γτροποσπελατευσεισ	]...γτροποσ πελατεύσεισ.	(820)
	]...ειαφιλοιστειχωμενοσπωσ	ἀλλ' εἶτα, φίλοι, στεῖχόμεν ὅπωσ	
	]...μονορμαινωμενεπειτ.λεοσ	γ]άμιον ὀρμαινώμεν, ἐπει τέλοσ	
25	]...αιροσαναυδοσταδ'επαισει[	καίροσ ἀναυδοσ τὰδ' ἐπαινεῖ	
	]καυτηνδ[.]σορωνυμφην[.]η	καὶ τῆνδ' [ε]σορῶ νύμφην ἢ[δ]η	
	καυπανυβουλομενητη.ημετερασ	πανὺ βουλομένην τῆσ ἡμετέρασ	(825)
	]φιλοττησοσδηγκορεσασθαι	φιλότητοσ ἀδην κορέσασθαι.	
	]καυθαινωμυδενπολυσηραυτη[.]	καὶ θαυμ' οὐδέαν πολὺσ ἦν αὐτῆι	

30	χρονοςονχηρακατανανυφαλος]τειρετονουδου]. . . ωσηβητηνημετεραν ...]ειγανυταινυμφ[.]ονηβηη ...]ειλαμπραιτησα[.]ροδειτης	χρόνος ὄν χήρα κατὰ ναῦν ὑφαλος τείρετο· νῦν δ' οὖν ἐξορρωσ' ἤβην τὴν ἡμετέραν (830) ...]ει γάνυται νυμφ[έ]ον ' [ο]]ου' ...]ειν λαμπραῖς τῆς 'Α[φ]ροδίτης
----	--	--

3 μ[might be α[11 Aesch. fr. 48 N² 17 ε apparently followed by χ or ν, next a rounded letter, ε or ο, then faint traces of the top and bottom of an upright, then the bottom of an upright; after the gap, a spot of ink on the line, the greater part of an upright of which the top has gone, probably ε, and a slightly curved upright most like the first stroke of π or ν 18 The left-hand curve of ο[or ω[20 Aesch. fr. 49 N² 32]εεε mere spots of ink on a single fibre

Col. i 2 παντ[. . . στρατῶι i. q. παντ[δῆμωι, cf. *Eum.* 566-9.

3 παντάπασ[hitherto unknown to tragedy (or poetry at all before Pherecrates in the *Korionnō*, Athen. x, 430c) but to be adduced from old Ionic verse.

5 προπράκτωρ only here. It seems to mean 'champion' but not 'avenger'. προπράκτειν apparently in the sense of exacting something on somebody's behalf at *Choeph.* 834.

7 νηπιός is not excluded by the ink but seems to be so by the sense.

8 Perhaps ὄρκος, πέντε or the like is the subject, but it is not to be recognized in the traces.

14 ἀγγύνην (βράχον) ἀψάσαι, cf. *Od.* xi. 278, *Semon.* i. 18, 'knot the noose', like the English slang, 'kick the bucket'.

17 Perhaps ἀκοί]της ἢ more probably than]τήρη.

19 seq. It is hard to doubt that Danae is here addressing Zeus, and εὖ γὰρ μετείχεσ αἰτίας τῆς μείζονος, τὴν ζημίαν δὲ πᾶσαν ἐξέτεσε' εὖ seems unavoidable, but this is not a correct way to express 'the greater part of the blame was yours'. Zeus did not have a share of the greater part of the blame, he had the greater part of the blame for his share, so that the object of μετείχεσ should be in the accusative. τῆς αἰτίας ἢ μείζων (for which verse, I suppose, might substitute αἰτίας ἢ μείζων, though I find no parallel for such an omission of the article) would be analogous to Plato's τὴν μεγίστην τῆς εὐλαβείας (*Rep.* iii. 416b) as an equivalent of τῆς αἰτίας τὸ μείζον μέρος, and μετείχεσ αἰτίας τὴν μείζονα should have been written, if εἶχεσ αἰτίαν τὴν μείζονα was too simple or imprecise.

22 seqq. Cf. Soph. *Diomysiscus*, in *Lex. Messan. (Rh. Mus.* 47, 411) = fr. 171 Pearson. The choriambic at the ends of 22-6 suggest choriambic dimeters (cf. *Cyclops* 41 seqq.) but these appear not to be Aeschylean and difficulties of supplementation arise in e.g. 24 and 27.

24 Aeschylus uses μιλτόπρεπος of mulberries in fr. 116 N². If correctly read here, it may tell us something we did not know about the satyric chorus. For its 'baldness' see Soph. *Ichn.* 359.

25 Presumably πᾶς τις in spite of col. ii 14, in which case εἰς ὅσα seems most likely to have preceded but is not verifiable.

26 Some case of ποικιλόνατος seems probable, an adjective most often applied to the snake, but also to the roe-deer, of which satyrs are represented as wearing the skin.

Col. ii 1 seq. I take this to mean 'Damme if I am not glad . . .', εὖλοιο Δίετις being equivalent to εὖλοίμην. A fairly close formal parallel is *O.T.* 1360 seqq. (εἰμ' . . . ἔφην . . . ἔλαχ' Οὐδίοπος); at *Aj.* 864 seq. the third person precedes the first (*Αἴας* θροεῖ . . . μυθήσομαι). Aesch. *Suppl.* 177 seq., Soph. *O.T.* 534 seq., *O.C.* 1329 involve the same principle.

2 seq. The 'catch' is Danae and Perseus and since Perseus is directly addressed in verses 4-22 it is a question whether φίλων should not be taken to be a common noun, 'darling', instead of a proper name. But I find no evidence which supports this notion and Phinton seems a suitable name for a satyr, though not attested as such (C. Fränkel, *Satyr- u. Bakchenmamen*).

5 Cf. the παραπιγραφὴ in *Ichn.* 107-8, *Cycl.* 487, *Eum.* 117, &c.

7 Cf. 16, a phalaecian. δ c. [less probable.

11 Aelian implies a reading ὀβρίσειν and it is conceivable that -μικ- is repeated from ὑετρίχων, but a diminutive ending -μικ- is guaranteed by δέσμιος and similar words and by proper names like Ἀμύντιος. Photius is in any case so far from the truth that his evidence does not much reinforce Aelian's.

16 I imagine the sense to be: '(Dad will provide you with jokes) and healthy nurture, so that having brought you up a strong lad when he rests from the hunt you can catch the game and give it your mother for the pot.' But there are difficulties about such a reconstruction. ἐρεῖ does not seem to be a possible reading and the traces at the end of the line suit no word for 'bow' or 'bowstring' that I can think of. Besides, in the circumstances I should rather expect χαλάσει, 'when he has unstrung his bow', i.e. given up hunting, than χαλαί, 'whenever he unstrings', i.e. stays at home for a change.

17 ἄλωσ or ἀλδέω occur in lexical literature as the present participle of ἀλδαίνω and ἀλδήκω, but I should prefer to suppose that what we have here is the aorist participle of ἀλδαίνω (to which it bears the same relation as ἀλθεῖν, Hippoc. ap. Galen. 19, 76, to ἀλθαίνω) not elsewhere attested in the active but used by Nicander (*Alexiph.* 532 ἐναλδόμενον πρασίμα) and Quintus Smyrnaeus (*Posthom.* ix. 475 ἀλδομένη ἀνέμοισι) in the middle.

18 If a letter less had been preserved at the end of the line, it would have been natural to suggest ποσὶν μάρπτων θήρας ἀνευ δορός 'running down the game without spear', but since ποδ[ί] satisfies neither the metre, which requires an iambus, nor usage, which requires the plural (*Il.* xxii. 201, Archil. 59, &c.), ποδ[ός] is to be presumed, with which ἀνευ δορός, though not impossible, is less satisfactory, though Professor Fraenkel compares Pind. *Pyth.* ix. 26 λέοντι . . . παλαίοισιν ἀνευ ἐγγύων.

21 seq. 'Like thy' or 'her kinsmen' (i.e. the Seriphian fishermen, to whom Perseus and Danae become related by Danae's marriage with Dictys) 'whom thou wilt reverently serve'. (πελάγειον (πελάτης ὁ ἀντὶ τροφῶν ἀπηρητων Timaeus, *lex. Plat.* in v.) and ἐντροπος, which seems unavoidable and is to ἐντροπή as πρόδροπος (beside προετρόπαιος) to προετροπή, are both unattested.) But I must confess that if this is the meaning, it seems rather flat.

24 The normal diaeresis after ὀρμαίνω- is neglected as at *A. Suppl.* 625 and similarly *Agam.* 75, 84, &c. ὀρμαίνω is ordinarily used of some mental activity 'deliberate on', 'think of how to do', which is oddly preceded by στείχωμεν ὄσπας.

33 The end of the line has been affected by the recollection of the end of 26.

34 Perhaps δα[ε]ίν.

2162. AESCHYLUS, *Θεωροὶ ἢ Ἰσθμιασταί?*

The following fragments, being in the same hand as the *Νιόβη*, *Δικτυολλοί* and other pieces by Aeschylus, published in P.S.I. xi and this volume, are prima facie Aeschylean and if Aeschylean may reasonably be conjectured to belong to the play entitled *Θεωροὶ ἢ Ἰσθμιασταί*. If that was a satyric drama—and Athenaeus quotes from it a line which implies that a *σχῆμα ἀρχήσεως σατυρικόν* occurred in it—the envoys to the Isthmia of the title will have been the chorus of satyrs itself. In our fragments, of which it will be recognized that both the general tone and certain details of diction and metre are more in keeping with a satyr play than a tragedy, a body of persons is found approaching a temple of Poseidon with votive offerings and is presently joined by another character who scolds them, a theme which recurs, for hankering after Isthmian contests to the neglect of their proper business which is dancing.

But the identification is of little practical importance for the interpretation of the papyrus, since the action of the *Θεωροὶ* is completely unknown. Whether or not the speaker of fr. 1 (a), col. i 23 seq. is the same as the speaker of fr. 2 (a), col. ii 1-6, there is no reasonable doubt that the target of their criticism is the same character, which, as it can be referred to both in the plural and the singular number, is naturally taken to be the chorus, though if there were a character in the play who stood to the chorus in the same relation as, for example, Silenus to the chorus of the *Ichneutae*, it might not in every instance be possible to distinguish which of the two was being addressed. Since in fr. 1 (a), col. i this character is outside the temple of Poseidon whereas in fr. 2 (a), col. ii, it appears to have taken refuge within it, we must infer that fr. 1 (a) precedes fr. 2 (a), but whether fr. 2 (a), col. i, forms the top part of fr. 1 (a), col. ii, cannot be determined. It is not suggested by the appearance of the papyrus and there is no obvious connexion between the end of fr. 1 (a), col. ii, and the beginning of fr. 2 (a), col. ii, but I cannot say that the possibility is to be excluded. The course of the action is more or less as follows: A body of persons is approaching the temple of Poseidon at the Isthmus, carrying votive offerings which consist of likenesses of themselves, statuettes (implied by τὸ Δαίδαλου μίμημα) and painted πίνακες (implied by καλλιγράπτον εὐχάν, ἐπιπασσάλευε).¹ They are presently found here by a person, who stands towards them in a position of authority or at any rate of whose bounty they live, who rates them for forgetting the proverb that bids the cobbler stick to his last. If the chorus consists of satyrs, we might recognize Dionysus, in whose mouth the reference to ivy would be specially appropriate. There is too little left of fr. 1 (a), col. ii, and fr. 2 (a), col. i, and their contexts to make it profitable to speculate who is defending himself against charges of effeminacy and whose is the 'rude lodging' spoken of, but in fr. 2 (a), col. ii, reproaches of the same tenor as in fr. 1 (a), col. i

¹ Professor Fraenkel is strongly of the opinion that only one object is in question, namely, satyr-masks, and that the fixing of these to the temple has reference to the fact that such masks are actually found as 'antefixes' covering the ends of the roofing tiles.

23 seqq. are continuing, ending with a threat of punishment, to which the reply is made that the threatened party will not leave the asylum of the shrine. Hereupon, a new speaker comes on the scene, who offers the angry man—in return for a passage?—some object made with adze and anvil, an offer he at first refuses but when accompanied by a promise to join in visiting the Isthmia, a promise one would have thought unapt to mollify one who has so recently inveighed against the Isthmia, he seems disposed to accept.

But I do not conceal from myself that there is much that has not been brought satisfactorily into the picture.

Fr. I (a). Col. i.

ορωντες, ικου[.]ουκατανθρωπους[
 οπηδαν[.]δησπαντα.σουταδ' ευσεβη[
 ηκαρτοφειλωτωνδεσπροφρωνγαρει
 ακουεδηπασσυγαθειθ, λειδ[.].
 5 αθρησονειπ[.].[]
 ειδωλονειναιτροντεμημορφηπλεον
 τοδαιδαλουμ, [.]ημαφω, ησδειμονον
 ταδ[.].ει.
 ορα, [.]ωρ, []
 10 χωρειμαλα
 ευκταιακοσμοντατ[.]., ωιθεωιφερω
 καλλιγραπ, ονευχαν
 τημητριτημηπραγματανπαρασχεθου
 ιδουσαγαρν, ., νσαφωσ
 15 τρεποιταναξιαζοιτοθωσ
 , οκουσεμειναιτονεξ
 εθ, εψηε, ., υτωσεμφερησοδεστω[
 ειαδησκοπειτεδεωμπαποντιουσεισιχθο[
 καπιπασαλευε, αστοστηκ[.].λησιμορφησ, []
 20 αγγελονκηρικ' [.]ναυδονεμπορονκωλυτορ[
 [.]επιςχησεικελευθουτουξενο[.].φ, []
 χαιραναξχαιρωποσειδονεπιτροπο[.]. []
 εμελλονερησειαρ' υμασωγαθο[
 ουτουτερωσουδηλοσθηδοιοτο[
 25 αυ[.]., ελευθοστανταμοιπροσειν[
], ρωντατουσδεπλησ[.]., οσφ[]
], αυτακαισαφωσγηγειτομο[
], τα, δω[.].μη, [.]δωιπατ[]
 .. φημιουρακαιβραχεατα[.]. [.]...α
 30 ωσεξετριβεσισθμαστικη[.]. [.]...ν
 κουκημελησασαλλεγυμνασ[.]. [.]...λωσ
 ειδουνεσωζουτηρηπαιαπαρο[.]. [.]...
 τουρηχημαμαλλονεικοσνησε, [.]...ειν
 ευδιεθμαζεισκατροπουσκαι[.]. [.]...θω, []

Fr. I (b).

[.]... []
]τιτοι[]
]σ, λευ, []
]υδαμωσ[]
 5]χυπωσκ, []
]οσσαδημη[]
], αυν, []
]καλλο, []
]ισφι, []
 10], ουκε[]
]ρωντ[]
]... []

Col. ii.

], ου[]
]ντο[]
 [.]...δηδ, []
 σακεικαλυπασ[.]. [.]ειν[]
 σπειρεισδεμυθοντ[.]., δε, []
 καιρηματιζεισειεμ, κτρ, ... []
 ωσουδνεμιτηνησιδηριτι[]
 γυννισδαναλκισουδνεμι, []
 καιννταδαλλακαιποταμ, []
 εχθισταπαντωντω[]

Fr. I (a). Col. i.

ορωντες εικου[.] ου κατ' ανθρωπους[]
 σπη δ' αν ε[ρ]δησις, παντα σοι ταδ' ευσεβη,
 — η καρτ' οφειλω τωνδε σοι, προφρων γαρ ει.
 — ακουε δη πασ σιγαθειθ, λειδ[.]. []
 5 αθρησονειπ[.]. []
 ειδωλον ειναι τουτ' εμη μορφη πλεον
 το Δαιδαλον μ[ε] [ε]μημα φωνησ δει μονον.
 ταδ[.].ει.
 ορα, [.]ωρ, []
 10 χωρει μαλα.
 — ευκταια κοσμον ταυτ[α] τωι θεωι φερω,
 καλλιγραπτον ευχαν.
 — τηι μητρι τημηιπραγματ' αν παρασχεθου
 ιδουσα γαρ νη αν σαφωσ
 15 τρεποιτ' αν ταξιαζοιτο θ' ωσ
 δοκουσ' εμ' ειναι, τον εξ-
 εθρεψεν, ουτωσ εμφερησ οδ' εστιν.
 εια δη σκοπειτε δωμαποντιουσεισιχθο[νοσ
 καπιπασαλευ' εκαστοσ τησ κ[α]λησ μορφησ[]
 20 αγγελον, κηρικ' [α]ναυδον, εμπορον κωλυτορ[α,
 [.]επιςχησει κελευθου τουσ ξενο[υ]σ φ, []
 χαιρ' αναξ χαιρ' ω Ποσειδονεπιτροπο[.]. []
 — εμελλον ευρησειν αρ' υμασ, ωγαθο[ι].
 ουτουτερωσ, ου, δηλοσ ησθ' οδοιορων.
 25 αυ[τη] κελευθοσ ταυτα μοι προσενεπει
], ρωντα τουσδε πλησ[ε]σφ[]
], αυτα και σαφωσ ηγειτο μοι
], τα, δω[.].μη, [.]δωιπατ[]
 .. ων μούρα και βραχεια τρ[.]. [.]...α,
 30 ωσ εξετριβεσ Ιθημαστικη[.]. [.]...ν
 κουκ ημελησασ αλλ' εγυμνασ[ου] κα[λ]ωσ.
 ει δ' οδν εωζου την παλαι παρο[μια]ν,
 τουρηχημα μαλλον εικοσ ην σε, [.]...ειν.
 ευ δ' ιθημαζεισ και τροπουσ και[νο]σ μ[α]θων

Col. ii.

], ου[]
]ντο[]
 [.]...δηδ, []
 σακει καλυπασ [.]...ειν[]
 σπειρεισ δε μυθον τ[ο]νδε, []
 και ρηματιζεισ εις εμ' εκτρ, []
 ωσ ουδεν ειμι την σιδηριτιν
 γυννισ δ' αναλκισ ουδνεμι, []
 και νυν ταδ' αλλα και ποταμ[ι]
 εχθιστα παντων τω[]

35 βραχ[ε]ί[ρ]υ[ν] ἄ]κεεις, χρήματα φθείρωνεμά πλυνεστεμαυτον[
 κτεα[]εταυτεπ.ρανω'πωνω] εφηναγειρωπλ[

Fr. 2 (a).

	Col. i.	Col. ii.	
	[...][ρ]κονεστισο[.]κα[...].ογειν	κουδειςπαλαιωνουδετωννεωτερω[
	]κακωσολοικαιτ.ε.....ε	εκωναπεστιτιωνδεδιστοιχω[
	]α...ηισοιπρ...[]...νε...ν	ενδισθημαζεισκαπιτυνοσεστ[
	[...][ρ]νοντωσῆ.[	καλλοικικισσονδρῆδ[.]μουτιμη[
5	]ογλονητριδουλ[	ταυτωνδακρυσεισουκαπνω[
	]αξδικα[...][φ[.]θενα[...].[...].	παρονταδεγνουσούχοραμιστα[
	]ωιτεκ[...].καικακαιδ[...].α.λίαις	αλλουποτέξειμε[	Fr. 2 (b).
	]ειπαλαιο.τορδενουκτ...[...].	τουιερουκαιτιμοι[
	]δεπ[...].[.]ασπρλυπ[.]δρ[]..	ταυταπειλειςε.[]εμπε[
10	]υγων[...].[.]ατρῶδ[...].[	ισθημοναντε[]νευ[
	]οτεραπαθωντιδε[]θυρ[	ποσειδανοδο[]ξε[
	]υπολλαδρασαω[]υδαλλοισταντ[	...[...].]ακαιναταναμα[
	]αθαρωνλεξ[]εγω[...].]οικουνοχημα[	απο[...].]παρνοουκακμ[
15	]...[...].]ε[...].[]ν[...].	τουτ[...].]πρωτονεστισοιτ[...].]ν[...].]α[...].]ν	
		εμοιμενουχιτωνφιλωννιμοντιμη[
		μηπαπειτεμηδονρειθοσουνεκωγαθε	
		τιδηγανουσθαιτουτοκαιτιχρησομαι	
20	η]περμεθειλ[...].]ντεχνηνταυτ[...].]πρε[...].	τιδαντιποιειν[...].]τιπλουνημου[...].]ανδαν[
		ξυνησθημαζειν[...].]εμμελεστατ.ν	
		φερω[]εμβησεται	
		επις[]βαδηνηελ.ς	
		]φ.ρωνεσφυρα	
25	..]ει[]εμ[	..]εμ[]εμ[
	..]ε[]ε[	..]ε[]ε[

35 βραχ[ε]ί[ρ]υ[ν] ἄ]κεεις, χρήματα φθείρωνεμά πλύνεις τ' ἐμ' αὐτόν[
 κτεα[]ε ταυτ' ἐπ.ρανωι πόνων ἐφ' ἦν ἀγειρω πλ[

Fr. 2 (a).

	Col. i.	Col. ii.
	[...][ρ]κον ἐστι σο[.] κα[...].]φρονεῖν	κουδεις παλαιων ουδε των νεωτερω[ν
	]κακως ὄλοιο και τ.ε.....ε	εκων απεστι τωνδε δικτοιχω[ν
	]α...ηι σοι πρ...[]...νε...ν	ενδ' ισθημαζεισ και πιτυνοσ εστ[ε]μμενος
	[...][ρ]νοντωσῆ.[	κλαδοικι κισσοδ' οδδ[α]μοδ τιμη[
5	]ουλον η τριδουλ[ο	ταυτ' οδν δακρυσεισ ου καπνωι
	]αξ δικα[...].]ω[.]θενα[...].[...].	παροντα δε εγγυς ουχ οραϊσ τα[
	]ωι τε κοί[τ]ωι και κακαϊσ δ[υ]ε]αυλῆαις —	αλλ' οσποτ' εξειμ' ε[
	]ει παλαιο. τουδ' ενοικτ...[...].	τουδ' ιερου και τι μοι[
	]δεπ[...].[.]ασ πρλυπ[.]δρ[]..	ταυτ' απειλεις ε.[
10	]εγυων[...].[.]ατρῶδ[...].[	"Ισθημον αντε[
	]οτερα παθων τι δε[]ποσειδανοδο[	Ποσειδανοδο[
	]υπολλαδρασαω[]υδαλλοισταντ[	ενδ' αλλοισ ταυτ[
	]α θαρων λεξ[]...[...].]α καινα ταυταμα[
	τ]ωι ιερωι μεν[]εγω[...].]ω σοι νεοχημα[
15	]...[...].]ε[...].[]ν[...].	απο [κε]παρνον και κμ[ονος
		τουτ[...].] πρωτον εστι σοι τ[...].]ν[...].]α[...].]ν
		— εμοι μεν ουχι των φιλων νειμον τινη.
		— μη απειτε μηδ' ορνηθοσ ουνεκ', ωγαθε,
		— τι δη γανουσθαι τουτο; και τι χρησομαι;
20	η]περ μεθειλ[εσ τη]ν τεχνην ταυτη[ι]ν πρεπ[...].	— ηνπερ μεθειλ[εσ τη]ν τεχνην ταυτη[ι]ν πρεπ[...].
		— τι δ' αντιποιειν [...].]τιπλουνη μου[...].]ανδαν[ει];
		— ξυνησθημαζειν [...].]εμμελεστατον.
		— φερω[]εμβησεται.
		— επις[]βαδηνηελ.ς
25	..]ει[]εμ[	..]εμ[]εμ[
	..]ε[]ε[	..]ε[]ε[

Fr. 1 (a) Col. i 1 Only part of the bottom arc of ε is left but οίκου[ε] appears to be improbable
 2 The space would appear more suitable to ε[ι]δῆς 4 θελ perhaps possible but not satisfactory
], two spots of ink in the position of the ends of the arc of ε or ε 5], the bottom and the top
 of letters containing arcs, the second θ or ο but not ε or ε 8 At an interval after ε the top part
 of an upright 9 α], middle of the left-hand arc of c or a like letter. χ]ωρε[ε] is a natural way of
 combining the traces, but ω might be taken as parts of ατ or μρ and all that is left of ε[ε] is the left-
 hand curve; π]ατρ[ε] improbable,]μρρ[ε] a possible reading 21 Of the first letter only traces of
 a curved base remain, of the third the right-hand end of a high cross-bar or branch; ο[ε]γ, ο[ε]τ
 possible, but not verifiable. After φ the top part of a stroke turning over to the right, perhaps
 ρ or ο 22 Or πω[ε] The last letter resembles φ, the remains consisting of the top left-hand arc of
 a circle with an upright ascending from it, but there is no sign of the cutting of the circle by the
 upright 26], top of a letter like ο 28], upper part of an upright with a clubbed top, perhaps
 right-hand stroke of]η Of μη only the bases are left; they are followed by the lower part of an upright
 and a spot on the line consistent with e.g. τ or τρ 29 At the beginning very slight traces on the
 line, suggesting the base of a rounded letter, followed by the tail of a letter descending a little below
 the line; ρρ would suit 35 ρ only traces on a single loose fibre 36 There seems to be room
 between π and ρ for only one letter and the ink looks like κ; neither πικρ nor πηρ suggested

Fr. 1 (b) Apparently part of fr. 1 (a), col. ii 1], the tail of φ or ψ 3 ελευθ probable,
 but ε and θ might be other circular letters 4 ο]δδ 5], a spot level with the top of χ, possibly
 the right-hand tip of a cross-bar, e.g., πα]χχυ], perhaps the top of α 6 Of μ only the tip of the
 left-hand tail 7], top of φ or ψ 8], a trace which would suit the top left-hand arc of c or
 the like 9], a spot level with the top of ε which would suit λ 12 A high cross-bar and the tops
 of two strokes which meet it, not apparently]π[

Fr. 1 (a) Col. ii 1-24 lost except for what is preserved in fr. 1 (b), if that is correctly assigned
 to the right-hand side of this column on the strength of its appearance back and front 27 Of the
 first letter there remains a curved base consistent with ε and like letters], the right-hand tip of
 δ or λ; this is followed by the lower half of an upright and this, at an interval, by what looks like the
 lower half of an irregularly made κ but is perhaps part of α 30 Of εε there remains only the
 bottom left-hand part of the arc of ε and the end of the tail of κ τρ is followed by the left-hand arc
 of ε or ο and this by the middle part of a stroke consistent with the first upright of π 32 If μ,
 there are traces of the next letter and μι.] should be written, but μα, μρ] more probable

Fr. 2 (a) Col. i 1 Between κα and φ there seems to be more than enough room for [τα] or [κο]
 but too little for [κωε] or [λωε], [μωε] would fit 2 τ]ε or τρ], then traces suiting ρ or ρ; the third
 or fourth letter from the end may, to judge from the flattened curve of its top, have been ε or c
 3 Before η the lower part of a stroke descending from left to right, perhaps κ, χ, or λ After ηρ traces
 of tops of letters including cross-bars as of τ or the like με]ν? 4], perhaps the right-hand
 bottom angle of ν After η the left end of a cross-bar, probably τ or π 6 Possibly ακ Or]ο[
 8 Between ρ and τ traces of ink perhaps compatible with ν After κτ the left-hand arc of a circle
 9], right-hand arc of ο or ω], a spot of ink above the level of the line 10], a spot on the
 line followed by a vertical stroke; may belong to different letters Of α only the tip of the tail
 13], a vertical stroke, ε or the second upright of ν The bottom of λ is lost, δ possible 15],
 the top of a circular letter with a dot above to the right 16 Or τ], ψ[

Fr. 2 (a) Col. ii 8 Bare traces of the upper part of ι[, other letters with an upright at the
 beginning, such as ν, would also suit 9 ε followed by the tops of two strokes apparently sloping
 towards each other, hardly η[, perhaps χ[14], a trace consistent with the top right-hand curve
 of ρ, [φε]ο would suit There is no sign that ο as well as ε was cancelled 16 α is preceded by a
 spot of ink in the position of the right-hand end of a cross-bar; if τα or τα written, no other letter is
 lost α is followed by the lower half of an upright and this by a spot on the line 22 There seems
 scarcely room for ο between τ and ν 24 Only the left-hand arc of ε[, letters like ο are also possible
 Between λ and c a rather high dot, perhaps the right-hand shoulder of η, but not particularly sug-
 gesting it

Fr. 2 (b) The appearance of this fragment makes it probable that it comes from the right-
 hand side of fr. 2 (a), col. ii

Fr. 1 (a) Col. i 2 ερ]ον ερη]ε δ]η] τοι νόος επ]λετο Π. 22. 185. και ταυ]τα μούε]ριν ε]υεβ]η. . . ; *Choeph.* 122.

3 τ]ώνδε can hardly be partitive, but the nearest parallel I find to δ]φείλω] και τ]ώνδε 'I am in your
 debt for this', for which δ]φείλω] και χά]ριν τ]ώνδε would be the natural expression, is το]σ δ]ώδεκα μ]νά
 Πα]λαι (δ]φείλω]; *Clouds* 22.

5 seqq. One might expect either 'Look, speech alone is wanting for this image to be exactly
 like me' or 'Look whether it is possible for this image to be more like me; speech alone is wanting'.
 But apparently (though I can recognize no word for 'like' at the end of 5) something resembling
 'Look whether, for this image to be more like me, speech alone is wanting' was written. For the
 construction cf. A. *Suppl.* 407.

7 τ]ὸ Δα]ιδάλο]ν μ]ίμη]μα (which may be taken as in apposition to ε]ιδάλο]ν το]ύτο, though it might be
 the object of δ]ε[ε] without affecting the sense) presumably means 'a likeness made by' or 'in the
 style of Daedalus'. Speech was sometimes attributed to his figures, as by Euripides, *Hec.* 838, and
 the writers quoted by the scholiast *ad loc.*

11 ε]νκα]τὰ 'votive offerings' is attested by A. *Suppl.* 631, but parallels to ε]νχ]ή, 'the payment of
 a vow' and in particular 'the concrete object by means of which a vow is paid', are late, *CIG.* 2663,
SIG. 1142, *IG.* xiv. 995. Cf. ε]νχ]ολή, *Naukratis*, ii. 776-7.

13 The πα]ράγραφ]ος can hardly be in its right place. What puts the speaker's mother in a stew
 is the startling resemblance between him and the effigy.

15 The line seems metrically unacceptable in its context, and no division of the letters ανα]ξια]ζο]ιτο
 produces reasonable words. ἀνα]ξ ἀ]ζο]ιτο or simply ἀν] ἀ]ζο]ιτο afford a sense but are not suggested as
 likely to be what was written. Professor Fraenkel suggests ἀ]πώ]ζο]ιτο, the corruption having been
 caused by confusion with a v.l. δε]ξιο]ζο]ιτο.

20 The change of ἀνα]υδο]ν, which is a favourite conceit (add 2161 col. ii 25 to the extant
 examples), to ἀνα]υλο]ν seems so pointless that I am led to fear that the point is being missed.

There seems to be some relation intended between κα]λύ]τορα and ἐ]πιε]χ]ής. What ἐ]μπο]ρον means
 in this connexion I do not see; ἐ]μπ]όρων ε]ζ]. Fraenkel, Dodds.

24 One would expect ο]ύτοι ἐ]τέ]ρωσε to form ο]υθ]ο]ύτ]ρωσε (cf. δ]θού]νεκα), but no other way of inter-
 preting the letters is satisfactory: 'I thought I should find you. It was clear you were travelling
 in this direction and no other. The road itself tells me this' (but I find no parallel for such a presumed
 equivalence of προ]ε]νέ]πω to ἐ]νέ]πω. *Agam.* 323 'say', not 'tell'). The reference to tracks is perhaps
 also to be recognized in lines 27 and 29.

32 That is: ἐ]ρδοι] τις ἦν ἑ]κατος ε]ίδει] τέ]χνη]ν.

36 Could ἐ]πη]ράνω]ι π]όνων, 'helper in (your) labours', have been meant?

Fr. 1 (a) Col. ii 31 Perhaps τέ]χνη]ν, cf. Hesych. in ν, where, however, the reference is to
 Eupolis, Τα]ξια]ρχοι, as Pollux vii. 106 shows.

32. γ]όνος of Dionysus in fr. 61 N².

Fr. 2 (a) Col. i On the relation of these lines, which are prima facie iambic trimeters wanting
 0-2 syllables at the beginning, to fr. 1 (a), col. ii, see the introduction.

9 If η]ρρη]σ[ο]δ]δ[ε], presumably an adjective, the noun having π]ουλο]- in Attic.

Fr. 2 (a) Col. ii 1 seqq. *Bacchae* 204 seqq. may illustrate the bearing of these verses.

2 διε]πτο]λ[ω]ν χο]ρών? They neglect their dancing here as at fr. 1 (a), col. i 33.

3 For π]ίνος as the Isthmian crown see Plut. *Symp.* v. 3.

4 κ]άλλοι]σι seems to have no place here. If κ]άλλοι]σι is right, ἐ]στ[ε]μμέ]νος seems unavoidable, though
 the parallelism with fr. 1 (a), col. i 34, where και] is the conjunction, is then sacrificed. π]υμ]ή]ν νέ]μαι]ς,
 cf. *Eumen.* 624, would suit

5 'You will rue this conduct with genuine tears', cf. *Peace* 610 ὄστε τῶι καρῶι πάντα Ἑλλήνας δακρῦσαι. It may not be necessary to infer that on some other occasion the persons addressed had filled their eyes with smoke, but there would be more point in the expression, if it were so. Another possibility is to put a full stop at δακρῦσαι and supplement οὐ καρῶι by some word meaning 'signalled' (cf. *Agam.* 497), so that the meaning would be 'You don't see the trouble you're going to get into when it's on you, not merely on the horizon'.

15 The speaker appears to be offering something, but what is made with adze, used for rough-hewing wood or stone, and anvil, used for beating metal?

16 There is no room for the requisite trochee; τὸ πρῶτον . . . τῶν seems to be required.

18 μὴ ἀπειπε, see Goodwin, *M. and T.*, § 260. ἀπειπεῖν cum inf. 'refuse to do' is late, but the sense of ἀναίνεσθαι is extracted from ἀπειπεῖν without difficulty. ὄρυθος οὐνεκ', cf. Plato, *Menex.* 249b, οἰωνοῦ χάριν 'for luck'.

19 'Why am I not to refuse to be delighted with this?' but the letters might also be divided τί δή; γανοῦσθαι τοῦτο; or τί δ'; ἢ γανοῦσθαι τοῦτο; with slight variations in the sense.

20 Perhaps πρέπ[ε or [εῖν ' (to) show your pre-eminence in the art you have acquired'.

21 At first sight μ' οὐ[χ] ἀνδάν[ε]; seems the natural construction to put on the letters, but to judge by the next line the negative is embarrassing. The question seems to be: 'What is it agreed that you do for me in return for' whatever it is?' The answer: 'That I be a good comrade to you at the Isthmian games . . .' At a guess, therefore, τί δ' ἀντιποιεῖν[δόν]τι πλοῦν μοῦ[φ]ανδάν[ε]; suggested by the same speaker's next line: 'I accept . . . will go aboard.'

2163. AESCHYLUS, *Μυρμιδόνες*.

The copy of the *Myrmidons* from which the miserable fragments here published derive may be taken with certainty to have been written by the same scribe who was responsible for 2159-62, 2164, 2178-9, and P.S.I. 1208-10, but it is again to be observed that the appearance of the writing is not exactly the same as in any of those MSS., and one must in this instance go further and say that there are at least as great differences of appearance between different groups of these fragments ascribed to the *Myrmidons* as there are between some of the MSS. of different plays. Fr. 1 is shown to come from the beginning of the *Myrmidons* by a partial coincidence with an ancient citation, fr. 8 by its contents. The ascription of the remainder is an assumption based on no more than their resemblance to these two and one another and the fact that they were found together.

Fr. 1.

.	.	.	1a	(τάδε μὲν λεύσσεις, φαίδιμ' Ἀχιλλεῦ,)
.	.	.	1b	δορι[υμάντους Δαναῶν μόχθους,
.	.	.		οὐκ ἐν π[ροπιν εἶσω
.	.	.		κλισία[
.	.	.		οὔνε[
5	.	.	5	δητ[.
	.	.		ηρ[.
	.	.		του[.
.

Fr. 2.

.

.

.

].[

]ωλει[

]κοσα[

] [

.

.

.

Fr. 3.

.

.

.

].[

]εν[.

].[

.

.

.

Fr. 4.

Col. i.	Col. ii.
]ν.[.]φησομεν	[
]ερωικακανδριαι	.[
]α,αισατερδικης	..[
]αινεσω	στεν[
5]ησχεας[	επρ[
]μερρς	αβλ[
]α	θ..[
]ην[	.

Fr. 5.

.
 .
]διο[
]...[
]μμα.[
]δον[
 5]λλο[
]η[

Fr. 6.

.
 .
]..[
]πρα.[
]κρο[
]ρ.[

Fr. 7.

.
 .
]..[
]υδ[
]ν[

Fr. 8.

]εδ'ανοητον
]διαφορας
]ασεις
]ναναξαχιλλευ
 5]λλαγαμηπροδωες[
]φιστωνος
]γγυνταιμελα[
]νφρασαι.ελ[
]μεδ.[
 10]ορτ.[

Fr. 9.

.
 .
 .
]ν
]
]πτως
]ον
 5]τις
]ρς
]...[

Fr. 10.

.
 .
 .
]τελο[
]καιπροπ.[

Fr. 11.

.
 .
 .
]...[
]ουκεχωσο[
]αασηνιαγ[
]πρασσ'οπη[
 5]εμωνφρε[
]δυστομωνλ[
]εν[.]στ.μ[
]αξιωτ[

Fr. 1 1 seqq. Aesch. fr. 131 N² 5 .[, curved top of a letter, ο possible 6 .[, an upright stroke, ε probable

Fr. 2 1 The feet of an upright and a hooked stroke, possibly η[2 .[, the top left-hand part of a circular letter, perhaps ρ[3 The papyrus below this is blank, so it may be the last line of a column

Fr. 4 Col. i 3 καις or χαις seems probable 5 Perhaps]ρς or]φ Col. ii 2 A circular letter 3 The top arc of a circular letter with a blot on it followed by a nearly horizontal stroke on the line

Fr. 5 2].δης[or]λφ[and the like are possible 3 Perhaps]ρ .[, the left-hand arc of a letter like c

Fr. 6 2 .[, the left-hand end of a cross-bar level with the tops of the letters, η[, τ[, or the like 4 The left-hand side of a circular letter, η[or the like

Fr. 7 2]., the tail of a letter like μ or c

Fr. 8 3], a trace of the right-hand arc of a circle level with the top of α,]θ or]ρ possible 4], right-hand arc of ο or ω 8 Perhaps βε 10 ω possible

Fr. 9 5], right-hand arc of ο or ω 6], a small loop on the line

Fr. 10 2], a vertical stroke], the bottom left-hand quadrant of a circular letter

Fr. 11 6 Of]β only the right-hand tip of the base line Of ε only the right-hand tips, of τ only the cross-bar 7 Of γ only the right-hand upright Of ε only the upper right-hand tip τ might be read for τ

Fr. 1 2 The rough breathing is written in this line over the first letter of the diphthong but in l. 4 over the second.

Harpocration, who quotes the verse, has only οὐκ εἶπω κλιείας; Blomfield supplied εὐ προπίνειε from the lemma, perhaps correctly, but the participle is also possible.

4 The διπλή περιεπιγμένη was used in the texts of Homer and Plato to mark editors' alterations.

Fr. 8 διαφθοράς, θάσσειε, ἀναξ' Ἀχιλλεῦ, Ἐλλαῖνα μὴ προδώεις στρατόν recall the lines quoted by Aristophanes, Φθιώτ' Ἀχιλλεῦ, τί ποτ' ἀνδροδάκτον ἀκούων, ἰή, κόπον οὐ πέλθεαι ἐπ' ἀρωγαί; (ἀρωγάν codd.).

Fr. 11 3 Cf. Eur. *Iph.* (fr. 409 N²) μήτ' εὐτυχθεα πάσαν ἦσαν χάλα.

2164. AESCHYLUS, *Σάντρηαι*.

The largest of the three following fragments is shown to come from the *Σάντρηαι* of Aeschylus by the coincidence of vv. 16-17 with a quotation known from several sources. That the two smaller also belong to it is not certain, but it is suggested by the fact that they, too, seem to contain lyric hexameters, a form of verse not so commonly employed that the coincidence should not carry some weight. The handwriting, while it does not look precisely the same as that of the other Aeschylean plays in this volume and P.S.I. xi, the most obvious difference being its smaller size, is nevertheless to be attributed to the same copyist.

Even with the present addition to the extant fragments the story of the *Σάντρηαι* cannot be guessed. Some indications, the rendering of Pentheus in Cithaeron, the mention of Cadmus and Semele, favour the hypothesis that the play dealt with Theban legend, but the introduction of Hera disguised as a begging priestess of the Argive river goddesses has no known relevance to this.¹

¹ The doubts of Bruhn (*Bakchen*, 1891, p. 28) and v. Wilamowitz-Moellendorf (*Bakchen*, trs., 1923, p. 30) respecting Asclepiades' attribution of fr. 1, 16 seq. to this play are now seen to be baseless.

Fr. 1.

.
]..[.]..[
]ραυν' αλοιφα[]
]δ' ουπλεονηρας
]υπεροπλότεροι
 5 ...].[.]..[θεκ[.]... γνυμεναι
]πρωθόνειρα[]θη.[
 μένο . εων[]όςμιος βιοτα[]
 φιλοικινενμ. κει. [.]στις φθονερ[]
 δοξαταεικης[.]εμελας δ' ε[]
 10 χομεθβαιδιαπαν []
]ευθυπορόλα[]
]ταγαραλλαταδ' []
]καδμωισεμε[]
 .. παντοκρα[]
 15]ημ. γαμωνδ[]
 νημφαινᾶμερτεῖς κ[.]...]μαικιναγειρ[]
]αχουαργειουποταμουπαισιν βιοδώροι[]
 αἴτε]αριστανταιπαισιν βροτέοις.]επεργ[]
 εἰ. []..]καμενμολποις μ[]
 20 καιτ[]]εολέκτρος αρτιγά. []
 λευκο. []]μμιασιε[.]]φρονες[]
 φως δεκ[]]περομματος εστ[]
]αιδωσγαρκαθαρακαν[.]]μφ.]ομος με[.]]αρι[]
]παιδων δ']ευκαρπον τε[.]]θειγενος οἴε[]
 25]ἔλαοιαντιάσουσι μελιφ[.]...]ν.]ν. []
].]μφότεραι,]σύμεναι μ[]
]τραχειαι στυγεραϊ τε και[]
].]γχιμολοι.]πολλας μεν[]
]γονεννάιου φωτ. []
 30]ελασιν τε μιτραϊς[]

]εν ται α περι των[]
]. [] φ^α[]

Fr. 1.

.
]..[.]..[
]ραυν' αλοιφα[]
]δ' ου πλέον Ἦρας
]υπεροπλότεροι
 5 ...].[.]..[θεκ[.]... γνύμεναι
]πρωθόνειρα[]θη.[]
 μένο . εων[]όςμιος βιοτά,
 φιλοικιν εν μ. κει. [.]στις φθονερ[]
 δόξα τ' αεικής. [C]εμελας δ' εἰδ-
 10 χόμεθ' εἶναι διὰ πάν
]εὐθύπορον λα[]
 τὰ γὰρ ἄλλα τὰδ' []
 Κάδμωι Σεμέ[λα
 .. παντοκρα[]
 15 Ζηνί, γάμων δ[]
 (ἮΡΑ) νύμφαι ναμερτεῖς, κ[.]...]μαικιν ἀγειρ[ω,
]Ἰνάχου Ἄργεῖου ποταμοῦ παισιν βιοδώροι[ς,
 αἴτε παρίστανται πᾶσιν βροτέοις ἐπ' ἔργ[οις
 εἰ. []]τε και εὐμόλποις ὑμ[εναίοις
 20 και τ[]]εολέκτρος ἀρτιγάμ[ους τε
 λευκο. []]μμιασιν εἰδ[φ]ρονες[]
 φῶς δεκ[]]περ ὀμματος εστ[]
 αἰδῶς γὰρ καθαρὰ και ν[υ]μφοκόμος μέ[γ]] ἀρί[στα
 παιδων δ' εὐκαρπον τε[λ]έθει γένος, οἴε[ι
 25]ἔλαοι ἀντιάσουσι μελιφ[.]...]ν.]ν. []
 ἀμφότεραι σύμεναι μ[]
]τραχεῖαι στυγεραί τε και[]
 ἀ]γχιμολοι.]πολλὰς μὲν[]
]γον εὐναίου φωτ[δ]ς []
 30]ελασιν τε μιτραϊς[]

Fr. 2.

].ωσ[.]ο.[
]μφομα[
]λαδιο.[
]φρεσιν·ε[
]δαμμων[5
]ιρετεμ.[
].ηνοδ[
 ευκλει[.]νθ[
 καδμο.α.[
 . . .

Fr. 3.

. . . .
]...νοσ[
]μαλέλακ[
]νόσοικιν [
]τι[.]εφραζω [
].εχεσθε [5
].ει· [
]. . .

Fr. 1 1 The first is a tailed letter; the last has a small loop on the line and may be α[5 Of the fifth letter there remains the lower left-hand arc, ε, ε, θ possible Perhaps]αμ, but only the tops remain 6 It might be more correct to write at the beginning] ε is more like ε, perhaps because the fibres are displaced 7 μόνοι θεών possible, but only traces on the line of an upright stroke and an arc remain 8 Or φιλοθύν 11 Above the right-hand upright of ν a spot of ink which may be fortuitous 13 Against this line there is a sloping stroke resembling the start of a coronis, of which there may be another trace against the next line, but there is no place for a coronis here 14 τφ[ε] admissible 16 seq. Aesch. fr. 168 N² 16 To the left is a stroke which may belong to the previous column Above α of ωσ a trace of ink which would suit the lower end of * 25 μελιψ[ρονα]θυμον is not excluded

Fr. 1 2 It is more usual for χραίνειν to be employed with a personal subject so that εχ[ραιν] αλοφά[ε] is probable, but see *Septem* 60-1 ἀφρός χραίνει.

3 Or ἤρας or ἤρας.

4 The comparative of ὑπέροπλος is not otherwise attested and there is no particular reason why the division in this place should not be]ὑπερ ὀπλότεροι.

8 There seems no room for more than ε between μ and κ, but no word beginning with κεκ- seems very likely here. η might be squeezed in, but μηκει is no more attractive.

16 The quotations of this line in Schol. Aristoph. *Kan.* 1344 and Diog. *Ep.* 34 diverge strangely from each other and from the papyrus. αλκιν might be read, but κ[υδρα] θεα[ε] seems too long for the gap. The 'children of Inachus, the Argive river' are no doubt the streams of Argos. The fountain nymphs, Hippe, Automate, Amynone and Physadeia, though descendants of Inachus, are ordinarily described in their legends as daughters of Danaus.

21 Not α[μ] nor α[κ].

29 I suppose, 'a husband'.

2165. ALCAEUS.

There would be no difficulty in recognizing the authorship of the following fragments, even if there were not found in them two words quoted by ancient authorities as from Alcaeus, and they present us with two among the longest and most nearly consecutive pieces of this poet that have yet been recovered. Neither is without obscurities. Alcaeus, though a straightforward, cannot be called an easy writer,

this copy of the text contains verifiable and may contain unsuspected errors, the lacunae though not so serious as usual are still considerable. But I suppose their general tenor—of much of the detail I can offer no interpretation—to be as follows. In the first, in supplementing which a little help comes from 2166 (c) 6, q.v., Alcaeus, now in exile, appeals to the three gods, to whom the Lesbians dedicated a precinct with an altar apiece,¹ to deliver him and his associates from their misfortunes, recalling how they, and Pittacus among them, once entered into a bond to have no truck with the tyrants—we know the names of Melanchrus and Myrsilus, who is perhaps mentioned here—but either to kill them or die themselves. Pittacus has unconcernedly gone back on his word and Alcaeus calls down vengeance on him. This appears to be in a common convention, so far as our knowledge of Alcaeus' 'stasiotic' vein goes, and is composed in the common Alcaic stanza. The second is more novel both in form, being written in a stanza consisting of two lesser Asclepiads, a Hipponactean and a catalectic Ionic trimeter *a majore*, and in content. In it Alcaeus describes himself as having taken asylum on the farthest bounds of the land in a precinct of Hera, where the beauty contests of Lesbian women are held. Here he lives a yokel's life in solitude, and while sighing for the active life of the city and his ancestral possessions professes to have reconciled himself to a prudent abstention from opposition to those in power.

The papyrus, which has suffered from damp and dirt and is liable to flake, is written in an ill-formed and rather irregular bookhand which I should date in the earlier part of the second century. Some of the lection signs and perhaps the marginal notes may be assigned to the original copyist. Certain additions and alterations appear to be due to a subsequent, though no doubt contemporary, hand, which can sometimes be distinguished by strokes of greater thickness and ink of a slightly different colour.

Fr. 1.

Col. i.

] .ρα .ἀτ[ό]δελέεβιοι
 ...] . . . ἐνδει .οντεμενο[.]ν[.]μεγα
]νονκα[.]]σανενδεβώμοις
 ἀθανάτωνμαναρωνέθηκαν . Ζεθγῆ
 5 κἄπωνύμασσ .ναντίαονδία
 εδαϊολήμαν[.]]υδαλιμανθέον
 πάντωνγενεθλαντόνδετέρτον

Col. i.

] .ρά .α τόδε Λέεβιοι
 ...] . . . εὔδειλον τέμενος μέγα
 ξῦνον κά[τε]σσαν ἐν δέ βώμοις
 ἀθανάτων μακάρων ἔθηκαν
 κἄπωνύμασσαν ἀντίαον Δία
 εὐ δ' Αἰολήμαν [κ]υδαλιμαν θεόν,
 πάντων γενέθλαν, τὸν δὲ τέρτον

¹ The trinity appears to be the same as that in Sappho α6 (where likewise Δ[ε] ἀντίσσαν might be the reading), but the occasion of the institution of their worship, if that is what is being described, is not prima facie the same in the two accounts.

Fr. 2. Col. ii.

	.ρα[	]. . . μεϛ	⏊	.ρα[	]. . . μεν.
	/ .αδα.	]. . .	⏊	γᾶς δα.]. . .
	φευγο.	]. . . δαις	⏊	φευγο[	]. . . δαις
35	ωων.	]	⏊	ώς ων.]
	ᾶμω[	]. . . ιται	⏊	ᾶμω[	]. . . ιται
	ενκυψ[	]. . . ἔνων εναγγελιοις	⏊	έν κυψ[έλαις	]. . . ἔνων
	παυρο[	]. . . αιγαρ	⏊	παυρο[	]. . . αιγαρ
	.	]. . . π . . [	⏊	[	]. . . π . . [

FR. 1+2 Col. i Lines 32-8 and line 39 are on detached pieces of which the vertical position is fixed by a crease and a crease but which may possibly be more widely separated from the main fragment and one another than has been allowed for here. See note on fr. 1+2 col. ii. The position of fr. 2 col. i, supposed to contain the ends of fr. 1 col. i 35-7, is arrived at by reference to the relation inferred below between fr. 2 col. ii and fr. 1 col. ii 32 seqq.

1], the lower part of a slightly curved stroke sloping down from left to right Above the third letter a trace of ink, but not apparently δ The next letter perhaps intended for ξ but not like any other letter in the papyrus 2 The ν was deleted *currente calamo* by the original scribe 4 The point of the marginal note is obscure. The supposed ζ is not satisfactory; λ might be a damaged κ 6 λμ was first written and ι afterwards inserted, it is uncertain whether by the same hand 10 χεθ corrected to κεθ 11 Only the tops of the dotted letters after the bracket Above χ some ink, which if it is a letter may be a small τ 12 The variation commonly found is between ρν- and λν- In this place above ρ is the bottom left-hand arc of a round letter 13 The high stop after ω may be casual ink or dirt 14 εν written by a different hand over a deletion 15 δ is followed by a spot level with its top and this by the top of a tall upright, ᾶμω[εν- might suit 18 After κ the back of a round letter, then the tops of a stroke sloping down from left to right and an upright 21 Fr. inc. lib. 109 24]στ[reconcilable with the traces ι followed by the top left-hand corner of π or τ c. added by a different hand 25 The ink has run, ρ and the vertical stroke which appears to follow it extremely doubtful 27], the foot of an ascending slightly sloping stroke which would suit π. The accent is against it, but the accent is itself not altogether certain 28 seqq. The ink has run, which makes some of the letters very doubtful 28 Of λ[only the top, ρ[, as well as other letters, possible 33 The traces after αχ consistent with ν, but it is impossible to verify further whether αχνα[δημι κτλ., fr. inc. lib. 26, should be recognized 34 The first a round letter 35 The appearance of an accent on ου may be illusory

FR. 1+2 Col. ii Between the coronis after fr. 1 col. i 32 and that after fr. 1+2 col. ii 32 there are 39 verses. Since there is required a number exactly divisible by four, it must be assumed either that the copyist has omitted at least one verse by mistake (and it is to be observed that fr. 1 col. ii 7 is not the Hipponacteum which should stand in this place) or that one or both of the detached fragments mentioned above should be more widely spaced.

4 Perhaps ούτ[but neither φ[nor τφ[quite satisfactory φ has a horizontal stroke, presumably fortuitous, emerging from the right side of the upper part of the upright 6 After ρ a loop with a spot of ink below it on the line, possibly another ρ Before εν a stroke sloping down to the line from left to right κφθου not satisfactory, ε looks like π τω corrected from τω 7], the top half of an upright 8 There are two parallel horizontal strokes below the first upright of τ not accounted for 9 λνo, as a variant of αγνο, appears to be meant The following ι has a cross-bar through its centre and a stroke sloping slightly downwards from right to left from its lower end; there is also some ink unaccounted for to the right of its upper end above ε 12 The mark of length in κα is slightly tilted and might be taken for an acute accent Only the top of ρ remains, β possible 13 ac

is preceded by two lines meeting at an angle which may be the remains of χ, λ, and similar letters 14 The third letter looks most like a κ made by writing c over ι; it is followed by what would naturally be taken for the first half of τ but might be γ η is preceded by the bottom half of an upright Fr. inc. lib. 104 18 The first letter most like c but the papyrus is damaged, ε perhaps possible 19 Of the first letter there remains only a line sloping up left to right, λ or χ would suit 20 The vowel after κρ most resembles the top left-hand part of a badly made ο 21 μα preceded by the tops of two sloping strokes which might belong to ω or μ 22 Originally βαc, ι and the short inserted by the first hand 23 χλι is followed by a stroke sloping upwards from the line, e.g. α, δ, and, after one missing letter, by two converging strokes which might belong to χ, λ, μ Before [.]ν the lower part of an upright τ deleted and μ superscribed by a later hand 24 χ added above the line by a later hand 29 This and the following lines have suffered from wet, and the ink has run in places so as to be illegible Before a two uprights with part of a sloping stroke between them, but ν not very satisfactory εην doubtful, there appears to be an acute accent on α, and one would expect to see part of the left-hand arm of υ There is ink not accounted for over the ο and ω of πάλλων and the ο of πότα 30 Possibly]εκορεν, but neither this nor ολν verifiable 32-8 The position of the detached fragment containing the beginnings of these lines is fixed by the correspondence of έν κυψ[έλαις with the marginal note έν ἀγγελιοις 32 The superscribed ν by a later hand 33 Above δ a large comma-like sign 34 Οτ μ[35], the bottom part of an upright 37 φέν or ιέν not μέν

FR. 1 Col. i 1 For the word preceding τῶδε I can suggest nothing better than]αφαζᾶ, which might refer to the Thessalian river Peneus (see Steph. Byz. in Ἀράξης), but the accentuation is anomalous, and indeed, whatever the word was, to write the accent on its last syllable is contrary to the usual practice.

2 εἰδελον is hitherto attested only in the form εἰδελον.

5 ἀνταῖος is not certainly attested elsewhere (see Hesych. in ἀπανταίος). If it means the same as ἀνταῖος (Ζεὺς ἀνταῖος Schol. T II. xxii. 113), we have the choice between 'benevolent' and 'malevolent'.

6 Since the ι is not syllabic Αιολίαν must be a derivative of Αιολο- from Αιολοεν-. The spelling with ηι in this papyrus may well be due to its being earlier than those which spell analogous forms with plain η (see Ἀμ. Introd. liv).

I find no exact parallel to πάντων γενέθλαν 'source from which all spring', though λαγύαν . . . γένναν Agam. 119, if it means 'the mother hare', may be adduced. Both words more naturally refer to the 'offspring'.

The mode of address seems to imply that the goddess has already been named in the foregoing. I suppose her to be Hera for the reason given in the note on p. 31, though otherwise the description would not be thought particularly apt, cf. PW in Hera viii. 6 (p. 397).

8 δεκεμηλιον, which would have a comprehensible structure, is precluded by the accentuation. κειμήλιον, which is prescribed by it, is inexplicable. Perhaps τὸν δέ, in spite of the MS.

12 The variant here seems to be εἰάωτε. More usually the choice is between ρν- and λν-, cf., besides l. 20, 1233, 4, 7.

13 Oddly enough, though it was well known in antiquity that Pittacus was Ἵγρρα παῖς, the adjective is always given as Ἵγρράδιος. The expected form Ἵγρραῖος, regularly reduced to Ἵγρραος, is first found here.

18 I should have confidently expected ἐπεκρέτην, cf. inc. lib. 28.

23 Cf. D 12, 7 διαπύτω πόλιν ὡς καὶ πεδὰ Μυρρίλω.

24 Perhaps we should infer from the change of -αῖ to -αῖς that a third person singular parallel to δάπτει was converted to a participle parallel to ἔμβασις.

FR. 1 Col. ii 7 The line has a syllable less than lines in the corresponding places.

12 Perhaps καρ[ζο]μένας, which I suppose would be the Lesbian for κηρυκκομένης on the analogy of πτάζω for πτήκω (πτάκ-τω), ἐπι-πλάζω for -πλήκω (πλάκ-τω).

The accentuation implies δ Ἀγειλαῖδα 'the son of Agesilaidas', in which case one must infer that [β.] . . ac is the genitive of the mother's name and that Alcaeus is saying: 'I, the son of

A. and B.' (am deprived of possessions held by my father and grandfather). But the name of Alcaeus' father seems not to have been known in antiquity. It is not only nowhere recorded but the writer of the lines ' on the nine lyric poets ' (Drachmann, *Schol. Pind.* l. 10) who begins *έννά τών πρώτων λυρικών πάτρην γενεήν τε μάθανε και πατέρας και διάλεκτον άθροι* can do no better for Alcaeus than *ών Μυτιληναίος μίν έην, γεραρότερος άλλων Άλκαίος πρότερος ήχικός Αιολίδης (or -δος)*, though he proceeds to give father's and mother's name in the case of Sappho. It is difficult to suppose that Alcaeus anywhere stated as clearly as on this hypothesis he must have done here what the names of his parents were. Perhaps, therefore, we should adopt another interpretation, *ώ Άγεσιλαΐδα* 'Agesilaidas' (or 'son of Agesilaus') as the addressee, and suppose β[.] . ac parallel to *άγόρας*, say β[δ]λλας, 'longing (while I live like a yokel) to hear the summons to meeting and council'.

14 The finite verb required must be found in the letters at the beginning of this line. I can find nothing better than *καγγεγήρας* (which may have been written *κακγγεγήρας*). But there is no evidence for *γέγηρα* instead of *γεγήρακα*, nor, in Lesbian, for the third person plural in -αιε instead of -αιε.

15 *άλλαλόκακος* unattested, 'who do each other hurt', though this is by no means the usual relation of the two halves of compounds with -κακος.

17 We must assume that Onomacles was a legendary figure who lived more or less like Bellerophon *πάτον ανθρώπων άλειώνων*, but there is no other record of him. (For the *Onomacles* of Sophocles, elicited from *Et. Mag.* 207, 16, see Pearson 1125.)

18 Perhaps *ολος* 'solitary'. There can be little doubt that *λυκαμίαιε* (nominative singular, like *τομίαιε* for *ταμίαιε*) is the same word that Hesychius has preserved as *λυκαίχλας* with the interpretation *δ λυκόβροτος*, though there would seem to be some perversity in using the comparatively rare *βρότος* to explain the common *αίμα*. On the other hand, if one could conceive *λυκόβροτος* to be Greek, and glossator's Greek, for *λυκάνθρωπος*—and a werewolf might presumably be a type of solitariness—the equivalence of *αίμα* and *βρότος* disappears.

19 The sense expected is 'It is better not to involve oneself in a quarrel with one stronger than oneself', but *κρέσσονας* is too long and the letter after *κρ* certainly does not resemble ε. — — — could have been avoided by *ού κέρδιον*.

24 Hitherto only the singular *πόδα* has been attested, cf. L. and S. in *πούς*, 6ε.
25 It is known from *Schol. A. Il.* ix. 129 that beauty contests between the Lesbian women took place in the 'precinct of Hera'. It has been inferred with some probability from Hesychius, *πυλαιδεις: αί έν κάλλει κρινόμεναι τών γυναικών και νικαίαι*, that this precinct was in the neighbourhood of Mt. Pylaion (Tümpel, *Philol.* iv (1891), 566-7), the position of which Strabo's words (xiii. 620) do not make clear. *φείγων έχραταίαιε* and the implication in *μελαίνας επίβαιε χθόνος* of a journey by water (though not necessarily by sea) may show that it was a considerable distance from Mytilene. Presumably *τείχος βασιλήιον*, v. 8, explained in the margin as *τό της Ηρας*, also refers to his place of refuge, but I cannot make out enough of the context to say what the reference is.

Fr. 3.

.
[.] φεροιτο[
].μο . . . αρύνη[
]
]εφαλανκακοταταπολλα[
5] . ιιδώ . ρου . προδόκι [
]κνήττικαίπιπρόφανε[
]
]. . π . ε φδ [
]. . ε . ε αν . . . [
.

2]α μοι βαρ. would suit 4-6 Written smaller, presumably omitted in their proper place and entered in the lower margin 4 κ[ε]φάλαν possible 5], the right-hand end of a cross-bar touching the top of ε After ω apparently δ and some interlinear ink betw. it and ρ After κ: an apex, α, λ, ν, &c. 6 Betw. ν and η some interlinear ink most resembling π 8-9 Remains of a schol.

Fr. 4.

.
].[
].[
] []
]αττα.[
5] . ιφά . [
.
.
5]α οτ λ

Fr. 6.

.
π[
πρω[
φώ . [
δέω[
5] χει . [
αλλ . [
]δ[
φ[
.
.
.

Fr. 7.

.
]κνα . [
]κνρ . [
]ένδο[
]. . . . [
] . ρ[

Fr. 5.

]δανν . . . [
]ραδ' άντω[
]. άυραν[
]. νεκ . ων[
5]εθηκαμει[
]. ίανθη[
]. ουδ' . [
]ζύμ . [
]νπροτε[
10]ταντα[
]άθρω[
[. . .]

Fr. 8.

.
]. . . . [
]. . . [
]. . . [
]. . . [
5] . cθ[

Fr. 9.

.
]. α[
]μν[
]ωε[
]. έρι . [
]μμι[
.
.
.

Fr. 10.

.
]. . . . [
]νεαν[
']ε . [
]γ' . [

3], end of a stroke sloping down to the line from left to right, μ possible 4 κν, or possibly κτ 7 Perhaps]ε Perhaps ρ[or φ[12 Interlinear letters

2166. SUPPLEMENT TO 1231, 1233, 1234, 1360, 1787, 1789, 2081 (c, d).

In the course of work on volume xviii I have come upon a number of fragments belonging to papyri previously published and put together here those which supplement the texts of Sappho and Alcaeus numbered as above.

(a) 1231.

1.
 . . .
]
], οικα[.].
]υριννοι
], αυταν
 5]
]ε' εοικαν
]λοικα
].[
 . . .

2], the right-hand end of a curved stroke descending to the line, α, λ, μ, ε possible After α[.] a small curved stroke, ε', level with the top of the letters 3 Γ]βριννοι 4], a dot of ink on the line

(b) 1233. 1. I ii 14-19 (= B 10, 7-12)+two new fragments. 2. 3, 16 (= B 17, 8)+a new fragment

ἀλλακαιπολυιδρις
 15 δυνᾶενταχεροντ
 .]ντωμοχθον
 μελαινας
 ..].ταβασομεν
 ...]ην

16 α]βτωι 18], a spot of ink above the level of τ

3. 4, 5-7 (= B 5, 5-7)+a new fragment.

οικατευρηναχ[θονα
 παισανερχεσθῶ[κυπο]δων
 ρήαδανθρωποι[ε

θη[. . .]νδωρ
 Two syllables are wanted, two narrow letters are all that the gap can take; θη[ω]ν seems unavoidable, though it is not necessarily a complete word.

4. 25+a new fragment.

. . .[
].εμ[
].ε.[
].εμπ[
 5]ηπιλαθ[
].ἀσον[
]

1], the turned-up tail of a letter on the line, α, ε, λ, and similar letters possible. It is followed by the lower part of ε or ε 3], a spot of ink below the line], left-hand end of a cross-bar level with the top of ε 6] possible

Unattached fragments (new).

<p>5.]φ. ποθ[]τουτοικ[]εν[. . . 1 φ is followed by a spot of ink below the level of the line</p>	<p>6. . . .]. . .[]τοσῶ[]εκ.[]υκει[5]. .εκ[. . . 1 An upright stroke descending below the line, followed by the end of a stroke descending from left to right to the line,]ρλ would suit .[might be the extreme base of the loop of α 3], an upright stroke, perhaps ε but very likely another κ</p>	<p>7. . . .] .]ω[[ε]]π.[]οῦ.μ[. . . 2], a small upright arc on the line, perhaps α or φ 3 A spot of ink on the line perhaps α</p> <p>8. . . .].[]μ[. . .</p>
---	--	---

(c) 1360. 1. Introduction (= D 10-11)+two new fragments.

3 πραῦλάβολον
 κάτιτ[ο]νκήνω
 τῶντ[ο.]ωναίχυντος
 μ[ε]χο
 7]ζευπατερ· λῦδοιμενεπα[ε]χαλαντες

11 ου[δε]ν .[

3 For λάβολον compare Hesych. ληβόλε . . . ἄξιε λιθασθῆναι 7 Schol. I cannot read λυδοι.

1A. 3 (= D 2(a))+a new fragment.

Schol.]εοικ[. . .]λη
].νδορυφ[.]ρων
].ρ[. . .]φηε
]. .ρεεγαρ

1 Πενθλη now seems ruled out 2 τ]ων δορυφ[ε]ρων

2. 8+29+three new fragments (col. i)+two new fragments (col. ii).

From the run of the fibres it appears fairly certain that the detached fragment containing col. ii is more or less correctly placed, though I cannot say it should not be a little higher or lower.

	Col. i.	Col. ii.
]	
	]ν ε[
	]ααπο[. . .]ν[] [
	]αιε] [
	ροσ[
	δ'προσ[
	δ'πρω[
5	] χορτου[	]ααταρος [
	τουεριο[	κοσικατα[
	]μιν	] τονμ[.]ρ[
	τουτοπ[ε.]	επ[ε].ε[.]
	οικατραπαιφ[	5]
	] υποδηματωνπεδη[	] οδεμυδροσ[
	βοειουεντοσθενπιδ[	] ιναμηανελ[
	] τραγωδεδησανωτωαμφι[	τουσ[τονμ[
	τιαπονωτουδρακουπερ[	] τηςεχ[.]α[ε.]
	]· επειδησπερροτερα[ω[	] καντριχοσημ[.]
	ηα'τραγουδεδεμαπε[	]ιδου[κατα[
10	]πατηρ	]ων
	ου, οπατερ[
	[.]ν[.]ναμερο[
	[.]τωικανεντρο[
	] [.]ανεμωνου[
	]ν	
	]ρμα[]γμω[.]#	
15	]κυθ[.]	2a.
	οιαολεισσι[
	πολλ[.]νλεγο[
	[.]απφωκα[
	] πανταδεοσμοιδη[	]ν[.]
	]ριενοσ[.]·γαγ[.]...[	]αντω[
	]ουουιοσδε[.]...[	]λλ[
]...[

Appears to be part of the schol. to the right of 2 i 15

Col. i 2], the right-hand arc of ο or ω 4], a spot of ink level with the top of α 9 The end of a stroke sloping downwards to the line from left to right followed by an upright,]α[would suit 11 The feet of two uprights and a spot on the line near the second, e.g. πμ, πλ

Col. ii 3 Schol.], a stroke sloping upwards from the line from left to right, perhaps (εστ) 8 Of], only the top; η, ν, &c., equally possible

Col. i 6 Schol. It is a reasonable guess that what is being said is something like this: Persian satraps wore purple (?) shoes of cowhide, lined with felt. Such a note would suit a mention in the text of e.g. the εμμιας, which Aeschylus, Persae 660, attributes to the ghost of Darius or perhaps of ἀκέραι, πέλλυτρα, ποδεία. Cf. Hesiod "Ergy. 541-2 πέδιλα βοός ἔφι κταμένιοι . . . πλοῖοι ἐντοσθε πικάσασα.

8 Schol. τράγω δ' ἔδησα νότιωι has the air of being a lemma. 'They used the leather from the goat's back (δρακον i.q. τράγου) because it is stouter.'

11 Schol. Perhaps οὐ τὸν πατήρ[α . . . | ο]ν γ(άρ) ἀνεμο[]-το ὡς ἀνέντο[ε], but the letters may be combined in other ways.

15 Schol. Apparently some statement about Lesbian usage. The word following [C]απφώ might begin with καν[.

Below 15 Schol. I suppose χω]-ριε ἐνάε.

Col. ii 3 T]άρταρος.

6 Schol. It is tempting to guess that there was a reference in the text to the method of confirming an oath by sinking a mass of iron in the sea, of which Hdt. i. 165 gives a well-known example.

3.

]φο[
]φύλλ[
]πᾶο[
]κα[
5]α[ε[
]μν[
]δε[

Perhaps the beginnings of lines 3-9 of col. i above 2 .[, on the line the tip of a stroke sloping upwards to the right, a or λ 3 Above ο remains of two interlinear letters 4], a spot of ink level with the top of κ .[, the top and bottom of a vertical stroke

1360 fr. 21 appears to come from the same neighbourhood as the preceding, and so do the following new fragments:

4.

]τ[
]μω[
]κ[

5.

] αῖ v.[
]καων [
]ρεμ[?]εφε[

Perhaps from 2 col. ii on a level with col. i, 12-14

1], on the line the end of a stroke descending to the right, perhaps α 2], a vertical stroke

6. 10 (= D 3(a)) + 24 + seven new fragments.

The position of the fragments is fixed by the text printed as 2165, to which reference may be made.

Col. i.

Col. ii.

]		
	]δε[	]ε	[
	]μεγα		[
ξν[	]cca[	]μοις	[

5 αθα[]μακα[]καν. []
 κα[]μασσα[]σσι[]μα. []
 ρεδα[]κυδα[]νθ[]ν[]ιονικεσιον
]α[]τέρ[]ν α^ντριτον
]ω[]νμα[]κεμηλιον
 10]ταν'άγ[]ν
]σαμμετ[
]νδεμο[
 []
]πεδελθ[
 15]τ'απωμ[]μεν[
]ν

1360 fr. 13 (= D 1) might come from the same neighbourhood and likewise the two following fragments:

7.]νερωτερ.[
 ., ο ορ ω
 8.]
]ο[
]ν[
]νκ[

1 Perhaps μ

9. 16† a new fragment.

]τιδεσ []
]πολυνχ[]
].
 5]νστ[]
]μ[]
]..[]

6 Remains of two upright strokes, the first apparently sinuous

10.

]..[]
]ναβαν
]μερινα[]
]μαφναι.
 5]ηνδιανταν
].ητο
].α[.]ψαι[]
]ι

6 Right-hand end of a cross-bar level with the top of η 7 Top of an upright

11.

]ωλαβ[]
].[ο][ρ]
 2 Top of an upright
 13.
].οντονο[]
]αμοχθητ[]
].ον'ουτωδ[]
]νατ[...][α[]
 5]..[]

1], tail of a letter descending below the line 3], right-hand end of a stroke slightly turning upwards level with the bottom of ο

12.

]τι[]
].αν
]ην
]ω[.]βεν
 5]ατριδος[]
]εφοβαμ[]

2 Right-hand end of a cross-bar level with the top of α

14.

]]
]]
]χην.
]]
]α.
]]
]]

15.

]μ[]
].μ[]
]α[]
 19.
]ιδα[]
]οσυ[]
]αμπ[]

16.

]..[]
]ημ[]
]νβερο[]
]η[]
 5]μ[]

3 Of ν only part of the shank

17.

]ση[]
]εν[]
 20.
]κα[]
]λυσ[]

18.

]αμ[]
]ήτι[]
].αμε[]

21.	22.	23.	24.
]ται[]τωτ[	]ψατο[].μερ[]ζε.[	]μ[]νε[	.τα[προ[ανδ[≡ π.[

2 A tailed letter
3 The tip of a stroke sloping downwards from left to right

25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
]σεπ[]αμε[].ακολ[]καν[	]α[].μ[]κα[May be the bottom of the column	] ]υδει[]καστ[]δ[	].[ ]ν[]ἀνε[]νοι[5]ν.[	ς[φ[ω[3 The bottom left-hand curve of ε, ω, or the like

3 The right-hand tip of a horizontal stroke level with the top of a

5]οη[possible

(d) 1787 Unattached fragments (new).

1.	2.
].ἀκάλα.[].πόχω.α[]ν.θηρηε.ομ[]ονέχοικαθῦμο[5]θθιμίαρασιπ[]απρρολιποιζακ[]ςπέδέμαν'δ[].νχαλέπαι.[	].[ ]δαθελ[]κ'εδ[

1], a slightly sloping upright, ν, τ, &c.], a slightly sloping upright, ν, &c. 2], apparently the tail of α with a dot on the line beneath it Perhaps π^o
3 Scattered ink between ν and θ and between ς (apparently not ε) and ρ 5 α]θθ: and π]οτα indicated
7 δ or possibly φ 8], a slightly sloping upright], bottom tip of a similar stroke

(e) 1789. 1. ιι ι-3 (= A5, 5-7)+a new fragment.

2. 9, 3 seq. (= A 12, 3 seq.)+a new fragment.

].]ac φ ^o . . . μη τ[] []χ. . φηλι. . .	3]]αρεσσετ'α[]ωνοκοιδε[]τ[
---	--

3], two dots one above the other, probably the ends of the upper and lower branches of κ or χ Of the next letter only an upright stroke remains, γ more probable than ε or τ

3. 13 (= A 8(a))+a new fragment.

]. τὰ νημα[
]ατηρπρωθα[
]λάχην.

1], ε or ν Between δ and υ traces on the line suitable to ν; on the edge of the papyrus above, a dot, perhaps indicating a variant

Unattached fragments (new)

4.	5.	6.	7.
].απατερω[]αμμιοσθῦμ[]ωνταχρήαν[].νητορεν.[5]ετᾶεδεπᾶλ[].φικαμελ.[].τοι.[].cun.[	].α[]επο[]κατ[]ανγα[	].β.[]σηλ[]μω[	]κφαν[]πτωγ[].[

Perhaps from the right-hand side of fr. 1 ii 11 seqq. (=A 6, 17 seqq.) 1]ε, λ? 2 Of α only part of the right-hand stroke 4], a slightly curved upright stroke with an angle at the bottom, not ν, possibly ο 5 Or]ε 6 The accent doubtful Of ν only the left-hand tip], two dots one above the other 7], ο or θ 8], α, λ, or δ

8.	9.
]κων]
]υλον	]αν
]γόντον.[^υ]αγε[	]· βασι.[
].ται ολαβον	
5]ν· δαίηυ.[

2 Of υ only the extreme tip of the right-hand arm, χ would be a possible alternative. Perhaps α might be read for λ 3 ἀγόντων υ()... α]ν(τι τοῦ) ἀγέ[των? 4], the tip of an upright 5], perhaps ο with another letter above it

2167. CALLIMACHUS, *Αἰτίων* ᾱ

To the four fragments of a second-century roll published in P.O. 2079 and P.S.I. 1217 A six more are to be added. One joins 2079 fr. 1, 14-21, so that those verses now run:

	]επηγμαίωνηδομένη[.]ερα[
15	]γεται[.]αιμακρονοιστευοιενεπανδρα[
	]· α.[]δωδεμελιχρ[.]τεραι·
	]κολοοιγενο[.]αὐθιδετεχη[
	]ωπερσιδιτη[.]σοφην·
	]τεμεγαλοφεουσαναοιδην
20	]μουκεμον[.]...]διος
	]επρ[.]τιστονεμοισεπιδελτονεθηκα κτλ.

All that is gained here is δδε μελιχροτεραι and the final abolition of δ' in l. 20. Two others are too ruinous for anything to be made of them. The remaining three are more useful and in conjunction with 2168 enable the reconstruction of the beginning of the *Aitia* proposed in *Hermes*, lxx. 31 seqq. to be carried a step further. Two of them combine with P.S.I. 1217 A, fr. 1, though none quite touch one another, to form a piece containing parts of two columns, of which the left-hand is continued downwards, at an interval not precisely determinable but (assuming a 40-line column) not greater than nine lines and perhaps no greater than one, by P.S.I. 1217 A, fr. 2, the right-hand provides an anchorage for the ancient quotation (Call. fr. 104) referring to the fortunes of one of the bands of Colchians sent to pursue the Argonauts, which is thus fixed at a maximum interval of fifteen lines from the last line of P.S.I. 1217 A, fr. 2. The account of what happened to the other band may reasonably be conjectured to have begun with the οἱ δ[ε] of 2167 fr. 2 ii 7; it clearly ended with the verses preserved in 2168 v. 'But this was to happen hereafter'; in the last of our fragments complemented by 2168 r., at an interval calculable from one of the Berlin fragments as about twenty-five lines, the narrative is back at what a comparison with Ap. Rhod., *Argon.* i. 395 seqq. shows to be the very beginning of the story, the departure from Pagasae. 2079 fr. 2 and P. Gen. 97 are still unplaced.

Col. i. Fr. 2.

.....

.....]
]εκολλη·
].

.....]

.....]οι[]και

5]τατελε[]
]εσανειμον[.....]κ...π..
]σηλθετ[...ο[]
]εκαιαιολαβε[]ματια

.....]γγωνδαιεναλιφα[.]ερει β[]ρχων

10]γοιςμ[.]ενικηψα[...]^{ψηρασθ}λιπως[]
]ιπουλυμενω[.]ρετος·[]
]υρος...φ[]ιδι...ει[]
].ατα[]ς· []
]εγαρα[]

Col. ii.

.....

. []
 c. []
 ο. []
 λα[]
 ας[]
 γρ[]
 ριδ[]

5

Col. i.

Fr. 2.

.....

.....]
]ε κόλλη
].

.....]

.....]οι[]και

5]τατελε[]
]εσ ανειμον[εσ ως από] κόλπου

μητρὸς Ἐλειθυίης ἤλθετ[ε β]ο[υλομένης
 ἐν δὲ Πάρῳ κάλλη τ]ε καὶ αἰόλα βε[ύδε] ἔχουσαι
 ἀπ' ὅστυ]γγων δ' αἰὲν ἄλειφα ῥέει.

10 ἔλλατε νῦν ἐλέ]γοις δ' ἐνιψήσαθε λιπώ[ς]α[ς
 χεῖρας ἵνα μο]ι πουλὸ μένω[ς]εν ἔτος.
]υρος...φ[...]^{ιδι}λει[]
].ατα[]ς
]εγαρα[]

Col. ii.

.....

. []
 c. []
 οἱ [μὲν ἐπ' Ἰλλυρικοῖο πόρου σχάσαντες ἐρετμά
 λά[α] παρὰ ξανθῆς Ἀρμονίης ὄφιος
 5 ἄς[τυρον ἐκτίσαντο, τό κεν Φυγάδων τις ἐνίσποι
 Γρ[αικός, ἀτὰρ κείνων γλώσσ' ὀνόμησε Πόδας.
 ρί δ[]

Fr. 2 Col. i 8 Schol. ἰμάτια 9 Schol. β[οστρ]ύχων 12 Perhaps δι[...]

Col. ii 3-6 Call. fr. 104

Fr. 3.

	]νδαριδαι	Τυ]νδαρίδαι
	]διαπρωτονικ[.]ντο	]ε δια πρώτων ἴκ[ο]ντο
	]υσητ.σαπα[.]νατο.	]υσητ.σαπα[.]ανατογς
	]ρασευτειρ[.]...].ελέ[.]ο[.]·	]ρασευτειρ[.]...].ελέ[.]ο[.]·
5	]ρόνκέραικοιδης	]ν ὄν κέραικοιδης
	]ταζενίηπολλαδαπειλει	]ταζεν, Ἰήμε, πολλά δ' ἀπειλεί
	]μψευπολλαδεορτυγη	ἐε Πυθὼ πῆ]μψευ πολλά δ' ἐε Ὀρτυγίην
	]θαλοεσσαναπηρενωροελασσης	εἶ κεν ἀμυχ]θαλόεσσαν ἄπ' ἠέρα νηὸς ἐλάσσης
	]οτισηφοιβεκαταειμιμη	]· ὅτι σην, Φοῖβε, κατ' αἰμίμη
10	]ελυσαγ'εκ[.]ῆρῶσαντοδερετμα	]ἔλυσαν ἐκ[λ]ηρῶσαντο δ' ἑρετμά
	]ανυδωρ	πικρόν ἐκο]ψαν ὕδωρ.
	]μονεμ[	ἐπών]μον Ἐμ]βασιόιο

Fr. 3 3 Between τ and ε the ink seems to suit nothing but ε; between α and α only π or ν possible 4]δ or]α Before ελῆ the horizontal top of a letter Perhaps some two-letter combinations are not too much for the gaps before and after]ο 7 Cf. Ar. Rhod. Argon. i. 418-19 8 Call. fr. an. 345 9], the tail of a stroke descending from the left 10 πείματα νηὸς ἔλυαν Argon. i. 652 12 Call. fr. 545 b (Ἀκτίου and νηό) somewhere in this neighbourhood, cf. Argon. i. 404

3 ἀ[θ]ανάτου 9 One of the interpretations of αἰμίμη regularly offered by the lexica is μανρεία, no doubt the meaning here 10 Cf. also Suid. in αἰθνια

Fr. 4.

υ.τ.[
μ[.]δε[
]δε[
]δε[
5]απο[
τηδε[
[.]πτε[
.[

Fr. 5.

]·ληθα[.]ρηνποδα[
].[.]·ιωνο[.]...[
].[.]·ταχοροσευτα[
].[.]·καγους[
5]τυπαθωννο[
]αρκοσαναμ[
]ροσεπτ[
].[.]·πατροι[
]ταιφ.ενο[
10].[.]...ε[
].[.]·αρη[.]...[
].διδα...[

. . . εικμ[
].[.]αν.[
15]·νμην[
]. . . αντυγαδ[
]. ακμοσιμη[
]. υς.[
]. . . [.
20].[.]α . . . [
]. . . [

Fr. 4 1 might be the first verse of the column, but only the edge of the papyrus above it is preserved Midway between ν and τ is an upright ε seqq. These lines begin to the left of 1-2 by about the width of a letter 5 Or τη 7 ε is followed by the left-hand arc of ε or a similar letter, [κ]επτε possible

Fr. 5 1 There are traces of ink above the second letter φ looks more like ε Above α] traces compatible with a breathing, but whether e.g. ἀ[ρ]εῖν or ἀ[ρ]εῖν cannot be determined 2 Before ς a slanting stroke which would suit δ, λ, κ 4 Two vertical strokes followed at an interval by a slanting stroke which might be the tail of α, λ, δ 5 A trace of ink resembling ς between θ and φ may be fortuitous 6 Only the tail of α remains 9 φ is followed by the top of a slanting stroke which might be α, and this by the tops of two strokes which may belong to μ 10 The ink before ε might be interpreted as ενμ or possibly εαμ 11 The seventh letter is represented by the top part of a heavy stroke descending from left to right, e.g. δ, the ninth by an arc on the line, ε or like letters 15 The letter after ν had a horizontal cross-bar, but τ does not suit 16 Of the third letter the bottom left-hand arc remains, ε or the like, of the following α only the extreme tip of the tail 17 ε]π' ἄκμοσιν Ἡφ[αίστιου, as in hy. iii. 48, could be made of it, but is not strongly suggested

2168. CALLIMACHUS, ΑΙΤΙΩΝ α

The small fragment which follows is a piece of the Berlin-Florence codex, which has already given us lines from the *Hecale* (P.S.I. ii. 133), *Μέλη* (S. Ber. Pr. Akad. 1912, 524) and *Αἴτια* (ibid. 1914, 222), but its contents supplement those of 2079, P.S.I. 1217 A, and the preceding number. Since the column is known from one of the Berlin fragments to be of about 37 lines it is easily calculated that some thirty verses are missing between lines 7-8. Cf. 2167 introduction.

Verso.

]. . . . [.] . . . []. . . . [.] . . . [
φαηκωνεγενον[	Φαιήκων ἐγένον[το
ἕξ. ὀνάγωμετεροις . . . ] . . . [	ἕξι μὲν ἄγων ἑτέροις ε[. . .] . . . [
ἕκτ[ε]μικε[δ]ρη[ε] . . .] ραίονεδεθλιον εφθ[	ἕκτισε Κερκ[ε]ραίων ἐδέθλιον, ἐνθ[ε]ν
5 ετάντεσαμ[.] ντήν νώκ[	ετάντεσ' Ἀμ[α]ντήν νώκ[ε]σαν Ὀδρικήν.

καίταμενῶ[καὶ τὰ μὲν ὦ[ε ἡμέλλε μετὰ χρόνον ἐκτελέεσθαι
 [...].[] [...].[

Recto.

[...].[[...].[
]αντότ'ερέμα	ἐκληρώ[αντό τ' ἐρεμά
10]πικρογεκοψανύδωρ·	]πικρὸν ἔκοψαν ὕδωρ·
]..επωνυμονεμβασίω	]..ἐπώνυμον Ἐμβασίω
]...εν. παγα[.]αῖς·	]...εν. Παγα[.]αῖς
]..ρηνα	]..ρηνα
]..του·	]..του·

1]αρ[.]αφί[seem to be among the possible readings 3 ϕ very probable, but μ looks more like ν The last visible letter has a tail like ρ or φ 4 The two cancelling strokes in this line, as well as the other letters and signs in a different fount, are not in the same ink or hand as the rest 5 ετάν might perhaps be read but would be no more correct After αμ[.] only apices visible; these suit Call. fr. 259 6 Call. fr. 212 8 seqq. 2187 fr. 3, 9 seqq. I cannot determine to what letters of αἰμιάν the ink corresponds 11 Call. fr. 545 b (Ακτίου and ἡρόν) may be supposed to have occurred hereabouts 12 Before εν possibly ς. or μ, after it possibly α 13 I cannot make it κάρνα

2 seqq. See 2187 Introd. For the settlement in Corcyra of Colchians and later of Corinthians led by the Bacchiad Chersicrates, see Ap. Rhod. *Argon.* iv. 1210-16 with the scholia.

6 If read and supplemented correctly, identical with Ap. Rhod. *Argon.* i. 1309 (where the schol. says Καλλιμάχου ὁ ἐπίχος) but corresponding in this position with iv. 1216 ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν στείχοντες ἄδην αἰῶνος ἐτύχθη.

2169. CALLIMACHUS, *Aitiōn* γ̄

The roll, from which the strip here described was torn in antiquity that the verso might be used for an account,¹ must have been when complete more imposing than the ordinary, being written in a bold upright uncial of the 'biblical' type resembling 661 but larger than it, attributable to the later part of the second century. What with the breadth of the top margin and the size of the writing, relatively little of the text is preserved and not much could be made of it, but it enables us to establish the connexion between three already known fragments and to recognize with certainty the story of Heracles and Molochus, which is reasonably conjectured to have occurred in the third book of the *Aitia*. It is now apparent that the speech which begins at

¹ This runs: λογ(ος) ταος | δεκατω | - φξη L | νγωμοι | - vic | αλ(λος) μετρο δεκατ(ω) | - τνς L | αλ(λος) νγωμοι | - Coa | γι(νεται) εγ / λ Φαρμου(δ) | μετ(ρω) δεκατω | - Tλα | νγωμοι | - χπς

l. 3 of P. Berol. 11629 A (Pfeiffer, *Callimachi fragmenta nuper reperta*, no. 6) is the answer given to Molochus by Heracles after his return from the slaughter of the Nemean lion. After a gap, which may be calculated on the basis of P. Berol. 13417 A (Pfeiffer, no. 1) to have contained eighteen or twenty verses, the hero is still (or again) speaking, though he may be simply reporting a prophecy of Athena. There are slight indications which make it allowable to guess that he ends at l. 11 of our fragment. At any rate he has ended and the poet resumed his narrative at l. 14. It is evident that the speech was in part concerned with the first founding of the Nemean games. In the subsequent narrative the gift of the mule is an addition to what was hitherto known of the story from [Probus] in Verg. *Georg.* iii. 19 (Callimachus, fr. 6) and other sources.

(καί μιν Ἀλητιάδαι πούλν γεγυότερον)
 (τοῦδε παρ' Αἰγαίωι θεῶι τελέοντες ἀγῶνα)
 (θήσουεν νίκης σύμβολον Ἰσθμιάδος)
 ζήλωι τῶν Νεμέη]θε, πίνυν δ' ἀποτιμήσουεν
 ἦ πρὶν ἀγωνιστὰ]ς ἔστεφε το]υς Ἐφύρηι.

] θε·πίτυνδ' α[</td <td>]ητε τεοί, γέρ[ον,</td>]ητε τεοί, γέρ[ον,
5]έστεφετο[	]ουδ' ἱερή π.[
]ητεοίγε[	]σεμοι προμ[
]ουδ' ἱερηπ.[	]ον Παλλὰς εἶ[
]σεμοιπρομ[	]αρενωι τοδ[
]ονπαλλασέ[	ς]ῆν κατεπω[
10]αρενωιτοδ[	]υς τε Μολόρ[χ
]ῆνκατεπω[	]θυμόν ἀρε[
]υστεμολόρ[	νύκτα μὲν αὐτῶ]θι μίμνεν, ἀπ[έστιχε δ' Ἄργος ἑῷος,
]θυμοναρε[	οὐδὲ ξενοδόκω] λήσαθ' ὑπο[χεσίης,
]θμμνεν·αη[	πέμψε δέ οἱ τὸν ὀ]ρήα, τίεν δέ[ε ὡς ἕνα πηῶν.
15]λήσαθ' ὑπο[	νῦν δ' ἔθ']ν οὐδαμὰ π[ταυκομένην
]ρήα·τίενδέ[	].. Πελοπη.[
]νουδαμαπ[	].. ἔχον ἀνα[
]..πελοπη.[	20]έστησαν ὄς[
]..ἐχοναυα[	]παικὶν ἀνα[
]έστησαν ὄς[
]παικὶν ἀνα[

1 seqq. Call. fr. 103 7 [.] left-hand side of a curved letter, o or the like 13 [.] an upright, or γ 14 seqq. P. Berol. 11629 A 6 seqq. (= B) 14 νύκτα B, suppl. v. Wilamowitz-Moellendorff 15 -δόκου B, em. v. Wilamowitz-Moellendorff 16 οἰτῶ[ν] B 17 [.] ἔθεθ...[B, suppl. v. Wilamowitz-Moellendorff 18 [.] top of a rounded letter, c or the like After

η the tip of a middle horizontal stroke not compatible with ι[There are remains of the beginning and end of this verse in B but not sufficiently legible to be used for a supplement 19 The first letter may have been ν, the second γ or τ followed by an apostrophe, but the surface is damaged and the present appearance of the ink deceptive

9 For Athena's role cf. P. Berol. 11629 A, l. 4.

11 Perhaps ε[ὴν κατ' ἐπι[νυμίην. Then, since the accent prescribes *Μολόρχου* or *-ωι* in l. 12, the speech will have ended here.

13 Possibly ἀρε[κόμενος or [εκάμενος.

16 The margin of B has the explanation τὸν ὄνον, which is delusive.

17 B schol. τ(ου)τ(έστιν) αἰά[νιον].

2170. CALLIMACHUS, *Αἴτιων* δ

It might have been difficult to assign an author to these scraps, if the identity of the hand with that of P.S.I. 1218 did not direct one to Callimachus and the Milan *δηγήσεις* furnish a lemma of which part is to be recognized as recurring here. Fr. 2 is thus discovered to contain the end of the *αἴτιον* relating to Leimone and the beginning of that relating to Artemis and the boastful hunter in Book IV of the *Αἴτια*. Nothing more is assured, but it is worth while to consider certain possibilities with regard to the contents of fr. 1. According to P. Mediol. 18, col. iii 12, the *αἴτιον* preceding the Leimone *αἴτιον* begins with the line νεκταρος ι[.] ν. νθιονγενοςηραπεδο[. The fourth and fifth lines of P.S.I. 1218 (c) end respectively with]γλυκιον γενοςηρα. [and]καμβροσιης. In spite of the discrepancy between the *Δηγήσεις* and P.S.I. 1218 in the letters preceding *ιονγενος*—a discrepancy that may be explained either by the presence of a variant or by the corruption frequently manifested in other places of the *Δηγήσεις*—it seems to me highly improbable that we ought not to combine these data and recognize the single couplet νεκταρος[.] γλυκιονγενοςηραπεδο[] καμβροσιης. The *αἴτιον* of which this is then the beginning relates, as the scholia on Ovid, *Ibis* 465, show more clearly than the *Δηγήσεις*, which are here defective, to the human sacrifice offered to Apollo by the Tyrrhenians for their victory over the Liparaeans, and though our fr. 1 preserves too little for it to be possible to say that this story is recorded there the occurrence of λιπα[and τυ[in lines 12 and 13 and ιεροσειφοιβον[in line 17 is consistent with it. Line 4 of the fragment is marked by a paragraphus as the beginning of an *αἴτιον*, which, if it is the *αἴτιον* we are supposing, should begin with νεκταρος and does begin with a word containing ος and very probably ρος in the right position. On the strength of these indications, therefore, I suggest that our fr. 1 and P.S.I. 1218 (c) contain the opposite ends of lines in the same column as follows:

ι[]...[ση...[τ[...][φ[φθ[...].ντα[]ροσα[].ε.[]ανδριδεσειτιπαλαιαι]νφαν[αν]ιστορ[αι ν]γλυκιονγενοςηραπ[εδο
---	--

5 κ[.]δονηδν[	]καμβροσιης
υ...σγαιανεδ[	].αιτερπνισταπα[
νειεθβ[ε]διαγλω[	]κεοσοσσεπερα
δειλαιουτ[υ]	].νεπιπ[ονηροσνα[.
χει...σαναγλ[	]π[ρ]αναανομενου
10 ανδροσανου[	]επετασεν[.]
ω[.]μ[αννης[κτλ.	

I see nothing which excludes the possibility of this juxtaposition. φθέγγονται, for instance, would stand suitably at the beginning of l. 3, and ll. 6 seqq. might have run *δέμας γαί' ἀνέδωκε, τὰ καὶ τερπνίστατα πάντων νεΐθε διὰ γλώσσαν γλεύκεος ὄσσα πέρα. δειλαιοι, τυτθὸν μιν ἐπὶ πλέον ἢ ὄσον ἄκρον χεῖλος κτλ.* In l. 10, likewise, *ἀν' ὄν* would suit *ἐπέτασε*. But however this may be, we now have evidence that in the fourth book (and I hope at some later time to produce similar evidence for the third book) of the *Αἴτια* the separate *αἴτια* followed each other abruptly without transition and were in no way designed to form a coherent whole. This would, no doubt, have been the natural inference to draw from the *Δηγήσεις* but not the only inference possible.

Fr. 1.	Fr. 2.	Fr. 3.
ι[]...[]ση...[τ[...][φ[]φθ[...].ντα[]ροσα[5]κ[.]δονηδν[]υ...σγαιανεδ[]νειεθβ[ε]διαγλω[]δειλαιουτ[υ]]χει...σαναγλ[10]ανδροσανου[]ω[.]μ[αννης[.]σοκ[.]αελεπα[]τησω.τυ[]λυθαγωγη[15]πολλατοδεκ[.]φ[.]αραποτρ[]ιερρσειφοιβο[.]δημοθενως[	. . . . ..[ πατρο...[δακρυσας[5 αιαικαιμαλ[]καικουρησ[]ξοιπαντε[αρτεμια[ . . . . . . . .	].νρτοσε[]ν.ε[.]...μ[.]ωεεπαλιντυριδ[.]νερημηδεσυναξυλι[. 5]ανουγαπαεφθεατεχν[.]...[]μοστουτονέχειμ[.]...[]ουσαδακεινκν[.]...α[]ξωνεντις[.].....τραγου[.]...[10]...σα...λιπασκ[]...πομνησι[]...ν...ε...[]νδ[.]...[]...[.]...[. . . .

Fr. 1.

]αι.ετασ[
]..τ.
]δύτοκαμιου[
]
 5] ..[.].ε.η[
]
]...προκη..[
]ταλαν
]π.ρήκουσα[

Fr. 2. Col. i.

]..[
]λ[
]
]μη[.].ορεινεπα[.].να[]
 5]σ.
]αιχα..μ.σεων
]
]..πολ..[.].ε..[]
]..[
 10]..α[

Fr. 2. Col. ii.

.ελαγοςχελύνων [
 αιτωπίβαθροντωρογ[
].ενεπλάτνται. [
 ..].δ[.].ειρᾶνπέντε..[.]ρ[]..[
 5 ...]τ[.].δεξείβη [
 ...].τετράδωραταν[]..[
 ...]αιπαλάσται. [
].λυδιεργεςδ'ἰπιθ'ἰγῶν.ρ[.]τα[
 ..]ἀνακαθηται. [
 10 ..]μμεντρικεστομακρο[.].ιδ[.].[
]μακτρνδεσεύρως [
]νν[.....]εσ[...].μ[
]δετοιμ[
]ακ[.].αἴοσε[.].ίκοιτ[.].[
 15]αχυν.κ'έλο[.].c
 αυτοοδοδαμῶνπ.ν.[.].[.].εφεδ.[
 πᾶχέεσσιμάσων
].ιτ.τ.νίκαχη.εδιδυ.[
].[.].ειτελει.[] [
 20]η.εκηπ[.].[.].αταιδ[
 παρθενοιγαῶραι. [
 τανοργυμᾶϊανῶσσοῖουδε.α.[.].[.].[
 φᾶγτιμειονεκτεῖν. [
 τ[.].δ'ωναναισίμωμαλιχνορεσσι[
 25 ...]τόμενπυθέσθαι
 ...].[.].μει[.].ν[.].φύγιστον'οὐδ[.].ε[.].[
]εστεχρῶσο[
].[.].[.].[.].[.].[
 9 verses lost.

Fr. 3.

]π[
]ωθεδης'οφιδ[
]αθᾶν.[
 40]..[.].[.].δ'οφιδίαπατ[

Fr. 2. Col. ii.

.c λαγός χελύνων.
 καὶ τῶπιβαθρον τῶ θρόν[ω
].εν ἐπλάτνται
 ..].δ[.].ειρᾶν πέντε ..[.]ρ[]..[
 5 ...]τ[.].δ' ἐς ἰθύ,
 ...].τετράδωρα ταν[]..[
 ...]αι παλασταί.
].λυδιεργές δ' ἰπιθ' ἰγῶν βρ[ε]τα[ε
 ..]ἀνω κάθηται
 10 ..]μ μὲν τρίς ἐς τὸ μακρό[ν] ιδ[.].[
]ἵκατιν δ' ἐς εὖρος
]νν[.....]εσ[...].μ[
]δετοιμ[
]ακ[.].αἴοσε[.].ίκοιτ[.].[
 15]αχυν.κ' ἔλο[.].c.
 αὐτὸς δ' ὁ δαίμων πέντ[.].τ[.].εφεδρ[
 παχέεσσι μάσων
].ιτ[ε] δὲ νίκα χη.ε δις δυ.[
].[.].ειτελει.[] [
 20]η.εκηπ[.].[.].αταιδ[
 παρθένοι γὰρ ὦραι
 τὰν ὀργυμᾶϊαν ὄσσον οὐδεπα[ε[.].[.].[
 φαντι μειονεκτεῖν.
 τ[ὸ] δ' ἂν ἀνακίωμα, λίχος ἐεσι [γάρ
 25 καὶ] τὸ μὲν πυθέσθαι,
 ...].[.].μὲν [ο]ὐ [λ]ογιετὸν οὐδ[.].ε[
] ἐς τε χροσό[ν]
].[.].[.].[.].[
 9 verses lost.

Fr. 3.

]
]ωθεδης' ὁ Φειδ[ί]αε
]Ἄθανα[
 40]..[.].[.].δ' ὁ Φειδία πατ[ήρ

(5)]απε.χ.υ
]ρφεραϊοσαϊνίωνθεός
]γγαιχμα
]ἀρεργον, ποτέκτον[
 45]...[.]νηρ []
 (10)]...παρνογαϊδ.[
]...πται.
]οίβα[.]...[
]...[
 50]...[]
 (15)]...ἦντοκαποτη.[
]...μα...α.
]οσκαμα[.]δροσα[.]ρ[
]ξαέρρασ []

Fr. 1 1]τ possible 2 Above the second letter a jumble in two inks which might be taken as, e.g., τ superseded by 7 After κη a tailed letter, but there is something against each of ρ, τ, φ

Fr. 2 Col. i 4 Of π only the feet of the uprights remain, α might be λ, ς might be ε, ο, part of ω 6 χαρη not impossible μισων seems too little, μουσων too much 8 πολισ rather than πολητ 10]τ or]γ

Col. ii 1 Only a speck of the first letter, ωκ not suggested 2 Same remark, και possible, no more 4 Apparently]εῖραν 1st hd. corrected to]εῖρᾶν 2nd hd., or]ρ might perhaps be read 7.[.] or π[.] 8 The remains of β slight and not altogether satisfactory 10 Or τδ.[11 It is not certain that εικ. was not written 14 Before ακ the top of an upright]γαῖ or]γαῖ Before ικ what looks like the tip of the upper right-hand stroke of κ, but perhaps εζι 15 Presumably part of πᾶχου Possibly ικ Or λς 18 χῆρ perhaps possible, hardly χῆρη, the traces suggest χῆλε 19 Possibly ωπ[20 ητε, ητε 24 Call. fr. 98 d

Fr. 3 6 Call. fr. 117 16 τα, γα 17 = 661, 3 18 The top of the presumed ξ has disappeared without trace

(5) ↓.....] ἀπέρχεν.
]Ερμῆς δ Π]ερφεραῖος, Αἰνίων θεός,
 ἔμμι τῷ φ]υγαίχμα
]πάρεργον ἱποτέκτον[ος
 45] γὰρ [ὠ]νήρ
 (10)] κέπαρνον αἰδ,[
]...πται.
]οἱ βα[.]...[
]...[
 50]...[]
 (15)]...ἦντο καποτη.[
]...μα...α.
]οσκαμα[ν]δροσ ἀ[γ]ρ[ωμένοσ
]ξαέρρασ

Fr. 2 Col. ii and Fr. 3 2 I am by no means sure that the end of this line is not contained in fr. 5,] τὸ χρῶσιν. The measurements of the 'pedestal of the throne' (now of plain limestone) are 6.65 m. breadth, 9.93 m. length, 1.09 m. height (Curtius, *Olympia*, ii. 14). If ἐπλάτνται (or conceivably ἐπεπλ.) means 'is broad', 'has a breadth of', an expression for 30 feet presumably follows. 5 εἰ ἰθὺ appears to express a dimension, but which particular dimension is expressed by 'in a straight line'?

8 Several ways might be devised of mentioning what is evidently referred to here, the throne on which the figure sits, e.g. τὸ Α. δ "m θ. β. κέλυ' ἀνω κ. or ἰδράνω κ., but there is not room for τὸ much less for the longer supplements. (I have written δ "m for clearness, but there is no warrant for it in Callimachus papyri. It is really a 'crasis' not a 'prodelision'.)

11 Liddell and Scott give no evidence for the Doric form with ν, but cf. Hesych. in ἰκάντιν.

18 A Νίκη stood on Zeus' right palm, but, if this be she, she seems to be allotted a disproportionately large number of lines. Moreover, it is extremely doubtful whether 'hand' was written.

21 'For the maiden Seasons say that the six-foot one comes not a . . . short', a strange way of saying that some one does not fall short of six feet, but the alternative possible translations are no more attractive. οὐδὲ πάσσαλον suggests itself, which Aristophanes uses (*Ecl.* 284) to mean 'not a stiver' and Callimachus might, I suppose, use to mean 'not an inch', but I cannot recognize it in the traces.

40 If Χαρμίδας was written, it could not be verified.

41 'I have told you all. Go your ways', but ἀπέρχεν cannot be verified.

43 Cf. Lycophron, *Alex.* 930 with the scholia.

Fr. 4. Col. i.

]

]..

]

]δων

5

]

]

].τ.,'

].[.].[

10]δεκα[

5 verses lost

16]δος

Fr. 7.

...[

καιτ[

.]θαν[

ελλα[

5 ηδυ[

παιδ[

φη[

ιε[

δ'λ[

10 ευχ[

..].μ[

.

.

]τ[

[]

]οιπιλα[

']ανδ[

5]βαλα[

].[

Fr. 7 1 The third and fourth letters may be ε, γ, τ, simm. 9 Not δή, perhaps δεί 11 [ε,]λ

Fr. 10 8 The end of a nearly horizontal stroke level with the top of υ

Fr. 5.

] [

] [

]τροχρῶ[

Fr. 6.

]αατο[

Fr. 8.

].[

μητ[

πολλα[

πολλα[

5 πλειε[

καιμε[

...ε.κ[

.

Fr. 10.

]κεινη[

].υλη[

]αιφα[

10]φιδ[

]ηιδ[

]..[

Fr. 9.

].ω[

..]ικῶ[

ευνέμη[

.]λεγξέ[.]..[.]..[

5 ραξίας[.]..[

.]ηγωπροτας[

.

.

2172. CALLIMACHUS, Βράγχος

The hand that wrote P.S.I. 1216 and 2171 is also to be recognized in the following fragment of the end of a roll, the contents of which are readily identifiable as belonging to the poem composed by Callimachus in choriambic pentameters and referred to by Hephaestion as the 'Branchus'. Its argument is resumed perfunctorily by the Milan *δηγήσειε* in the words: 'Ἀπόλλων ἐκ Δήλου ἀφικνεῖται εἰς τὸ τῆς Μιλήτου χωρίον ὃ καλεῖται νῦν ἱερὰ ὕλη ἵνα Βράγχος; Terentianus Maurus (v. 1886) says: 'hymnum Battiadem Phoebos cantasse Jovique | pastorem Branchum cum captus amore pudico | fatidicas sortes docuit depromere Paeon'; one or two further details of the story, known from other sources but not known to be Callimachean, now recur in the present text.

The papyrus is rubbed and the fragments out of which it has been put together warped so that the calculation of missing letters is in places more than ordinarily uncertain. On the other hand, the metre is rigorous and has a peculiarity which may provide a sort of guidance not always to be had. The first line, *δαίμονες εὐνυμότατοι, Φοῖβέ τε καὶ Ζεῦ, Διδύμων γενάρχα* (Call. fr. 36: Heph. *Ench.* 30 Consbr., *γενάρχα*; P. Med. 18 x 14; *Et. Mag.* 272, 44, om. two first words) has a word-end after the eighth and after the thirteenth syllable. The second of these breaks, which is comparable with the diaeresis of the *ἀρχεβούλειον*¹ and produces an identical close, is found in every verse which is well enough preserved to exhibit it, though it is difficult to see how it can have existed in l. 7. The evidence for the first is not so good, since the beginnings of the lines are not so well preserved, but it certainly occurred in a good proportion of the verses and cannot be shown to have been neglected in any (though in l. 12 the break is only that between preposition and noun), and it too has a counterpart in the *ἀρχεβούλειον*, which as written by Callimachus has a caesura after the two shorts of the second foot. It will be well, therefore, provisionally to reckon with a verse representable graphically as —υυ—υυ—|—υυ—|υυ—υ—υ

The lection signs are as far as can be judged original, except the apostrophes after *νι* and *τοδ* in l. 11, the dubious accent in l. 20, and the dash after *ναι* in l. 22, which are in greyer ink.

¹ In the Callimachean piece of which the first line is *ἀγέτω θεός, | οὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ : δίχα τῶνδ' αἰεῖν* the diaeresis marked recurs in every verse sufficiently preserved to exhibit it, the caesura in every verse except *ἄν οὐλα κυλινδομένην* (41) and *ἄ λιγυρὸς ἀφ' ἡμετέρας* (57), in which it is displaced so as to occur after the first instead of the second short of the anapaest (Maas, *Ph. Wochenschr.*, 1912, 959.)

] ποδωνλοϊμοσεπελθη'κατάρατοςαρπαξ.
]ωτρισεμο.χ.μεν[.]λείτ.σαποκεντράπριτο·
]πε.ησπέ.αχλ.ρηγβ.ανηνέμ....·
]ι.]ετ.ρ[.]τηδεμελέσθω.]δεκαπρωπαππων
 5]οδ.κ[.]υκλ[.]θνομαρτείν.ετ[.]γγαρεστιν
]οιπατροθεντωγαποδα.τε[.]τοδεπροστεκουσης
]λαπίθηνα[.]δ.]κειομ[.]ευγένει[.]ν·
]το[.]δέφ[.]υδ.]ιδω... νέπαλτ[.]ύμοσ.
]οιτε[.]ε[.]λογευλη[]τοβιπρωτων'φθης·
 10]έωνδ[.]μωγεγγυθιδαφνηςκατακλώναπηξας·
]ίνι'α[.]αξ.ον[.]μαγα[.]τοιτοδεγωκαταρχω.
]ονεισα[.]τυσεδεφ.φισαπέβησεδηλου·
]...]ατιμά.μεταδα[.]σαλλον
]μω[]ονολυμπ[.]υθυοερ[.]ηον
 15]ουσο[.]λήτωρ[.]εξεφο[.]β[.
]ατ'α.]κτ.νιερηνγενέθλην
]ρισεξει
]αστηρ
]αρησμ·
 20]π·
].αιοιδη[.
]ναι——

1], a high nearly horizontal stroke with some ink below it to the left, perh. a 2 Or]ρ Before
 χ room for two narrow letters 3 After πe a spot of ink below the line; after an interval what looks
 like the bottom angle of ν περίερα seems not to account exactly for the traces νεμε (or more doubt-
 fully μω), then the middle of an upright, then specks; νέμοιτο reconcilable with the traces 4]αι or
]λ, followed by π or τ Perhaps ετρη, but τ might be π and ρ might be β After θω a comma-like sign,
 starting on a level with the top of ω No room for two narrow letters before δε 5 Of κ only the
 upright 7 Before and after δ rounded letters like ε, ο Before κ some ink above the line
 9 Whether λη or λη[ι] uncertain 13 No room for a letter between μά and με but these do not
 account for all the ink; μά may have been intended αμ[ε]c would suit indications 15 φ[ι]λήτωρ
 possible but not particularly suggested by the ink 20 Over the second upright of π what looks
 like a small circumflex in greyer ink 21]τ,]σ

1 Perhaps τερ[α]πόδων. The plague elsewhere associated with Branchus is said to have attacked
 the Milesians and to have been cured as Callimachus describes in 'his Iambi' (P.O. 1011, 224; cf.
 Clem. Alex. Strom. v. 359 Stähli), and τρις in this place may have the same reference as δics ή τρις

] ποδωνλοϊμοσεπελθη'κατάρατοςαρπαξ,
]ωτρισεμο.χ.μεν[.]λείτας από κεν τράπριτο
]πε.ησπέ.αχλωρήν βοτάνην νέμ....
]ι.]ετ.ρ[.]τηδε μελέσθω.]δε και προπάππων
 5]οδ.κ[.]υκλ[.]θνομαρτείν.ετ[ε]ν γάρ εστιν
]ροι πατροθεν των από Δαίτε[ω], τὸ δὲ πρὸς τεκούσης
]. Λαπίθην α[.]δ.]κειομ[.] ευγένει[ο]ν.
]το[.]δέφ[.]υδ.]ιδω... ανέπαλτ[ο] θυμός
]οι τέμ[ε]ν[ο]ς καλλόν εν ὕλη τόπι πρώτον ὤφθησ
 10]έων Διδύμων ἐγγύθι δάφνης κατά κλώνα πήξας.
 Δελφίνι' ἀ[ν]αξ, οὐ[ν]ο[μ]α γάρ[ρ] τοι τὸδ' ἐγὼ κατάρχω,
]ον εἰς ἀ[ε]τυ σε δελφίς ἀπ' ἔβησε Δήλου,
]...]α τιμαῖ μεταδα[.]ε ἄλλον
]μω[]ον Ὀλύμπ[ο]ν θυόει[τα] νηόν
 15]ουσο[.]λήτωρ[.]εξεφο[.]β[.
]ατ' ἀνάκτων ἱερὴν γενέθλην
]ρις ἔξει
]αστηρ
]αρησμ.
 20]π.
].αιοιδη.
]ναι.

in that. But we are not otherwise informed that the cattle were affected, and the subjunctive here
 suggests that this plague is still in the future.

2 Metrical and lexical considerations strongly suggest ἀλείτ. but α does not fill the room.

3 may refer to Apollo's having first seen Branchus pasturing goats (αἶγας ἐνεμε, Longus iv. 17),
 but in the woods (schol. Stat. Theb. viii. 198 and v. 9 below), which does not favour πίεσα here.

6 ή γενε[σ]. Branchus is usually made out to be of Delphian extraction on his father's, Milesian on
 his mother's side (Conon narr. 33, Varro ap. schol. Stat. Theb. l.c.); schol. Stat. Theb. iii. 479 states
 that he was a Thessalian. Callimachus makes him Delphian by his father, Thessalian by his mother.
 Daetas was the father of Machaereus, the Delphian who killed Neoptolemus (Asclepiades ap. schol.
 Pind. Nem. vii. 62), Machaereus an ancestor of Branchus (Strabo ix. 421).

9 Cf. Conon narr. 33 και αυτον ἐφίλησεν... Ἀπόλλων εὐράν ποιμαίνοντα ἐνθα βωμὸς Ἀπόλλωνος
 Φιλ[η]σιου Ἰδρυται. δὲ δὲ Βράγχος ἐπίπινουσ μαντικῆσ γεγονὸσ ἐν Διδύμοισ. . ἔχρα and schol. Stat. Theb. viii.
 198 hic cum in siluis Apollinem osculatus fuisset... accepta corona uirgaque uaticinari coepit.

11 E.g. Θαθι and, l. 12, οὐνεκα Μίλησιον. This explanation of Apollo's title of Delphinios is new.
 See, for example, H. Hom. iii. 494-5, El. Mag. 255, 17, Plut. de soll. anim. 36, for the usual account in
 which Apollo is the dolphin. Apollo Delphinios at Miletus, Diog. Laert. i. 29.

2173. CALLIMACHUS

The following fragment from the beginning both of a poem and a roll is readily assignable to its author, since short as it is four known quotations from Callimachus occur in it. One of them, the first line of the piece, was conjectured by Hecker to be the beginning of the *Sosibi uictoria* (Schneider, Callim. ii. 445), but it cannot be said that this view receives support either from the fragments of the *Sosibi uictoria* in 1793, which show that that poem celebrated an Isthmian no less than a Nemean victory, or from the lines now published. The interpretation of these is, to be sure, not altogether obvious, and what they seem, as much as anything, to say—that when the Greeks under Agamemnon came to Troy their arrival was rapidly announced to Helen, who was engaged in weaving—has no great relevance to Nemea, with which a different expedition, that of the Seven, is connected. But taking warning by Schneider, who supposed v. 1 to be words of Heracles from the first book of the *Altra* and v. 16 to be from the *Ἰοῦς ἀφιξίς*, I renounce all guesses about their provenance or interpretation.

The MS. is written in a hand of a common type (cf. 1376), usually assigned to the late second century, of which it is not a very favourable specimen. The original hand appears to have added some of the lection signs, others and the corrections are due to a different hand or, at any rate, a thinner pen.

ζήντεκα[	Ζηνί τε κα[ι Νεμέηι τι χαρίσιον ἔδνον ὀφείλω,
γύμφακα[	νύμφα κα[
ημ[.]τερο[.]	ἡμ[ε]τερο[.]
ἄρμοι γὰρ[	ἄρμοι γὰρ [Δαναῶν γῆς ἀπο βουγενέας
5 εικελενη[	εἰς Ἑλένη[
ποιμένα[	ποιμένα[
εὐφηγία[	Εὐφηγηιάδ[
ἔθρεξανπρο[	ἔθρεξαν προ[
ἄσθματιχλι[	ἄσθματι χλι[, ἀλλὰ θεόντων
10 ωσανεμων[	ὡς ἀνέμων [οὐδεὶς εἶδεν ἀματροχιάς.
ημενδηπο[	ἡ μὲν δὴ προ[
καιπαροσαργεί[	καὶ πάρος Ἀργεί[
καιρῶντουετ[	καιρωτὸς τε[
κολχιδεσηπειλω[	Κολχίδες ἢ Νείλω[
15 λεπταλέουσεξυσαγ[	λεπταλέουσεξυσαγ[
...[.]υφάλιοντ[.]	εἰδ[υ]ει φαλιὸν τ[α]σ[ρον] ἠλημέαια
...[.]υκωνοτε[	...[.]υκων ὄτε[
...[.]υκομα[	...[.]υ κομα[
...[.]	...[.]

2173. CALLIMACHUS

1 Call. fr. 193 3 .[, a dot on the line 4 Call. fr. 230 7 π 1st hd., converted into η, 1 superscribed and hd. 9 Call. fr. 135 11 Or π[ε], ?π[ρ] 14 η seems to have been converted from ε by 1st hd. Over (vει) is a horizontal mark, not an accent 16 Call. fr. 176 18]ρ,]ρ]

4 ἄρμοι: for the ancient theory which accounts for the writing with a smooth breathing, see *Et. Mag.* 144, 55. The restoration depends on Hesychius (βουγενέων τῶν μελισσῶν. Καλλίμαχος ἄρμενοι γὰρ Δαναῶν γῆς ἐπὶ γενέας) and the *Et. Mag.* (ἄρμοι γὰρ Δαναῶν (δαῶν D) γῆ ὡς ἀπὸ βουγενέως (D, om. v cett., νέεως *Et. Gen.* A)). The evidence is ambiguous as regards Δαναῶν or -οῦ, ἐπὶ or ἀπὸ, but I should say unequivocal as regards βουγενέας. If we accept 'bees' as the correct rendering, it may be that the Greek (Δαναῶν, or Argive, Δαναοῦ, γῆς ἀπο) warriors were so designated as being avengers of unchastity (Plut. *caus. nai.* tr. G. Longolius xxxvi), or the bees may be mentioned as a portent of the arrival of strangers (σειρῆν μὲν φίλον ἀγγέλλει ξεῖνον δὲ μέλιττα). This is to assume that Ἑλένη is the personal name. But both βουγενέας and Ἑλένη are susceptible of other interpretations.

7 Euphetes, Professor Pfeiffer pointed out to me, is the name given in Hypothesis c of the Nemeans and the scholia on Clement of Alexandria's *προτροπικὸς* to the father of Opheltes-Archemorus, in whose honour the Nemean games were founded. The only other holder of the name, Hom. *Il.* xv. 532, appears to have no relevance.

9 Cf. *Anth. Pal.* ix. 244 χλῆραι νοτεροῖς ἄσθμασιν ὠκὸ γόνυ.

10 καιρωτὸς 'woven on the loom'. I understand: Helen was weaving a web such as is woven by Colchian or Egyptian women (who dwell by the Nile and mourn for Apis). For the connexion between Colchians and Egyptians, and particularly their methods of weaving, see *Hdt.* ii. 104-5 and *Schol. Pind. Pyth.* iv. 376 (= Call. fr. 265).

15 ἔξυσαγ appears to be got from Hom. *Il.* xiv. 179 where ἔξυς is explained: ἐκέρικεν ξύουσι γὰρ τὴν κρόκην πρὸς τὸ πικνωθῆναι. οἱ δὲ ἔλεανεν, ἀπὸ μεταφορᾶς τῶν ξύλων. οἱ δὲ ἀντὶ τοῦ ἔγναψε μετὰ τὸ ὑφανθῆναι.

16 φαλιὸν is prescribed by [Arcadius] 41, 4.

2174-5. HIPPONAX, Ἰαμβοί.

The only portion of a continuous text of Hipponax hitherto recovered was the single fragment from a late second-century roll published in P.S.I. x. 1089. More considerable remains of a second and a third roll now appear in this and the following number but it cannot be said that even these greatly enrich our knowledge either of this writer's subjects or his treatment of them. It is allowable to recognize in 2174 fr. 5, 6, 8, 9, the title and some of the details of a 'Return of Odysseus'—seaweed, after a snack questions about family, Phaeacians, the lotus, perhaps a dreadful giant, an auger, embers, not to mention more problematical indications—to which the extant fr. 21 Knox and 91 Knox (in which κῶς παρὰ Κ(ρ)υψοῦν ἦλθε might be conjectured, *Κρυψῶ* by way of jest for *Καλυψῶ*) may also be related. Fr. 66 Knox, if not from the same piece, seems to be of a similar character. But most of the new matter, as of the old, seems, where a guess about the contents can be made at all, to consist of scenes from contemporary low life. On the other hand, what can be ascertained from this source about the metre and dialect of Hipponax is not insignificant. Knox's rule, that the ending of a line in two genuinely disyllabic words is prohibited (though the quadrisyllabic ending is the commonest of all), is completely vindicated, but in other respects restrictions are now seen to be fewer than had been imagined or inferred. There is not only no objection to an ending in five longs (2174 ii i 10, 16 ii 17, 2175 3, 22 and 23), but none to a word-end before

the last three of them (2175 1, 13). Again, the statement of Heliodorus that iambs and choliambi are mixed up together in the same piece is confirmed by 2175 3, 11. Resolution is not very common but is found both in the first and in subsequent feet, in the first at 2174 24, 13 and perhaps 8, 4; 9, 6; 12, 1, later in the line at 2175 2, 1 and perhaps 2, 9.

On the question of the metrical lengthening before mute and liquid of a vowel short by nature the evidence of the new texts is unequivocal. Lengthening is never premitted, though it should be added there is only one apparent instance of initial position (2175 1, 6; two of quasi-composition, ἦ τε κράδη 2174 24, 7, κατὰ κνίσην 2175 4, 14). Such datives plural as occur all have the long form except τοῖς (which there are grounds for expecting) and κἀποικ (2174 24, 5), which I believe to be misread.

2174 is written in a small neat rounded hand which may be ascribed to the earlier part of the second century, 2175 in a hand of the common angular type usually dated late second or early third.

2174. HIPPONAX, Ἰαμβοί

		Fr. 1.	
Col. i	Col. ii.	Col. i.	Col. ii.
	]φυσᾶν [	ωσ[	]φυσᾶν
	]φυσήεις[	ημ.[	ἄ]ν(τι τοῦ) φύσεις[
	. . .	ανδ[	. . .
	ταρρ[	ταρρ[	ταρρ[
5	φερο[	φερο[	φερο[
	γρυζουc.[	γρυζουc.[	γρυζουc.[
	καῖθειοιc[	καῖθειοιc[	καῖθειοιc[
	τηcμητρ[	τηcμητρ[	τηcμητρ[
	} τυφλονπ[	τυφλὸν π[	τυφλὸν π[
10	⊃ καιχωλον[	καὶ χωλὸν[	καὶ χωλὸν[
	⊃ ὠθηνωc.[	ὠθηνωc.[	ὠθηνωc.[
	} επ' ἦμεστ[	ἔπ' ἦμεστ[	ἔπ' ἦμεστ[
	× εcτηcα.[	ἔτηcα.[	ἔτηcα.[

2 Left side of a rounded letter, ς[or the like with a superscribed c 6 Left side of ς[or ς[possibly ν[13 π[, ς[, χ[, or the like

4 Above the first ρ traces of ink, compatible e.g. 11 A dot opposite the end of the upper arm of κ,

2174. HIPPONAX, ΙΑΜΒΟΙ

11 Athenis son of Archermus and brother of Bupalus, see Pliny, *Nat. Hist.* xxxvi. 11, &c.
12 So apparently ἐδραστ' ὦc at fr. 9, 16 but]εψαθ' ἦ fr. 12, 3, εἶρεθ' ὄ fr. 16, 5.

Fr. 2.
].λ.λ.[
]αρηλθ[
]ε.[

The appearance of the papyrus is perhaps compatible with a position on the right of fr. 1.
1 The letters after the presumed lambdas both begin with upright strokes

Fr. 3.
. . .
κακ[
× κ[
ε.[
ελ.[
5 εγ.[
λε[
απ[
εc.[
λυ[
10 ὠτ[
. . .

The appearance of this fragment is such that it is justifiable to suppose that it continues fr. 1 col. ii downwards, but there seems to be a small gap between them.

2 The × is partly obliterated but cannot be read as a stichometrical letter 4], a stroke rising from the line from left to right, λ or the like 5 The traces of the left-hand side of a curved letter, ς[, ς[, ς[8], a small loop off the line, ς[, θ[or β[, ς[appear to be among the possibilities

Fr. 4.
. . .
].λ[
].ιπ.[
]μιξ. . .[
]εγωδε.[
5]εντ. .c.[
]φοιτωδ[

].έδοικ'α[
]κεινοέδ[
]κδ.ωσ.[
 10]άρωσ[
]κανμ.[
].[].[

The written side of this fragment very much resembles in appearance the written side of fr. 3, but the backs are quite different.

1 The ink has run;],., a dot on the line followed by a roundish blot, perhaps],φ or]ω 2],., parts of two strokes meeting at a right angle off the line, followed by the right-hand side of a curved letter, perhaps]πφ or]ρφ 3], a spot of ink on the line 4], a small curved stroke off the line, possibly φ, ε, followed by an apex, δ[rather than λ[5], an upright, part of γ or the like 6 Before ε an upright preceded by a dot on the line, after ε an upright, more probably part of γ or the like than ι, but τηε perhaps possible 7],., the tail of a letter like λ, not apparently δ 8 Apparently not κφ but followed by a letter like λ, of which the extreme tip of the tail is alone preserved], a dot above the line 9 Betw. the tops of ι and ε a dot which seems to be fortuitous], the left-hand curve of ε, ο, or the like 10], a line sloping downwards from left to right followed by a dot above the line, perhaps]λν[or]δν[but]στ[not excluded], a horizontal stroke off the line and a dot below its left end on the line

Fr. 5.

<p>• . [] [] ΟΔΥ[.[φ[.[</p>	<p>• . . . ΟΔΥ[CCE .[φ[.[</p>
--	--

1 Of the Υ only the extreme left-hand tip 2 The base-line of a letter like δ, ζ 3 Of φ only the central apex 4 A stroke sloping upwards from line-level, left to right

Fr. 6.

<p>• . . .]ώλην.[].ζωνφυκι[]ναυτονοστις.[]επειτονημμο[5].ρευσιτηγγέν.[</p>	<p>• . . .]ώλην.[].ζων φυκι[]ν αυτόν οστις.[]έπει τον ψωμόν[]ερεδici την γενήν[</p>
---	---

1 Of φ only the right-hand side, φ also possible The presumed dots on either side of the accent barely preserved λ might be δ, if the base line be supposed rubbed away 2 The diagonal and base of ζ represented by disconnected dots 3], a spot of ink on the line consistent with φ], part of a curved stroke, ε or the like

5 Cf. II. vii. 128.

Fr. 7.

• . . .
 .[
 επ.[
 ...[
 κξω[
 5 κίν.[
 αυτ[
 .]ζ.[

1 A stroke slanting upwards from left to right, λ or α 2], the bottom part of the left-hand curve of ε, ο, or a similar letter 3 Tops of three letters, the second perhaps ρ or β 4 A fibre has gone with some of the ink, but ε is more suitable than ο 5], a dot on the line compatible with α or δ 7], a round letter, ε, ο, or the like

Fr. 8.

<p>• . . .].ψου.[].αιηκας[]επλωσει[].σιοςωσπερβου[5].τοφρενώληστ[]θεν διδάξων.[]οκορσιπη[]λῦκρονκ[].της[10]ενειδ.[]αλλατ[</p>	<p>• . . .].ψου.[]Φαίηκας[]επλωσει[].σιος ᾠπερ βου[].τοφρενώλης τ[]θεν διδάξων.[]ο κορσιπη[]λῦκρον κ[].της[]ενειδ.[]αλλατ[</p>
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1]ν possible, η[not verifiable, ? fr. 91 Knox 4 Only a speck of the first letter,]α one possibility The upper part of ε is rubbed away, but τ not probable 5], the extreme right-hand tip of a stroke level with the cross-bar of τ, possibly]ρ or]ν 6 τ [or χ] 8 An interlinear letter or sign The first three letters rubbed; λ might be φ and κ perhaps χ 9], a round letter, ε, ο, ε,

followed by what now resembles ι but that there are traces of ink to the right of it and it is rather far from τ ιο .[, the upper part of a sloping stroke, perhaps α]

3 No verb is known of which this could be a form. πιν]επλώω, which might theoretically exist, would have to be the first word of the line and does not therefore suit the space here.

7 κορέπιον is explained by Hesychius as ῥίζα τις ἢ νόμισμα παρ' Αἰγυπτίους τὸ κερσαίων λεγόμενον. It has been changed with some plausibility into κόρσιον, which is the usual name given to the edible part of the lotus (Theophr. *H.P.* iv. 8, 9-11). But the alteration may be unnecessary, for a reference to the *Λατοφάγοι* would not appear to be out of place in this context.

8 θα]λυκρόν does not account for the interlinear ink before λ.

Fr. 9.

<p>].δετ[]τιτο[]ομβρ[.].εμοσγ[5 ωσπερτραγω[.].πέατικαμιν[.].σπερκιωνα[.].].εδυσφημειτ .α.[.]..α.σμαριλῆνανθρ[10 ...].εκ[.].ιπυρουκεσερχ[]θέρηνησεκαβιρ[τον[.].].ριώναμηνακα[.].λθωνδεσο .φρικ .[καιτωκιμαίωτων[15 φηππυαστρικαιτ[.].π' νδεψάτ' ως[...].νδ' ε .[].[</p>	<p>]ε δετ[]τιτο[]ομβρ[.].εινος γι[ὡσπερ τραγω[δ]πέατι καί μιν[.].σπερ Κίωνα[.].].εδυσφημειτ .α.[.]..α.σ μαριλην ἀνθρ[άκων ...].ε δεκ[.].ι πῦρ οὐκ ἔσερχ[. ἀ]θέρηνην ἐς Καβιρ[τον[.].].ριώνα μῆνα κα[ἐ]λθών δ' ἐς ο .ον σῦκ .[καὶ τῶι κιμαίω τον[ἐπιπύσας τρις καὶ τ[.].π' ὦν ἔδεψάτ' ὡς[...].ν δ' ε .[].[</p>
---	--

6 Or υ], which perh. suits the space better 7 φ possible but not suggested by the traces 8 τφ κα] or κδ[possible, but only specks of the dotted letters remain 9 Cf. Hipponax fr. 39 Knox 10 After χ the left-hand side of a curved letter, ε, ο, or the like 12 To the left of ρ between the lines the end of a horizontal stroke 13 After ο the middle of an upright; of the succeeding letter nothing but a speck well below the line After κ the top of a letter which may have been α, but does not resemble the others, followed by an apex, λ, δ, or the like 16 .[, the left-hand side of a curved letter, ο, ε, or the like

12 Apart from the spelling with ι instead of ε (which might be defended by the alternation

Ἀπαουριών-Ἀπαουρεών), it does not seem possible that *Ταυρεών* can have occurred here. The first letter seems too close to the ν of *τον* for τ, though π or γ would be acceptable; αυ are not wide enough; the ink above the line is left unexplained. But no other month-name in Bischoff's list (*P.-W. Kalender*) suits the indications better.

14 κιμαίω may possibly stand in some relation to Hesych. *κιμαίω* and *κιμαός*, 'juice'.

16 There appears to be no possibility of dividing the letters differently, though neither the form *δεψάω* nor *δέψω* compounded with *ἀπο-*, *ἐπι-*, or *ὄπο-* are otherwise known.

Fr. 10.

<p>.].μ.αδ[.].π[.].ρῖναφοινξ[. .</p>	<p>.].μ.αδ[.].π[.].ε ρῖνα φοινίξα[.</p>
---	---

The colour and general appearance of this fragment suggest that it comes from the right-hand side of the column of which more is preserved in fr. 9, and more precisely from the neighbourhood of ll. 8-10 of that fragment

1 Of μ the right half, of ι the lower half Next, two spots of ink on the line consistent with ν or π 2 .], the end of a cross-stroke .[, part of a stroke sloping up from left to right

Fr. 11.

	Col. i.	Fr. 11.	Col. i.
	.].[.].[.].[
	]λοιαθα[	]λοιαθα[	ἀ]λοιαθα[ι
	]ανοῖησταυτη[	]ανοῖησταυτη[	]ἀνοῖησ ταύτη[ε
	]γναθονπαρα[	]γναθονπαρα[	]ν γνάθον παρα[
5	]κηρινουσει[	]κηρινουσει[	]κηρίνους ἐποί[ησε
	]κανετειλησε[	]κανετειλησε[	]κάνετειλησε[
	]χρῦσολαμπετωραβδωμ[	]χρῦσολαμπετωραβδωμ[	]χρυσολαμπέτωι ράβδωι
	]νεγγυσερμιμος	]νεγγυσερμιμος	]αν ἐγγυς ἐρμίμος.
	]κτοςἀκολουθησεα	Col. ii. Ἐρμῆς δὲ Σιμών]ακτος ἀκολουθήσεα	Col. ii.
10	]κυκνοστονφιλήτην	το]ῦ κυνὸς τὸν φιλήτην	
	]ωσχιδιακυριζει	α[	]ὡς ἐχιδια κυρίζει
	]αξδενυκτιβου[...].[	κ[	]αξ δὲ νυκτιβου[...].[
	]καυκατεφρασθη[		]καὶ κατεφράσθη[
	]δευκατεσειη[		Μαία]δεὺς κατέσειη[ε
15	]μηριξε τωδεκ[.].ητ[	ἐμερ]μήριξε τῶι δὲ κ[.].ητ[
	]ἐπαῖνι μῦναν[	]ἐ παῖνι μῦναν[

]ωνεντρίοϊεμ[ὁ δ' αὐτίκ' ἔλθ' ὧν σὺν τριοῖσι μ[άρτυσειν
 <ᾠκου τὸν ἔρπιν ὁ σκότος καπηλεύει >
 <ἄνθρωπον εὔρεν τὴν στέγην ὀφέλλοντα, >
 20 <οὐ γὰρ παρῆν ὄφελμα, πυθμένι στοιβῆς.>

4 An upright with some ink on the right-hand side, perhaps ρ[or κ[5], an upright,]ε or]ρ Over ρυ more ink than the accent accounts for 9 Hipponax fr. 73 Knox 10 The copyist started to write φη but never made the second upright of η, λ being written in its place 14 The ink suggests φ[more than ψ[(which has a straight cross-bar), but this may be because it has run 15]λ or]β, possibly even]μ, might be read; κ[η]λ[η]τ[η] would suit 17 Hipponax fr. 70 Knox

3 For -νοῦ- cf. Alcaeus fr. 551 and 631.

7 For the form cf. Anacreon fr. 27 **Ἥλιε καλλυλαμπέτη*. The 'sparkling rod of gold' is naturally that of Hermes. (It may be worth noting that Hesychius has in *χρυσόραπις*: δ' *Ἑρμῆς ἀπὸ τῆς ῥάβδου καλομήχανος*, where the last word may stand in some relation with the second word of Hipponax fr. 68 Knox.)

8 For etymologies connecting *έρμης* and *Ἑρμῆς* see *Et. Mag.* in *έρμης*, Hesych. in *έρμῖνα*, &c.

9 This line was quoted precisely for δ, on Herodian's authority. There seems no explanation but caprice.

10 'The dog-stealer', if the words are to be construed together, would naturally be taken to be Heracles, especially as *ὡς ἐχίδνα κυρίζει* fits Cerberus very well but not the ordinary dog. There can be little doubt, however, that Hermes is still being spoken of, so that there is a temptation to see a connexion between this phrase and *Ἑρμῆ κυνάγχα . . . φωρῶν ἐταῖρε*, Hipponax fr. 45 Knox. But I think this must be delusive. Hermes is 'dog-throttler' because he stops dogs barking and so assists thieves, of whom he is the chief, and that is all that is meant by Hesychius (in *κυνάγχη*) *οἱ δὲ τὸ κυνάγχα ἀντὶ τοῦ κλέπτα*. Here the reference seems to be to some particular dog, and we know of none that Hermes stole (or deceived, for *φιλήτης* is *ἀπατεῶν* as well as *κλέπτης*). Tzetzes, to be sure, adduces fr. 45 to show that Argus (watcher of Io) was a dog, but even if this were true, *φιλήτης* would remain unexplained.

14 Cf. fr. 57 Knox.

15 *κηλητῆ* 'beguiler' does not occur elsewhere, but Suidas and Zonaras give *κηλέτης*: δ' *ἀπατεῶν*.

16 Hesychius *παννί*: *μικρόν, οἱ δὲ μέγα ἢ ἀγαθόν*.

17 I have kept the *μάρτυσειν* of the MSS. We do not know enough about Hipponax to be sure that the short syllable is unacceptable, and the commonly received *μάρτυρειν* (Buttmann) has no warrant.

Fr. 12.

.
]ερετο.κα[	ἐγ]ένετο κα[
]κυχοςμ[	ἦ]κυχος μ[
]εμπαθ' η[	]εμπαθ' ἦ[
.

It might be inferred from the appearance of this fragment that it comes from the neighbourhood of the left-hand side of fr. 11

1 Above α[a spot of ink, either the tip of a tailed letter or an accent 2 Of μ[only the left-hand half, but more probable than λ[

Fr. 13.

.
]. . [.
]. ωιωπ. [.
]ῆμεν[.
]. οπ[.

1 The base of a round letter, ε or the like, followed by a spot of ink on the line 2], the extreme tip of the tail of a letter which might be α or the like 3], the bottom curve of a round letter, ο, ω, or the like

Fr. 14.

.
]οιονστρυμ[	]οιον στρυμ[
]ορχήνηπολλα[	κυς]ορχήνη πολλα[
]βηξεκαϊαῶν[	εἴ]βηξε καϊ αἰων[
]νεληνηνυει[	]ν εληνην εἰ[
.

It might be inferred from the appearance of this fragment that it comes from the neighbourhood of the right-hand side of fr. 11.

2 A kind of stocks, see Hesych. in v.

Fr. 15.

.
]υν. [.
]. εξ[.
]ρτή[.
]εα[.
]. [.

The appearance of the fragment suggests the same neighbourhood as fr. 14. 2], the tip of the tail of α, λ, or the like.

Fr. 16.

Col. ii, a.

Col. ii.

.
]. ὶνο[.
]. δηλθενο. [.

.
]. ὶνο[.
]. δ' ἦλθενο. [.

	.]ειου[.]ακες[	.]ειου[.]ακες[
	.ληχώνος[	γληχώνος [
5	.]αίμ'είρεθρ[	κ]αί μ' είρεθ' δ[
	.]ιπας.[	ε]ιπας.[
	]κοῦδι[	κοῦδι[
Col. i. >	αλλεστεγυ[	ἀλλ' εστεγυ[
' >	χαμαιεπιφ[	χαμαί 'πιφ[
10]Γρεφει >	εκδυντεσα[	ἐκδύντες α[
]κχω >	εθακνομεντεκαφ[	ἐθάκνομέν τε κάφ[
>	δικθυρωγβλε[	διεκ θυρέων βλέ[πο
]	μ'ήμέαλαβ[	μη'ήμεας λάβ[
>	γυμνουςερυ.[	γυμνοὺς ἐρυ.[
15 >	έσπευδεδημ[	ἔσπευδε δημ[
1c >	εγωδβεβίει[	ἐγὼ δ' ἐβίει[ον
)	επάκρονελκ[	ἐπ' ἄκρον ἔλκ[ων ὥσπερ ἀλλάντα τ]ψύχων
.	κλαιεινκελεν[	κλαίειν κελεν[
.	κ[.]μαντικεξ[]]σενεκδε.[	κ[αί] μ' αὐτίκ' ἐξ[.]σεν ἐκδε.[
20]καιδηπτοιεργ[.]]ι.ι.εινιχομ[	καὶ δὴ 'πὶ τοῖς ἔργοιςιν εἶχομ[εν	
]εγωμεινωσπ[]]' ρνίτσι..[	ἐγὼ μὲν ὥσπ[...]. ρνίτσι..[
]ζεινιπέ.[]]φαι...[	...ζειν υπέ.[]φαι...[

]ηναυτηδιανοιαουτφ[
]εφαλαιω[]].[.]

τ]ην αυτην διανοια ουτφ[
κ]εφαλαιω[]].[.]

1 .[, the left-hand side of a circular letter 2 Above the first letter, what appears to be the right-hand tip of a horizontal stroke, followed by a short (-) 3 .[, a vertical stroke, ι, γ, π, or the like 5 Above the second ε a short horizontal stroke apparently without significance 6 Of ε only the extreme tip of the middle stroke 11 φ[apparently more probable than ψ[which has a straight cross-bar 12 Above ρ a dot of ink, probably accidental 13 Dots of ink both above and below the second α, that below probably fortuitous, that above possibly the tip of an acute accent 14 .[, the left-hand tip of a horizontal stroke too low for τ or the like, most resembling that of ψ 17 Hipponax fr. p. 4 Knox 18 The line before κλαιειν might be part of a dipole, being too high for an obelus 19-24 It is not certain that b is rightly placed here, but if it is the ο of ἔργοιςιν is to be recognized partly on a, partly on b 19 [έω] would fill the space, but it might accommodate three narrow letters .[, bottom of an upright stroke 21 Two spots of ink above γω, no doubt fortuitous ρ is preceded by a letter with a curved top, ω, c, or the like 22 After ε the left-hand tip of a horizontal stroke, τ, ξ, or the like The second and third letters after λ contained upright strokes; λουτ a possibility

8 seqq. The dipole and antisigma standing in combination against a group of verses are presumably one critical sign of which we do not know the name—unless it be the *άλσος*, some representations of which might be corrupted forms of >—or the use. For the converse arrangement, in

which antisigma and dipole are independent signs standing against one line, cf. 445 col. ii 2 (II. vi. 174).

13 For the accentuation cf. Schol. *Od.* iv. 294.

17 In ἐπ' the papyrus supports the scholia against the text of Hephaestion. *ψήχων* Knox, *ἄψυχον* Maas.

19 -έωεν has not the merit of being the Ionic form usually found.

Fr. 17.

	b.	c.

	.π[	]ησα [
a.	]ων[	]απαλλαχθεισ[
.	]ρε.κως[	]ωνχλαινω̄σ[
.]	]αεβεης[	]...ρησφε[
5 .]	]ικ[.]αφ[	]πακαικα[
]ατελ[	]ιπ[.]σεν[	]υλοκαθ[
]γε.[	]π[.]ω.[	]εκεδε[
]κανθ[	.	]ξειδιφης[
]ουκα[	.	]κε.[
10]θω[	.	]αλ[
.	.	.

The position of these three fragments relatively to one another is fixed vertically by the fibres but is not determined horizontally. *a* and *b* may actually touch.

1 .π, a spot of ink level with the top of π .η, the extreme tip of a tailed letter like ρ, φ, before η Of α only the extreme tip of the tail 3 .ων, the tail of]α or]λ followed by ι or, much less probably,]υ before ων 4 .ρησ, a long-tailed followed by a short-tailed letter, next the top of a curved letter,]ρησ one of the possibilities 5 .], the bottom of a rounded letter]π thick, written over ρ 7 .γ, an upright preceded by the remains of a cross-stroke,]ηγ or]ηγ ε, an upright stroke followed by a high spot of ink, either ει, or less probably ερ[or the like]ω, a spot of ink off the line consistent with]ων[9 After ε a spot of ink that might be the left-hand end of a horizontal stroke followed by the upper part of a vertical stroke, e.g. ττ

Fr. 18.

.	.	.
.]	]εακ [[
]...]	]τιλ. κακ [	β μ[
]ριτρωγων.	[[
]φωλεβι [[[
.	.	.

2 Nothing of the first letter remains but the end of a horizontal stroke in the middle position, ε not particularly suggested; of the second the lower part of an upright, e.g. ρ or υ; of the third the

lower part of a left-hand curve, ε, ς, ο, ω, or the like *τιλήσας* is not to be doubted but of η there are no more than two specks of ink from the right-hand upright remaining 3 *π]ερε* is possible but not verifiable

Fr. 19.

. . .
]ληλ[
]ληγ[
]τένω[
]εταιρασον.[
. . .

1 Of the first letter only the tip of the tail 3 The note in a small hand below this line should no doubt be read *εταιρασονόμα* and be taken as an interlinear gloss referring to a name in the missing fourth line

Fr. 20.

. . .
].ιδ[
]θρι.[
. . .

1 A dot on the line and the lower part of an upright precede δ, θι, λι, θι are possibilities 2], the left-hand curve of ς or a similar letter

Fr. 21.

. . .
]
]υσac
]ν.
]ωλη
]
. . .

Fr. 22.

. . .
].: [
] [
]ca [
] [
] × [
] [
]ou. × [
]ι [
. . .

Fr. 23.

a.[
..[
κ'ω[

εξε[
5 κου[
ολε[
αυ.[
πα.[
κα[
10 φα[
× χω[
απ[
εε[
. . .

1 may be the first verse of the col. 7 A spot of ink off the line, possibly the left-hand tip of the cross-stroke of a τ[8], the middle of an upright, ι, γ, ν, &c. 9 Or λ[To the left of the verse two spots of ink in the same position as opposite ends of an ι 11 Or ε

Fr. 24.

. . .
<ηῦδα δὲ λυδίζουσα· βασιγ[>
<πυγιστὶ τὸν πυγεῶνα παρ[>
<καί μοι τὸν ὄρχιν τηςφαλ[>
<κράδη συνηλοίησεν ὡσπ[> (790)
5 <κόπ]οις [διοζίοικιν ἐμπεδ[
καὶ δῆ] δψ[οικιν ἐν πόνοις[
ἦ τε] κρ[ά]δ[η με τοῦτέρωθ[
ἄνω]θεν εἰ[μπίπτουσα, κ[
πα]ραψιδά[ζων βολβίτωι[
10 <ᾧξεν δὲ λαύρη κάνθαρο[ι >
<ῆλθον κατ' ὄσμην πλευν[εσ >
<τῶν οἱ μὲν ἐμπίπτοντε[ε >
<κατέβαλον, οἱ δὲ τοὺς ὀδ.[>
<θ> οἱ δ' ἐμπεσόντες τὰς θυρα[> (800)
15 <τοῦ Πυγέλησι[.....]....[>
<...]υσσον οἶα[...].αρομο[>
<...].ωδημ[.....]....[>
<...]......[.....]....[>
. . .

See P.S.I. ix. 1089 from which the bulk of the supplements is taken.

¹ Hesiychius refers to this Lydian phrase four times: βασιλικός δ θάσσον ενουσιάζων παρά 'Ιππώνακτι; βάσκει μικρολέα πλησίον εξεθάζε Λυδιστί; βασιζακρόλεα θάσσον έρχου Λυδιστί; κρολαζε πλησίαζε θάπτον, but the correct supplement of this verse is still to seek ⁵ 'blows with a forked twig', if one accepts the reading ..]σοικ, but perhaps ..]σοικ is more probable

Fr. 25.

. ενδε.[
]δεν'αλλαμ[
].. 'της.[
]προφν[
5]νηδεμ[
]. αμφ[
]εκ[

¹ The base of the presumed δ has vanished ² The presumed δ is represented by no more than a horizontal stroke on the line ³ Of the first letter the ends of three horizontal strokes remain, but ξ is not suggested, perhaps ε or χ; the second letter seems to have had an apex, α is perhaps just possible; of the third two dots remain, one off the line, the other below and to the right of it, on the line] the bottom left-hand curve of a round letter, ε or the like ⁶], an upright stroke, presumably]ρ

Fr. 26.

. . .
]κα[
]εεμ[
]ρον[
]μεε[
. . .

Fr. 27.

. . .
]λοσαλ[
]ελθον[
]οντες[
]κνη.[
]ων.[
. . .

Fr. 28.

. . .
]...[
] εντ[
. . .

Fr. 29.

. . .
πε.[
. . .

Perhaps from the neighbourhood of fr. 9.
], a vertical stroke,
π possible

Fr. 30.

. . .
]..[
]εω[
]θαστ[
]. ωστ[
5]αιγν[
]ειν[
]. δυε[
]ευδ[
]. υ.ρ[
. . .

³ Of τ only the left-hand end of the cross-bar ⁴], a spot of ink on the line, possibly δ or λ
Of π only the left-hand angle, so that χ[may be possible ⁷], the lower part of an upright
⁹], the end of a stroke level with the left arm of υ Of ρ only the top left-hand corner

2175. HIPPONAX, "Ιαμβοι.

Fr. 1.

κη εις
]κωτιλλη.[
]ναποπνίξιμη
]υν κεων
5]ν... νυτρον
]λλο ιπ[.]ησσε
]αυχε. οπληγα
]κανθρ[.]που
]κταλιζουσι
10]ιαγρησχοιρου
]υδρονενλεριμη
]α[.]κινονενετριψε
]. . . εθαιφιλητην
]. ατηρησθαι.
15]φ. οναπ[
]τερην.[
]. εν.[.]
]κικων..[

Fr. 1.

κη εις
]κωτιλλη.[
]ν αποπνίξιμη
]υν κέων
]ν τὸ μήνυτρον
]λλο τι π[ρ]ήσσε
]αυχεοπλήγα
]ε ανθρ[ώ]που
]κταλιζουσι
σπονδη τε και σπλάγχνοι]εν αγρίης χοίροι
]υδρον εν Λέρνηι
κ[α]ρ]κίνον ενέτριψε
]ρεσθαι φιλήτην
]κατηρήσθαι
]φροναπ[
]τερην.[
]ων.[.]
]Κικων..[

	]ετην...[	]ετην.ο.[
20	]ναι[	]ναι[
	]ννομ[	]ννομ[
	]ι[	]ι[
	]άλ[	]άλ[

1 There is a trace of ink above κη which looks more as if it belonged to a preceding line than as if it were a stroke denoting that κη is a number. On either side of κη ες is blank papyrus 2 A trace of ink after η, not compatible with ι, perhaps a stop or part of a ε 4 Apparently νηκ 5]αι might equally well be written Of the next four letters nothing but specks remain, but these and the spacing are consistent with τωμη 6 No room for [λ] 10 Hipponax fr. 6 Knox 13 Of]ν only the top of the second upright 14 Of]κ only the tip of the lower sloping stroke 15 Of ρ only the extreme tip of the tail 19 Perhaps]ρε After ν the feet of two uprights, perhaps π 20 Perhaps γ.[or π[22 Before ι a horizontal stroke as of η but no sign of uprights

7 αυχενοπλήξ new.

11 A reference to Heracles is unmistakable here and in the next line (Panyassis *Herad.* 3) and it is possible that others are to be recognized, e.g. φιλότην 'thief' of the dog Cerberus (cf. 2174 fr. 11 i 10).

18 Κίκων, cf. Hipponax fr. 46 Knox and 2176 fr. 1 ii 15.

Fr. 2.	Fr. 2.
]λασαστοντραχ[	]λασας τὸν τράχ[ηλον
]νεσμιλητονεξεκ[	]νεσ Μίλητον ἐξεκ[
]νη.ιδατερματιζ[	]ν νησιδα τερματιζ[
]σφινκαγορη[]πεπο[	]σφιν κάγορη πέπο[
5]...]νουκοι.ηκ[.]ειτ[	]...]νουκοι.ηκ[.]ειτ[
]...ησαντοκαιδ[.]απρ[	]...ήσαντο και δ[.]απρ[
]γγυς.ησθαλατ[.]ς.ι[	ἐ]γγυς.ησθαλατ[.]ς.ι[
]ευκ[.]ρκινωικ[.]ηρ[.]	]ευς κ[α]ρκίνωι κ[.]ηρ[.]
]ιερευ[.]ν.στ[.]κατ[	]ιερευ[.]ν.στ[.]κατ[
10]α[.]βολ[.]κασιγ[	]ἀ[ε]βόλ[ου] κασιγ[νήτη
]πα[.]ηφαγονγ[	πας]πα[λ]ηφάγον γ[ρόμφιν
]κινα[	]κινα[
]ς[.]μ[	]ς[.]μ[
]..[]..[

1 Ink unaccounted for over first τ 4]ς,]ς,]ρ 6 δ[? 7 Probably της, possibly γης τῆς θαλάτ[τη]ς against the dialect and τη rather broad for the room αι, θ[8 At end faint traces of a sloping

stroke, e.g. α or χ 9]ν (? or]ν or]μ) possible Before στ part of a nearly horizontal stroke suggesting κ but perhaps possibly τ 11 Hipponax fr. 36 Knox

10 This seems to be a favourite locution, cf. fr. 16 and 37 Knox. I suppose 'ashes' are meant, e.g. μαρίλην, ἀ. κακινότην. See also fr. 105 Bergk (Hipponax makes ἀβολος masculine).

	Fr. 3.	Fr. 3.
]..[]..[
	]..ξεν[	]..ξεν[
	]τεγραψ[.]	]τέγραψ[ε]
	]ρρου	]ρρου
5]...]]...]
	]ςε	]ςε
	]ρησων	]ρρήσων
	]αζε ερρησε	ῆρ]αζε
	]μου	]μου
10	]τυλουμεταστρεψας·	δακ]τύλους μεταστρέψας·
	]οστεκαιρυδην	]οσ τε και ρύδην
	]ωνθαντονακαριζοντα	ἀπέ]ψων δ' αὐτὸν ἀκαριζοντα
	]νετηγιαστριλαξε.ρρου.α·	]ν ἐν τῇ γαστρὶ λάξ ἐνώρουσα,
	]ιμιη[.]οκημελασθαινειν	]ις μῆ [δ]οκῆ με λασθαίνειν
15	]δευενπιβρυχδον	]δευεν ἐπιβρυκων
	]ιονκαταπλ[.]ξα.	]ιον καταπλ[.]ξα.
	]ξεδυσατηνχλαιναν	ἐ]ξέδυσα τὴν χλαιναν
	]δασπεριμηςας	πό]δας περιμήσας
	]θυρανεπακτωσα	τὴν] θύρην ἐπάκτωσα
20	]τοπυρκατακρυψας	]τὸ πῦρ κατακρύψας
	]δετασρεψας	βακκάρ]ι δὲ τὰς ρίνας
	]ιμηπερκροικος·	ῆλειφον · ἔστι δ' ο]ἰμηπερ Κροϊκος,
	]δασκλειωι	ἐ]ν Δασκλειωι
	]ξιωνυ[	]ξιωνυ[
25	]δομ[	]δομ[

1 Perhaps not the text but a marginal or interlinear note 2], a tailed letter 6 The ink has run so that the first letter looks like a π; it is perhaps]η or]ι 12 Of]ψ nothing but the tail 15 Fr. ap. Tzetz. in *Il.* (p. 793 Bachm.) 16 No room for [η], hardly for [ε], perhaps therefore [ι] ας rather than αι 21 Hipponax fr. 7 Knox

8 The margine is more probably a variant than an explanation, though there seems to have developed a confusion both of forms and meanings between ἀράσσα, ῥάσσα (Ion. ῥήσσα) and ῥήσσα (ῥήγνυμι).

11 Heliodorus the metrician, as we learn from Priscian (iii. 428 Keil), 'Hipponactem ostendit iambos et choliambos confuse protulisse'. The evidence for the final iambus among choliambi is Κυλλήνε (Heliodorus' own example, fr. 57 Knox) altered to Κυλλήναϊε and Κυλλήνε, ῥύδην (fr. 75 Knox) altered to ῥύδην on the strength of Phot. ῥοίβδην δαφιλῶς (between ῥυαχ- and ῥυγχ-) and ῥύδην here.

12 ἀπέψων (or ἀποψῶν) is simply a guess based on fr. 1 Knox.

14 Hesych. λαθαίνειν κακολογεῖν and ἐλαθαίνωμεν ἠκολασταίνωμεν.

15 L. & S. give 'snap' or 'gnash' with the teeth as the sense of ἐπιβρίκειν but a comparison with fr. 17 Knox suggests that here at any rate simply ἐπεσθίων is meant, 'chewing' something with one's bread. Since nouns ending in δειος are oxytone, I suppose ἴδεν to be the ending of an adjective in ἀδειος or ἰδειος.

23 Cf. Steph. Byz. in Δακτύλιον . . . Εὐδαίμων . . . καὶ Ἀρκάδιος διὰ τῆς τοῦ διφθόγγου γράφουσι τὴν λ̄ κυλλαβήν.

Fr. 4.

.]ω.[
]μβοδα[. . .] τει[
]κιωνα[. . .] [
]π.χ. κκόρ[. . .] [
 5]λογωνκα[. . .] ιζ[
]. . .]υλας[
]ανδροσο.[
]ταικαθη[. . .] αι [
]ενυχημένωι πρακτω[
 10]ισημαινων [
]σελληπορνη [
]. . .]νεξορνε[. . .] ια[
]ακι.ρ.ρ. νήσου [
]εκατακινετην[
 15]κιςκυ.τι.εσαρ.[
]. . .]μουλοφο.ρωγας[
]. . .]αιπαλωντ[. . .] ε. . . ε.[
]. . .]τατονδι. . . .[
]. . .]εσενδεξ[
 20]. . .]γλαλα[. . .].[
]. . .]ει[. . .] ψ[
]. . .]χορω[. . .].[

Fr. 4.

.]ω.[
]μβοδα[. . .] τει[
]κιωνα[. . .] [
]π.χ. κκόρ[
 5]λόγων κα[. . .] κίζ[
]. . .]υλας[
]ανδροσο.[
]ται καθη[. . .] αι [
 ν]ενυχημένωι πρακτω[ι
]. . .]ισημαίνων [
]σελλη πόρνη [
]. . .]ιν εξορνεξιαν[
]ακι.ρ.ρ. νήσου [
]εσ κατά κίνετην [
 15]κιςκυ.τι.εσαρ.[
]. . .]μουλοφο.ρωγας[
]. . .]αιπαλωντ[. . .] ε. . . ε.[
]. . .]τατονδι. . . .[
]. . .]εσενδεξ[
 20]. . .]γλαλα[. . .].[
]. . .]θ. . .]ει[. . .] ψ[
]. . .]χορω[. . .].[

.]αρα[. . .] πουν[
]ετ.γκρα[. . .] β[
 25]κεπ.γδωρ[
]. . .]ροφαρμακ[
]. . .]ω. . .]νκαιπλ[
]ριοσαν[. . .] πη[
]. . . [

.]ταραξ[. . .] πουν[
 δ δ' εξολικθών ίκέτευε τήν κρά[μ]βην
 τήν επτάφυλλον ήμ θύε[κ]ε Πανδώρ[η
 Θαργηλιούκων έρχυτον] πρό φαρμακ[οδ
]. . .]ω. . .]ν και πλ[
]ριοσά[. . .] πη[
]. . .]

1 . . . upright stroke slightly sloping to right 2 Of μ only the right-hand side, perh. η possible Of δ the ends of the base-line, of α the tip of the angle 5 Of κ only extreme right-hand tips, perh. ξ possible; of ι the top and bottom 6 . . . most like ο but perh. ω 7 . . . an upright stroke with some ink opposite the middle, ν one possibility 11 I cannot make θε[ε]αλη of it 12 At the beginning two upright strokes with traces of ink near them,]κ,]μη perh. possible but not satisfactory After α what looks like the start of λ or χ; preceding ω what looks like ι but may have been the second upright of ν, in which case λ and χ are too wide μαν not verifiable but compatible with the remains 13 Between ι and ρ a stroke sloping down from left to right Before ν the extreme tip of the tail of a tailed letter Of ο only a speck 15 . . . , apparently ν, but αι, λι possible τγ may have been preceded by η and followed by μ ν may be μ 16 . . . faint traces of the top of an upright followed by the rounded top of ε Neither φον nor φορ satisfactory, φοτ impossible 17 κ]ραπ. possible but not suggested by the ink 19]σ or some combination like]στ,]στ Of the letter after δ only specks Of ξ only the base-line, ζ possible 20 At the beginning casual ink, ν]μη might be possible though]ρν or]ρν more like the present appearance The bottom of λ has disappeared, δ possible For α[also δ or λ possible 21 ι may be only part of a letter The accent may be part of a circumflex 22 ε might be ρ ω is followed by the top of an upright . . . [apparently a combination like λι or αν rather than the bottom angle of ν 23 τ might be ξ and ξ τ, only the right- and left-hand halves of the top strokes being left 24-6 Hipponax fr. 18 Knox 27]τ or]χ μει or νε]τωρον possible 28 For αν perhaps λαι, δαι could be read. This is followed by the left-hand arc of ε or a similar letter

16 Hesychius has λοφόρρωγα (i.e. -ρώγα) τὸν ἀπερρωγῶτα τοὺς ὤμους, but see app. crit.

Fr. 5.

.][
]πωλ[. . .] ε[.
]. . .]ω. . .]σελλέα[.
]. . .] ε.[
 5]μαλω[. . .] ακ. κ[
]βαραρχοσαρτεμ[
]θ[.] α[. . .] λογ[. . .] . . .[
]. . .]τηρασπε[.
]ουκνυστον.μ[
 10]. . .]νμυσαχνογπολ[

]λοντοϋ[
].ων.[
]καιεγ.[
].κον[
]
.
.

1 The third letter has a tail 2 Perhaps λκ, not λη After ε an upright, γ or a similar letter 3 Betw. ε and α the original hd. seems to have added a letter above the line, of which only the first upright remains Of the last letter only a sloping stroke remains, perhaps best suited to ν 5 Between the κ's perhaps ηγ or ρα 6 Hipponax fr. 106 Bergk 8]γ or κ]μ εσττηρασσει[τε probable 9 There is room for two narrow letters betw. ν and μ 10]την probable αχν not satisfactory Or πρ[12], the top part of an upright The second letter may have been meant for γ 13 ζ now more resembles ε Or possibly π[14]ι or]ρ This may have been the last line of the column

6 Cf. Callim. *Ἰαμβ.* in 1011 col. v verso, 7 (*Hermes*, lxix. 173) τὰς δὲ παῖδας οὐκ (leg. οὐ) Βράγγος | τὸς τῶν Ἰώνων | ἀρτεμέας ἐποίησε;

Fr. 6.
.
.
]..[
].εϋ[
].η[.]..π[
]ρκτο.[
5]η[.]ουζ[
]....[
]ηκν.[
].ρκειεν[
]καικρεα[
10]αποι.[
]....[
].[
.
.

Fr. 7.
.
.
]κο[
]...δ[
].ολ[
[]
5].ησο[
]υν.[
].ε [
].αιρ.[
]κε [
10]υνωζ[
]χε..[
].ι.[
].ε[
]ε [
15].β[
.
.

3 Or χ[4 Over τ unexplained ink .[, an upright stroke 5 ε[might be ρ[, φ[11 The last letter might be α, λ, δ; preceding it γ, τ The appearance of the papyrus is similar to fr. 5

1 Or]η 2 Before δ a tailed letter, perhaps ν 3]σ,]τ possible 12], an upright stroke This fragment may come from the same neighbourhood as fr. 2

Fr. 8.

.
.
]ψ.α[
.
.

The second letter is tailed, more probably τ or φ than ρ This fragment seems to belong to fr. 4

Fr. 10.

.
.
].[
].ηε[
].ομ[
]ωκεγα[
5].δ.[
]ηθ.[
]ουκεκ.[
].χωλ[
]μδ[
10]ηαυ[
]ηερε[
.
.

Fr. 9.

.
.
]..[
]ωνπ[
].σαρ[
].εα[
5].[.]ε[
.
.

2 Or χ[4], a tailed letter

3], the tail of a long-tailed letter 6], the lower end of a tailed letter 7], two dots one above the other 10 Above the second upright of η what looks like a circumflex

Fr. 11.

.
.
].[
]ποη[
]παντ[
]πλαβ[
5]ικ.[
]υ[ε]ε[
.

2176. COMMENTARY ON HIPPONAX.

That the source of the following fragments was a commentary on a composition in verse is obvious at first sight, and the occurrence as a lemma of a line quoted in antiquity as from Hipponax, apart from other coincidences, makes it easy to say more precisely that they come from a commentary on Hipponax. Apart from fr. 1 cols. i and ii and fr. 3-5 (if indeed these all refer to the same person), which appear to contain an attack on a man named or nicknamed Sannus for being both gluttonous and emaciated, what is preserved is too short, incomplete, and discontinuous to add much to our information about the author's subjects or treatment, but on one matter some light is thrown. The greater part of Hipponax' verse of which we have

knowledge whether by way of quotation or in book texts consists of so-called scazons, that is, iambic trimeters ending in a spondee (or trochee) instead of an iambus (or pyrrhic), but we are told on the authority of Heliodorus—and there is some independent confirmation (see 2175 3, 11)—that an occasional true iambic was admitted. Among the lines quoted by ancient writers are a few such true iambics, of which it was impossible to say whether they belonged to pieces composed predominantly in scazons or not. But since in all the lemmata of the present commentary where we can either see or with reasonable probability guess at the end of a line the line is

Col. i.		Fr. 1.	Col. ii.
	..... 1....1 11		
	]ωσάννεπειδηριναθεο[
	]εισκαυαστρ. . θυκατακρ.[
	]νομομασαρνοςωλοιδορ[
	]πεποιησθαυφασινπαρατη[
5	] . ρ[. .] . ςδετασαγριασαιγασλεγεινσαν7		ο . . [
	]σινπολεμωνεντοιςπρος		αλ[
	]ιαδαιονταδεαιγασπι7		βρα[]ν . α . [
	]προπλήκτουςειναι . [. .] . .		κα[γ] . ησεγαστριη[
	]καιεντωιβιωιτ . []7	5	φο[] . στροσαληδ . [
10	] . μεν[. . .] λλουδετου7		μωικνεχομενοιειωθα . [
	]νωσα[.]νεπειδηρινα7		τηγαστεραεισαποδιξω[
	] . τους . οιπαρασχεσω		κρωσθαυδεουφησιντουςβ[
	]νενυτοιτιβουλευσαιθε	10	καιτοντραχηλονοτιεφθω[
	]ςτην . . ρο . υλωνρινα		καικατεσθιεισκαμησεκατα[
15	]νν . [.] ακοντοσαντου		μος πρωτονμενεκδυσε°[
	]ναποπαν7		νειαντωιπρωτονχειρονομ[
	]νταχαδε7		φαρμακονπ[ο]]εινραυιδωσγαρ . [
	]ν . ομε7		φαρμακονπ[ο]]εινκαιαναδοθ[
		15	αυλησειδεσοικικωντοκωδα[
			σκευ[. .] ιδετονκικωνα . [
] . [] . . . [

a true iambic, not a scazon, it may now be taken as an acquired fact that, besides the pieces consisting predominantly of scazons, Hipponax composed pieces consisting predominantly (if not entirely) of true iambics. The generalization is based on only five instances (fr. 1 i 2 κατακρα[τέεις, 1 i 13 βουλεύει θε[λω, 1 ii 3 τοὺς βρα[χίονα 1 ii 15 ἀλλήκει δέ σοι, 3, 2+5, 2 = 77 Κνωχ ὡς ἐρωιδισθ]), but is not in itself improbable and there is no sign of an instance on the other side.

The hand may be compared with those of 1082 and 1233 and assigned like them to the second century. The cursive annotations appear to be contemporary.

Col. i.		Fr. 1.	Col. ii.
		
	]ὦ Κάην' ἐπεὶ δὴ ῥίνα θεο[
	]εις καὶ γαστρός οὐ κατακρα[
	]ν ὄνομα ὁ Κάινος ᾧ λοιδορ[εῖται		
	]πεποιησθαί φαίν παρὰ τῆ]ν		
5	] . ρ[. .] . ς δὲ τὰς ἀγρίας αἰγας λέγειν σαν-		ο . . [
	νάδας καθά φη]σιν Πολέμων ἐν τοῖς πρὸς		αλ[τοὺς
	'Αντίγονον κα]ι 'Αδαῖον τὰς δὲ αἰγας ἐπι		βρα[χίονα καὶ τὸ]ν τράχ]ηλον
	ἀ]προπλήκτους εἶναι . [. .] ο]μ	5	κα[] . η σε γαστρίη[
	]καὶ ἐν τῷ βίωι τ . [. . . .]		φο[] γ]αστρός ἀλγηδ . [οἱ γὰρ λι-
10	] . μεν[. . .] λλουδε του		μῶι συνεχόμενοι εἰώθασ[ι
	]ν ὦ Κάην' ἐπεὶ δὴ ῥίνα		τὴν γαστέρα εἰς ἀπόδειξιν[νενε-
	] . τους . οι παράσχεω		κρῶσθαι δὲ σοὺ φησιν τοὺς β[ραχίονα
	]ν σὺν τοῖσι βουλεύει θε-	10	καὶ τὸν τράχηλον ὅτι ἐφθιν[
	]ςτην . . ρο . υλων ῥίνα		καὶ κατεσθίεις καὶ μὴ σε κατα[λι-
15	]ννε[.] ακριτος αὐτοῦ		μὸς . πρῶτον μὲν ἐκδύς νε°[παραι-
	]ν ἀπὸ παν-		νεῖ αὐτῷ πρῶτον χειρονομ[
	]ν τάχα δὲ		φάρμακον πιεῖν . ραυιδίω γὰρ . [
	]νε . ομε	15	φάρμακον πιεῖν καὶ ἀναδοθ[
			ἀλλήκει δέ σοι Κίκων τὸ Κῶδα[λ
			σκευ[άσα]ι δὲ τὸν Κίκωνα . [
] . [] . . . [

Fr. 2.

.
].[].[
]. . τουσεπιχ[
]. ωμαψυχη[
]ςιαν.[
 5]σαμ.[
].[

Fr. 4.

.
 ..[
 ...[
 νοιςδηλο[.]οτιγα[
 ναωσπερκαγει[
 5 ερωδιονπα[γρ.[
 εὐωσερωδιονω[
 ↑ ρσεκτιθειστα.[
 καθηγησαμε.[
 νησρ. τ. ντην[
 10 μεν[
 κα.[
 ως[
 ...[
 .ε..[

Fr. 3.

.
].η[
]λωσως[...δίου[
]. . σε[.]ελεγε[
]νοερωδιο[
 5]. εν.[.]υκτ[
]τ[.]το.[

Fr. 5.

.
]. .[.] []φο[
]λαιμαιδεσοιτο ^{1,8^ο νύμφητος} _{κρ. [κ.]}
]τουλαιμουωσαν
]ακτικονδετο
 5]ρ[.]τοιςπεριτονο
]εσιααθηναεπι
]ωνοναρπασομε
].[

Fr. 2.

.
].[].[
]. . τουσεπιχ[
]εῶμα ψυχη[
]ςιαν.[
 5]σαμ[ε[
].[

Fr. 3.

.
].η[
 χει]λος ὡς [ερω]δίου.[
]. . σε[.]ελεγε[^{κ(αι) μ(α)ρ}
]ν ὁ ἐρωδιό[ς
 5]. εν.[.]υκτ[
]τ[.]το.[

Fr. 4.

.
 ..[
 ...[
 νοις δῆλο[ν] ὅτι γα[
 να ὡσπερ και γει[
 5 ἐρωδιὸν Παλ() γρ.[
 εὐ ὡς ἐρωδιὸς ω[
 ος ἐκτιθεῖς τα.[
 καθηγησαμεν[
 νῆσον ταύτην [
 10 μεν[
 κα.[
 ως[
 ...[
 .εδ.[

Fr. 5.

.
]. .[.] []φο[
]λαιμαῖ δέ σοι τὸ ^{1,8^ο νύμφητος} _{κρ. [κ.]}
]του λαιμοῦ ωσαν
]ακτικὸν δὲ τὸ
 5]ρ[.]τοις περὶ τονο-
]εσαι Ἀθηνᾶ ἐπι
]ωνον ἀρπασομε-
].[

	Fr. 6.		Fr. 7.		Fr. 8.

]εε[]κ.[]ρονο[. . .]ως.[
]...[]τηκα[]ταινυδ[...]πιαμμονθ[
]...]χηραμον ποιοι]μονε.[]βαλλουσιτρ[...]ιονεκκη.[
]ιωνταιλεγειδετασκαμει[]μητα[]εμνπρ[. .]αυτατααγ[
5]μοσδεαποτουεξειπρ ν7		5]εγκεναντ[.]ντριταιο[
	]...].ε[.]ν.εντωισπατιν7			]...].ε[.]νπρ[.]κηρν[
	]ονδ...υλ.η[.]φησιν[			]τοκαντοις7
	]...].εσθαιχ...[			]νημοσδαρ7
	]εγνυαικ[.]...].πην...[			]κκηρυκοςε[
10	]τρώματαταεναπολ.[		10	]ομοιοντω[
	]βανωιπερικανμα[			]τανησαν
	<small>]εμν.ταστων.τῆσ'ε</small>			]ντεσασσον
	]ινασουσεινοιαπ[			]ραφου7
	]...].νις[.]αρα[.]η[			]γυστησθα
	]...].εκτ.[		15	]ω...ρε
	. . . . .			]λουσι
				]...πατηρ
				]...διασκευ
				]νεκρονε
			20	]αιωιοστεωι
Fr. 9.	Fr. 11.	Fr. 12.		]αρ[.]στοφα7
. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .		]πολ[.]ανδρει
]κασμ[	]ταιτο.[	]δ.[		]λωνων
]σειη[	]εταιδε[	]εκαικο.[		]...η[ε]
. . . . .	]μππ[	]εμν[	25]...]	
	²⁰]δουεχ[	]ξα[		]μινάπαι[
	5]δετουκ[	. . . . .		]φκπροφ[
Fr. 10.	]ινπλ[			]λαμγνητ[
. . . . .	]πουσι.[	Fr. 13.	30	]διγγραφ[
]αιος.[	]μωια[	. . . . .		]πιθεγον.[
]τοσω[	]πορ[	]εσσε.[		]πλομ[ε]ουιδ'α.[
. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .		]...τοτι...ρ...

	Fr. 6.		Fr. 8.

	]εε[		]ρονο[. . .]εως.[
	]...[		]ται νῦν δ[ε] ἐπι ἄμμον θ[
	]...].εχηραμόν ποιοι		]βάλλουσι τρ[ιτα]ῖον ἐκ κηρ[υ-
	κ[αί]ονται. λέγει δὲ τὰς καμί-		]έ μιν πρ[.]... αὐτὰ τὰ ἀν[
5	νοὺς ἰπ[π]νός δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐξιποῦν		5 ἦν]εγκεν αὐτ[δ]ν τριταῖο[ν
	]...].ε[.]ν. ἐν τῶι στατίν		]...].ε[.]ν πρ[ο].]κηρμ-
	]ονδ...υλη ἦ[.] φησιν		]το κὰν τοῖς
	]...].εσθαι χ.ορ.[		]νημος δαρ-
	]ε γυναικ[.]...].πην...[		έ]κ κήρυκος ε-
10	]τρώματα τὰ ἐν Ἀπολ-	10	] ὁμοῖον τῶι
	]βάνωι περικανμα[		]τανησαν
	<small>]εμν. τῶν ἀστρων. τῆσ'ε</small>		]ντες ἄσσον
	]ινασ οὐς ἐνιοι απ[		]ραφου
	]...].νις[.]αρα[.]η[		ἐγ]γύς τῆς θα-
	]...].εκτ.[	15	]ω...ρε
	. . . . .		]λλουσι
			]...πατήρ
			]...διασκευ-
			]ν νεκρόν ε-
		20	]αιωι δστέωι
		]...Ἀρ[ε]στοφα-	
		]πολ[.]ανδρει	
		]λωνων	
		]...η	
		25	]ιναν κ(αἰ) πα[
			] ( ) φ(α) κ(αἰ) πρὸ τ(ᾶν)[
			]λαμγνητ(αι)[
			]δη() γραφ[
		30	]πιθεγον.[
			]πλομ(ε)τουιδ'α.[
			]...τοτι...ρ...

Fr. 14.		Fr. 16.
]εκοσμ[	Col. i.	Col. ii.
]θυρεων[	.	.
]υς.[]].[
	]	χ[
	]	ο.[
Fr. 15.		φγγο[
]ατο. α[	5]	αεπ[
]καιβλ[]].[
]κετι[	.	.

Fr. 1 Col. i 1 Above *καυσε* and *ηρ* remains of a schol. 2 Of *ος* only traces I have assumed that the cross-bar of *θ* is due to the running of the ink along a fibre 5], the upper right-hand branch of *χ* or *κ* ε is preceded by an upright 8], the lower part of a nearly vertical stroke which descends below the line Of]ρ only the top right-hand part, ε, *c*, ρ, β are other possibilities ρ might be α, δ, 9], the bottom curve of ε, ο 10], on the line the curved tail of a letter 12], the top curve of ο or *c* Probably *μοι*, but the μ unusual 14 .ε or .θ suggested before ρο but perhaps illusory; one broad letter would fill the space The appearance of the ink after ρο is certainly deceptive, the surface having been damaged and twisted 15 For *εφ* perhaps μ[]ρ should be written 18 The traces between ε and ο are very slight but suit the cross-bar of τ

Col. ii 4], a spot of ink on the line 5 Whether *δρ* or *δρ* not determinable 11], the upper parts of two vertical strokes, perhaps belonging to different letters, but probably to be taken as φ[13], the bottom of a slightly curved stroke, consistent with *c* and similar letters

Fr. 2 2], a trace on the line followed by the lower part of a tailed letter, *αφ* would suit

Fr. 3 2 Fr. 77 Knox 3 After *ε*₁ remains of two strokes forming an angle, perhaps μ[or ε[5 *ε*_ν is preceded by two spots level with the top of *ε*, perhaps]μ or]ν, and followed by a cross-bar level with the top of *ν*, perhaps τ[or χ[6 το is followed by an upright, perhaps ρ[or π[

Fr. 4 5], a spot on the line consistent with α 7], the middle part of a vertical stroke 10 Or μ[

Fr. 5 2 Fr. 77 Knox

Fr. 6 4], the right-hand stroke of μ, α, or the like 6], a stroke curving downwards from left to right, followed by the top of a thickened upright and the top of a stroke slanting down left to right Before *ε* a spot on the line, suitable to δ, λ, ξ, &c.; perhaps]... ε should be written There may be nothing lost between *ε* and *ν* Another narrow letter may be lost after *ν*, in which case η[] should be written 7 δ is followed by a spot of ink to the right of which is a horizontal stroke, level with the top of the δ Of η the top and bottom of the left-hand and the looped top of the right-hand stroke 8]ρε,]νε Of ι only the extreme lower tip, of ρ the lower loop, of ρ the tail; ρ is followed by traces of a stroke ascending from left to right, perhaps φ[12], the extreme end of α, μ, or the like π[is crossed by a stroke in the same ink as the interlinear note 13 Or]ρε 14 After τ the upper left-hand part of *ε* or ο

Fr. 7 3-4 Neither of the μ's is satisfactory, the first is more spread than is usual in this hand, the second has a trace of ink near the top of the left-hand upstroke not accounted for

Fr. 8 1], κ or χ 11], ο or ω possible 13], γ or τ 15], the right-hand end of a high cross-bar, probably γ or τ After ω an apex and the top of an upright, more like α or λ than ν; then another apex, most like α 17 Before π a long-tailed letter, ρ or υ

Fr. 11 1], an upright stroke, ε or part of κ, ν, &c. 4 interl. The last letter looks like τ but there is nothing to denote abbreviation 6], traces reconcilable with γ or the right-hand half of τ

Fr. 12 2], a vertical stroke descending below the line, β, ρ, possible

Fr. 13], a vertical stroke descending below the line, ρ possible

Fr. 14 1 ε converted from ε by the original writer, ο anomalously made

Fr. 15 1 After ο a letter with a tail descending below the line, perhaps ρ or υ, followed by a letter with a tail on the line, τ or γ 2], a tail descending below the line

Fr. 16 Col. ii 1 A tail descending below the line 3 ρχ[, ρπ[, or the like

Fr. 1 Col. i 1 *Γάνν*' is ambiguous. This commentator takes it as the vocative of *Γάννος* (l. 3) but the spelling more usually found is *Γάννας*, quoted from Cratinus as meaning 'fool' and derived (1) from a proper name, like *Κόροιβος* and others, (2) from *καίνεω*, (3) *ἀπό τῶν Ἀσιανῶν Σάνων*. In l. 4 seq. still another derivation appears to be offered and the word is brought into relation with *καννάδας* (cf. Hesych. in ν.) 'wild goats'.

2 Possibly *κατακρατέαις*. All that is preserved of ll. 1-2 appears to be a lemma.

6 In the title of Polemon's book (which is believed to have been concerned with works of art) the names, when both occur, are elsewhere found in the reverse order.

11-14 The first and third of these lines are all lemma, probably the second also. About the fourth it does not seem possible to decide.

14 *προστυλι* (unattested) is not ruled out by the ink but cannot be verified.

Col. ii The lemmata are marked by a paragraphus underneath the line in which they begin and (l. 11) a blank space of about one letter.

3 Supplemented on the basis of l. 8. 4 should perhaps be supplemented on the basis of l. 10.

4 Hesych. *γαστρίαν* *ετρήφον* . . . 'gripes' and therefore perhaps *ετρήφον* here.

10 *καταλάβημι*?

11 "First taking off your clothes . . ." 'He recommends him' to take some sparring exercise and then a dose'. *ἀναδιδόσθαι* is a technical medical term; perhaps *ἀναδοθήσεται* 'will spread through the body'.

15 For the 'flooring of sconces' to a tune on the flute, see Athenaeus xi. 783e. The point here is no doubt that the scone is not of wine but of medicine.

Κίκων and *Κώδαλος* were flute-players, v. Athenaeus xiv. 624b; the first seems to have been a favourite butt of Hipponax, cf. fr. 46 Knox, 2174 fr. 9, 7 (?).

Fr. 3-5 It is obvious that these three fragments come from the same neighbourhood but it does not seem that they actually touch. Fr. 3, 2 might be the continuation of fr. 5, 2, in which case about 3 letters are lost on either side of fr. 3.

Fr. 4 5 Perhaps *Παλαμῆδης* *γράφει*. Palamedes of Elea is known as the author of three works concerned with verbal criticism. His variant may have been *δέ]εδ*.

9 It may be worth while to recall that the *Διομηδεία νήκος* is mentioned in many places as being inhabited by *ἐρωδιοί*.

Fr. 5 2 seq. It may be guessed that *λαμῖαν* was etymologized *ἀπό τοῦ λαίμοθ*. Cf. Meletius π. τῆς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου κατασκευῆς (Cramer, A.O. iii) 84. 19.

4 seq. Perhaps *ἀπ'ιακτικόν δὲ τὸ | ὄρνεον*].

Fr. 6 4 seq. It is a reasonable guess that here the commentator is speaking of different words for 'oven'. *κλιβάνω* in l. 11 is a somewhat longer shot.

12 If, as the interlinear gloss suggests, 'loaves' were mentioned, *ἀχλαίνω* may be guessed at the beginning, 'which some [name?]'—'. Athenaeus supplies at least three names beginning with *απ* but none equated with *ἀχλαίνης*.

Fr. 8 It might be tempting to suppose that the greater part of this fragment relates to the

treatment of the *φάρμακός*, but much of the detail does not exactly agree with what is elsewhere recorded. With l. 14 cp. 2175 fr. 2, 7

The footnote perhaps contains a reference to Aegina.

FR. 11-12 3 *Ἐρμύππος δὲ Συμυρναῖος ἐν τοῖς περὶ Ἰππώνακτος is quoted by Athenaeus 327b.

2177. ACTA ALEXANDRINORUM.

Fr. (a) 13.2 × 16.7 cm.

Third century.
Plate XIII.

This latest addition to the literature of Alexandrian anti-Roman propaganda¹ introduces us to new characters and a new incident, or perhaps we should say, if we accept von Premerstein's thesis,² to a new chapter in the *Historia Calamitatum*. As in the *Acta Appiani* (33+the Yale fragment mentioned below), so in 2177 the Jews are not mentioned and there is no reason to think that any anti-Semitic demonstration was the occasion of the trial recorded here. What is new is that both the spokesmen before the Emperor are Athenians, not Alexandrians, and, though foreign spokesmen such as Paul of Tyre or Athenodorus (whom we now know to have been an Athenian) have appeared in the other fragments in a subordinate capacity, here they are principals. Emphasis is laid here on the sympathy, almost the common cause, of Athens and Alexandria. We have (l. 13) the explicit statement, placed apparently in the mouth of the Emperor, that the laws of Athens and Alexandria were the same, and though this general statement cannot be pressed too far, it provides interesting confirmation of the conclusions already reached by jurists on the basis of the *Dikaionata* and other legal texts (the most recent study of this subject is by R. Taubenschlag, 'The ancient-Greek-city laws in Ptolemaic Egypt' in *Actes du V^e Congrès International de Papyrologie*, pp. 471-89). It is not unlikely that the letter quoted at one point in the trial (ll. 29-49) was addressed by the Emperor to the Athenians rather than to the Alexandrians. This Emperor, whose title unfortunately is imperfectly preserved, was either Trajan or Hadrian and more probably (see note to l. 28) the former; we may at any rate be sure that the Emperor conducting the trial is not the same as the author of the letter. If, as seems very probable, the Athenodorus of our text is the same as the delegate of that name in the *Acta Hermaisici* (1242) which took place before Hadrian, then the Emperor conducting the trial in our fragment will be Hadrian and the author of the letter quoted in it Trajan. (The author of the letter must have been either Trajan or Hadrian, and if it was addressed to the Athenians, it would hardly have been written in these terms by any one so *φιλαθηνάιος* as Hadrian). The resemblance to the *Acta Appiani* already noted in no way obliges us to think that the trial of 2177 was also enacted before Commodus.

¹ A good general introduction to the subject with references to all the texts found to date is contained in C. Bradford Welles's publication, 'A Yale Fragment of the Acts of Appian', in *Transactions of the American Philological Association*, vol. Lxvii (1936), pp. 7 seqq.

² For a criticism of the view that all these fragments formed part of a single work, see H. I. Bell in *Archiv*, x (1931), pp. 5 seqq.

The point at issue is unfortunately obscure, but it appears from fr. 2 that the envoys were demanding the return of certain *εὐγενεῖς* who were presumably being kept as hostages at Rome (perhaps in consequence of the troubles at Alexandria which are the theme of 1242). There is no clear indication of the *mise-en-scène*; but the presence of the Emperor accompanied by senators (l. 62) leaves us in little doubt that the action took place at Rome.

The text is written on the recto in a clear hand, slanting and pointed, commonly used for literary texts in the third century; there is no reason to think that this specimen belongs to the early part of the century. Punctuation and paragraphi have been inserted rather carelessly by a second hand. On a small fragment not reproduced below are the remains of an elaborate coronis. In fr. 2 conjectural supplements, except where they seem fairly probable, have been reserved for the notes. The verso of the text is blank.

FR. I. Col. i.

[... πό]λεως κ[...]ων
 πέριξ κικλαμ[ν...](ν)
 [..]εν[...]υρίας ἀγδ[ρ]είας
 Καῖσαρ ὑμεῖς τῆς ἀλλοτρι-
 5 ας πρεσβευταὶ ἐστε: Ἀθάμα[s]
 οὐκ ἐσμὲν ἀλλοτρίας πόλε-
 ως πρεσβευταὶ ἀλλὰ ἰδία[s]
 Καῖσαρι συγγενῆς ἡ πόλις
 Καῖσαρ Ἀθηνόδωρόν μοι
 10 τις καλεσάτω: Ἀθηνόδω-
 ρος· παρέμι κύριε ἰδίας
 ἀκούων ὑποθέσεως: Καῖσαρ
 τοῖς γὰρ αὐτοῖς νόμοις χρώ(ν)-
 ται Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ Ἀλεξ(ν)-
 15 θρεῖς: Ἀθηνόδωρος: πάν-
 [των] γὰρ νόμων ἰσχυρότε-
 [ροι ὄ]ντες τὴν εὐκρασία(ν)
 [τῆς] φιλανθρωπίας ἔχουσι(ν)
 [ὁ δὲ Ἀθην]όδωρος τέκνα ~
 20 [.....]τα δημόσ[ι]α τεο

[.....]. ο δόξα [.....]τρος
 [.....].[.]ψ[.....]
 [c. 16 letters]πρ[.]
 [c. 18 ,,]φ

4 ἕμεις
 16 ἰσχυροτε

καίσαρ: perhaps correct to καὶ γάρ, cf. n. to ll. 8-9 11 ἴδιος 12 ὑποθεσεως

Col. ii.

25 κα[.]ελ[c. 14 letters]
 ἐπιστολῆς [c. 10 ,,]
 ἀντιβαλῶν [c. 10 ,,]
 ἐπίστ[ολή Τραιανοῦ]
 Ἀποκρά[τ]ωρ [Καῖσαρ Τραι-]
 30 ανός Σεβα[σ]τοῦς Γερμανικός]
 Δακικό[ς] τοῖς [c. 11 letters]
 τοῖς εἰδόσι τὰ [,, ,,]
 να εὐχερὲς ἦν [,, ,,]
 θρασυτολίμιαν [..... ἀλ-]
 35 λ ὡσπερ ὑπὲρ [..... πόλε-]
 ως ἐπρεσβεύ[σασθε.....]
 λου [λογικωτάτων [... οὐ-]
 κ ἂν ἔσχον υμ[.....]
 νοιαν ἐλεγξά[.....]
 40 φιλόλογοι ἐγράψατε ἔγνω-]
 σται μὲν ἢ ἐμ[ῆ] ἀνεξι-]
 κακία καὶ ὑμεῖν σημεῖον δι-]
 δωμι τῆς εἰς ὑμ[ᾶς φίλαν-]
 θρωπίας καὶ ου[c. 9 letters]
 45 μα[.]. ὑμῶν τα[c. 8 ,,]
 πα[...].ν τούτου μ[c. 6 ,,]
 [.....εἴσε]βείς [c. 6 ,,]
 [.....].ν καὶ [c. 6 ,,]
 [.....].α [c. 8 ,,]

35 ὑπερ 38 ὑμᾶ 42 ὑμεῖν 1. ὑμῶν 43 ὑμᾶ

Fr. 2.

Col. i.

50](ν)
].
].εἰ
]μα
]κα

Col. ii.

55 ιπα[..... τοῦς]
 παρ' ἡμῶν εὐγενεῖς ου[...]
 ρωμένους ἡμῶν ἀπόστει-]
 λον Ηραιοῦ γὰρ εἰσὶν μα[θη-]
 ταί: ὁ δὲ Καῖσαρ ἀναγνο[ύς]
 60 τὴν γραφεῖσαν ἐπιστο[λήν]
 μετὰκαλεσάμενος ἐπ[...]
 [συγ]κλητικὸς καὶ τοὺς [ιδί-]
 [ου]ς φίλους ἐκέλευσε [...]
 [.....]την καὶ Ἀθάμα[τα]
 65 [ἀχθ]ῆναι καὶ ἔφη αὐτ[οῖς]
 [τόδε τὸ] βιβλίδ[ε]ρον ἢ πόλ[ε]ς
 [ἔπεμ]ψεν ἡ οἰ. τρίτη π[...]
 [...λα]βόντες: Ἀθάμας: ν[...]
 [.....]μνε[...].νηστ[...]
 70 [.....]ν δ[...].νηστ[...]
 [.....]νετ[.....]ι ν[...]

56 l. ἡμῶν and in 57 71 τι

Fr. 3.

75]νοι αρ[
] γὰρ ἡμ[
 πειρὶ τούτω[ν
]πυθα[ν

Fr. 4.

80]ο[
]ατοῖς ψ[
]υς τφ[
]τυχοῦσι[
]ειν οὐ πρα[
 κατ]ηγορεῖτ[
]ναπο[
].: ν[

83 ἴ

4 seqq. 'Caesar: You are ambassadors of an alien city. Athamas: We are not ambassadors of an alien city, but of our own. Caesar: The cities are related? Caesar: Summon Athenodorus. Athenodorus: I am present, my lord, listening to the grounds of my own indictment. Caesar: You mean that the Athenians and the Alexandrians have the same laws? Athenodorus: Yes, for they are stronger than all other laws and have the happy blend of clemency and strength.'

58 seqq. "Send back to us these nobles of ours who are not . . . For they are disciples of Heraeus." Caesar read the letter they had written and then recalled the senators and his private friends. He ordered . . . and Athamas to be brought before him and said to them: "Has the city sent this petition or those who . . . ?"

1 It is doubtful whether there is room for $\mu\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\omega\nu$; the scribe does occasionally, as in l. 3, compress the letters at the end of the line, but the ν here is of normal size.

2 If some form of $\kappa\upsilon\kappa\lambda\acute{\alpha}\mu\nu\omicron\varsigma$ is to be read here (and though ς might be read for ν , it is difficult to find an alternative), we may assume that the ambassadors came for their audience with their heads wreathed with cyclamen, cf. the scene in the *Acta Appiani* (33 iii), where Appianus obtains the permission of the Emperor to wear the insignia of his rank, the fillet and the white shoes, on his way to execution.

3] . υ ρ ι α ς . Of the first letter of this group part of an upright stroke with a slight hook at the end survives: κ , μ , and σ can be ruled out. The word may have been not an adjective in agreement with $\alpha\nu\delta\rho\epsilon\iota\alpha\varsigma$, but more likely another noun, e.g. $\mu\alpha\rho\gamma\upsilon\rho\iota\alpha\varsigma$ is a possible but not a likely reading. (One of the advocates of the Alexandrians in 1243 was a Tyrian, Paul, but $\tau\upsilon\rho\iota\alpha\varsigma$ is not convincing.)

5 A paragraphus should have been placed below this line, as also below l. 10.

8-9 It is odd that the name of the speaker has been repeated in subsequent lines when no other speaker intervenes, though this may be explained on the ground that in l. 9 the Emperor turns and addresses one of his retainers, and probably another instance of this practice is to be found in ll. 15 and 19. Further, the remark $\sigma\upsilon\gamma\gamma\epsilon\eta\varsigma$ η $\pi\omicron\lambda\iota\varsigma$ comes strangely from the Emperor, unless it is a question, and in that case it meets with no reply. As the paragraphi and the punctuation were inserted, and none too carefully, by a second hand, it is open to us to assume that they should have been placed below ll. 8 and 10, instead of below ll. 8 and 9: in that case the first $\kappa\alpha\iota\sigma\alpha\rho$ will be a vocative (though in l. 11 and throughout the *Acta* the Emperor is commonly addressed as $\kappa\upsilon\rho\iota\epsilon$) and the remark $\sigma\upsilon\gamma\gamma\epsilon\eta\varsigma$ η $\pi\omicron\lambda\iota\varsigma$ will come more appropriately from the lips of Athamas. Another and more satisfactory solution, proposed by Mr. A. H. M. Jones, is that the first $\kappa\alpha\iota\sigma\alpha\rho$, in l. 8, should be regarded as a mistake for $\kappa\alpha\iota$ γάρ. The correction is an easy one and would certainly improve the sense.

15 seqq. For the interpretation of these lines I am indebted to Dr. H. I. Bell. The statement is certainly elliptical (in particular, the expression $\epsilon\upsilon\kappa\rho\alpha\sigma\iota\alpha\nu$ [της] $\phi\iota\lambda\alpha\nu\theta\rho\omega\pi\iota\alpha\varsigma$ unsupported by another noun in the genitive is difficult); but I can make no sense of it on the assumption that the subject of the sentence is personal, and if it is $\nu\acute{o}\mu\omicron\iota$, the supplement $\pi\alpha\upsilon(\tau\omega\nu)$ is inevitable.

In the following lines Dr. Bell also makes the plausible suggestion that $\tau\epsilon\kappa\nu\alpha$ should be treated as a vocative, not as part of a narrative, and that $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\eta$ should be supplied at the beginning of l. 20.

20 $\tau\epsilon\kappa\nu\alpha$: for the use of this word in the *Acta*, cf. 33 i 11; 1089 38. $\tau\epsilon\kappa\mu\alpha$ (e.g. $\tau\epsilon\kappa\mu\alpha[\rho\omicron\upsilon\mu\iota\alpha]$) might be read, but is less likely.

28 It is possible that Hadrian's name, not Trajan's, should be supplied here and in l. 29, since Dacicus was a title common to both; but Nerva appears to have been omitted (at least in the papyri) before Trajanus more commonly than Traianus was before Hadrianus, and on this and other grounds (for which see the introduction) it is safer to assume that Trajan was the reputed author of this letter. On the other hand, it may be noted that Dio (lxix. 8. 1a) relates that Hadrian sent a letter severely rebuking the Alexandrians.

31 If [$\Delta\lambda\epsilon\zeta\alpha\nu\delta\rho\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\iota$] is supplied here, the line with 23 letters would be slightly longer than any others: three lines only (5, 13, and 30) have 22, and 20 is about the average. As the Athenians figure so prominently in our fragment, it is possible that [$\text{A}\theta\eta\nu\alpha\iota\omicron\iota\varsigma$] should be supplied, which would give a line of normal length. See also note to l. 35 below.

32 Perhaps $\tau\alpha$ [$\pi\epsilon\pi\rho\alpha\gamma\mu\epsilon$] $\nu\alpha$: but we should expect $\tau\alpha$ $\epsilon\mu\alpha$ $\pi\epsilon\pi\rho\alpha\gamma\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha$, which would give too long a line.

33 Perhaps [$\kappa\alpha\tau\epsilon\chi\epsilon\upsilon\omega$ την].

35 If the letter is addressed to the Athenians, we could supply here [$\text{i}\delta\iota\alpha\varsigma$ $\pi\omicron\lambda\epsilon$] $\omega\varsigma$ (cf. l. 7). Otherwise either $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu\omicron\mu\omicron\upsilon$ or $\pi\omicron\lambda\epsilon\mu\iota\alpha\varsigma$ may be suggested, though the former would give a line of 23 letters.

38 Probably either $\alpha[\nu\omicron\iota\alpha\nu$ or $\kappa\alpha\kappa\omicron[\nu\omicron\iota\alpha\nu$ is to be supplied.

41 This line is unusually short, but it is unlikely that there was more than one word after $\epsilon\mu[\eta$.

55 seqq. From l. 59 it would appear that these lines are the end of a letter presumably addressed by the Alexandrians to the Emperor (or possibly to a prefect); they can hardly be part of the letter of the Emperor beginning in l. 29. At the end of l. 56, to judge from the subsequent lines, we should not expect there to be more than four letters missing, at the most; neither $\text{i}\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, $\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, nor $\text{i}\epsilon\rho\acute{\omega}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ seems very appropriate. In the next line the imperative seems preferable to the accusative of $\text{ἀ}\pi\sigma\tau\omicron\lambda\omicron\varsigma$. The implication is that some Alexandrians of noble birth are being kept as hostages.

58 This line is quite obscure. Heraeus as a personal name is known only from epigraphical and papyrological sources.

61 Perhaps $\epsilon\pi\text{ε}\iota\tau\alpha$; but it seems unnecessary, and we should expect $\tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ before $[\sigma\upsilon\nu]\kappa\lambda\eta\gamma\iota\kappa\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$.

62 There is hardly room for $[\omicron\iota\kappa\epsilon\iota\omicron\upsilon]$ s.

63 After $\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\epsilon$ we should expect the name of one of the Alexandrian or Athenian representatives, and it looks as if the same name might appear after the punctuation in l. 70. But the only well-attested masculine name beginning with Δ and with an accusative in $-\tau\eta\nu$ that I can find is Democrates, and, though that would fit well enough here, it cannot be read in l. 70. Diophantes occurs occasionally in papyri (see *Archiv* ii, p. 518, 3, and the index to *S.B.* iii)—Diophantos is quite frequent—and may have been the name in question here; if so, the letters must have been rather widely spaced in l. 70 and here a short word of some 3 or 4 letters may have intervened between it and $\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\epsilon$. Both Democrates and Diophantos were common Attic names (see Kirchner, *Prosopographia Attica*).

66 Possibly $\beta\iota\beta\lambda\iota\delta\iota\nu$ should be read.

67 ρ or ϕ can be read for ψ . After the \omicron at the end of a high cross-stroke and a little beyond and above that a stroke which looks like the top of an epsilon. But though close together, the only letter they could unite to form would be a ψ . $\tau\eta$ is difficult grammatically, and if it is right we must assume that the letters were very cramped.

Fr. 3 This may have formed part of Trajan's letter; but it does not connect directly with ll. 29-49.

EXTANT CLASSICAL AUTHORS

2178. AESCHYLUS, *Ἀγαμέμνων*.

Although the appearance of the writing is not precisely the same in the following scraps as in the papyri of the *Niobe*, *Dictynoi*, *Theori*, and other plays of Aeschylus published in P.S.I. xi and this volume, it may be taken to proceed from the same hand. It is the first piece of an extant play to turn up in Egypt and agrees in all respects with M, including the presence of the verse $\acute{\alpha}\tau\epsilon\rho\alpha\varsigma$ $\delta\tau\alpha\nu$ $\phi\theta\iota\nu\omega\sigma\iota\nu$ $\kappa\tau\lambda.$, except that I cannot make η of the letter following $\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota\delta\epsilon\iota\nu$ in v. 16 and that $\epsilon\alpha$ is excluded at the beginning of v. 30.

7	] . τ . [	ἀ] $\tau\epsilon\acute{\epsilon}$ [$\rho\alpha\varsigma$
	] . υ [	κ] $\alpha\iota$ ν [$\delta\upsilon$
	] $\gamma\eta\mu\pi$ [	αὐ] $\gamma\eta\mu$ π [$\upsilon\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$
10	] $\omega\iota\epsilon$ . [	ἀ] λ [$\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ $\mu\iota$ [$\omicron\nu$

	]ναικος.[	γυ]ναικός ἀ[νδρόβουλον	
	].τανδεν[	ε]στ' ἄν δὲ ν[υκτίπλαγκτον	
	]νηνονειρ[	εὐ]νήν ὀνειρ[οικ	
	].ηφοβοσγα[	ε]μήν· φόβος γὰρ	
15	]μηβεβαιωσ[	τὸ] μὴ βεβαίως [
	]ανδαιδειν.[	ὄτ]αν δ' αἰείδων .[
	].[.'.'[	ὑπνο]ν [τόδ' ἀντίμολπον	
	[[]
	[[]
20	νυ[	νῦ[ν	
	ευ[	εὐ[αγγέλου	
	ῶ[	ὦ[χαίρε	
	φα[	φά[οσ	
	× πο[	πο[λλῶν	
25	ιου[	ιοῦ[
	αγα[	Ἄγα[μέμνονος	
	ευ[	εὐ[ῆς	
	ολο[	ὄλο[λυγμὸν	
	επ[	ἐπ[ορθιάζειν	
30	..[	π.[

30 π[επωκεν cannot be verified

2179. AESCHYLUS, *Seven against Thebes*.

The writing resembles, so far as I can judge from the facsimile published in *Bull. Soc. arch. d' Alexand.*, no. 28, that of P.S.I. 1208 (*Niobe*).

	]πιμαιν.[	155	δοριτίνακτος αἰθήρ ἐ]πιμαίν[εται.
	].γενησεται[		τί πόλις ἄμμι πάσχει,] τί γενήσεται[ι;
	].θεος		ποῖ δ' ἔτι τέλος ἐπάγει] θεός;
	]		ἐξ ἑξ,]
5	]ωνλιθασ [		ἀκροβόλων δ' ἐπάλλε]των λιθάσ [

5 If ἔρχεται had been written, one would expect to see some of the ink

2180. SOPHOCLES, *Oedipus Rex*.

FR. II 16.5×7.5 cm.

Second century.

Fragments belonging to twelve columns of a roll containing the *Oedipus Rex*. The hand is an exceptionally fine and careful book-hand of the same type as the London *Odyssey* (Kenyon, *Palaeography*, Plate XV). Occasional accents, breathings, punctuation, &c., have been added by the original scribe; a second hand has added the scholium to l. 418. There were twenty lines to the column and the upper margin was not less than 7 cm. From the general description it seems very likely that P.S.I. 1192, the provenance of which is Oxyrhynchus, belonged to the same roll; in 2180 very little of the margin survives, which would explain why the scholia are so much more prominent in P.S.I. 1192.

The text is sound and careful; to judge from the scanty evidence at our disposal, the text has no particular affinities with any one MS. It may be noted that no changes or emendations of modern scholars, e.g. those of Wecklein in l. 420, Housman in l. 422, Pearson in l. 423 (see also note to l. 507), find any support. A new reading in l. 511 may be noted. At the end are printed a number of small and unplaced scraps (fr. 30-53), all in the same hand as the rest of the text; most of them probably belong to the *Oedipus Rex* (many of them could fit in one of several positions), but a few (nos. 31, 35, 37) almost certainly do not belong to this play.

Collated with Pearson's text (O.C.T.).

FR. I-5.

	[ποιο]ν γαρ ἀνδρο[ς τηρδε μνηνυει τυχην]	
	[ην η]μιν ωναξ [Λαιος πολ ηγεμων]	
	[γης τησδ]ε πρην [σε τηρδ απευθυνει πολιν]	
	[εξοιδ ακου]ων [ου γαρ εισειδον γε πω]	105
5	[τουτου θαν]ου[τος νυν επι]στελ[λει σαφως]	
	[τους αυτοειν]τας [χειρι τιμων]ειν τ[ινα]	
	[οι δ εισι που γης που τοδ ευρε]θησ[εται]	
	[ιχνος παλαιας δυστε]κμ[αρτον αιτ]η[ς]	110
	[εν τηρδ εφασκε γηι το δε ζητου]μενο[ν]	
10	[αλων εκφευγει δε ταμελουμ]ενον	
	[ποτερα δ εν οικοις η ν αγροις ο Λαι]ος	
	[η γης επ αλλης τωιδε συμπιπτει φ]ωνω[ι]	
	[θεωρος ως ε]φασκ[εν εκδημω]ν πα[λιν]	
	[προς οικον] ουκεθ [ικεθ ως απε]σταλ[η]	115
15	[ουδ αγγελος] τις ου[δε συμπρακτ]ωρ ο[δου]	
	[κατειδ οπου] τις εκ[μαθων εχρ]ησατ α[ν]	

[θνησκοουσι γαρ πλην εις τις] ος φοβω[ι φυγων]
 [ων ειδε πλην εν ουδεν ειχ ε]ιδως φ[ρασαι]
 [το ποιον εν γαρ πολλ αν εξε]υροι μαθ[ειν]
 20 [αρχην βραχειαν ει λαβοι]μ[εν ελπιδος]

Fr. 6.

[θανειν ελεχθη προς τινων οδοι]πόρων
 [ηκουσα καγω τον δε δρωντ ουδεις ο]ραι
 [αλλ ει τι μεν δη δειματος γ εχει μερ]ος

Fr. 7.

[αλλ ουξελεγ]ξων αυ[τον εστιν οιδε γαρ]
 [τον θειον] ηδη μ[αντιν ωδ αγοουσιν ωι]
 [ταληθες εμ]π[ε]φ[υκεν ανθρωπων μονω]

Fr. 8-9.

[ο μηδεν ειδως Οιδι]πους επαυσα [νιν]
 [γνωμη κυρησας ουδ α]π οιωνων [μαθων]
 [ον δη συ πειραις εκβα]λειν δοκων [θρονοις]
 [παραστατησειν τοις] Κρεοντειοις [πελας]
 5 [κλαιων δοκεις μοι και] συ χω ξυνθε[ις ταδε]
 [αηλατησειν ει δε μη δ]όκεις [γερων]
 [ειναι παθων εγνωσ αν] οια πε[ρ φρονεις]
 [ημιν μεν εικα]ζουσι κα[ι τα τρ]υδ επη]

6 ll. lost

[ωστ ου Κρεοντος προστατου γεγ]ραφιο[μαι]
 10 [λεγω δ επειδη και τυφλον μ] φνειδι[σας]
 [συ και δεδορκας κου βλεπει]ς ἔν' ει κακ[ου]
 [ουδ ενθα ναιεις ουδ οτω]ν οικεις μέτ[α]
 [αρ οισθ αφ ων ει και λελ]ηθας εχθρος ω[ν]
 [τοις σοισιν αυτου νερθ]ε και επι γης αμ[ω]

FR. 10-11.

[και σ αμφιπλ]ηξ [μητρος τε] και απο σου πατρος
 [ελαι ποτ εκ γ]ης τ[ησδε δεινο]πους ἄρα χαλε[ε] εστ[ε]
 [βλεποντα ν]ιν μ[εν ορθ επ]εिता δε σκοτον·
 [βοης δε της σης ποιος ουκ] εστ[αι λι]μην· 420
 5 [ποιος Κιθαιρων ουχι συμφωνος τ]αχα
 [οταν κατασθηι τον] υμ[ε]ναιον ο]ν δομοις
 [ανορμον εισεπλευσ]ας ευπλο[ι]ας τ[υχω]ν·
 [αλλων δε πληθος ου]κ ε[πα]ισθα[νη]ι κακων
 [οσ εξισωσεις σοι τε και τοις σο]ς τεκνοις 425
 10 [προς ταυτα και Κρεοντα και] τ[ο]νμον στομα
 [προπηλακιζε σοι γαρ ουκ εστ]μν βροτων
 [κακιον οστις εκτριβησετα]ι ποτε
 [η ταυτα δη ανεκτα προς το]ντου κλινει
 [ουκ εις ολεθρον ουχι θασσο]ν ου παλιν 430
 15 [αφορρος οικων τωνδ αποστ]ραφεις ἀπει
 [ουδ ικομην εγωγ αν ει συ μη] κάλεις
 [ου γαρ τι σ ηδη μωρα φωνησο]ντ' επει ηδη
 [σχοληι σ αν οικους τους εμους εσ]τειλαμην
 [ημεις τοιοιδ εφυμην ως μεν σοι δ]ορκει 435
 20 [μωροι γονευσι δ οι σ εφυσαν εμ]φρον]ες

FR. 12-13.

[ποι]οισ[ι] μεινον τις δε μ εκφυει] βροτων
 η[δ] η[μ]ε[ρα] φυσει σε και διαφθερει]
 ω[ς] παντ αγαν αινικτα κασαφη λεγει]ς
 ου[κ]ουν συ ταυτ αριστος ευρισκειν ε]φυσ 440
 5 τ[ο]ια[υ]τ ονειδιζ[εις] οις εμ ευρησεις μεγαν]
 αυτη γε μ[εν]τοι σ η τυχη διωλεσεν]
 αλλ ει πολ[ιν] τηνδ εξεσωσ ου μοι μελει]
 απεμι τρι[ν]ν και συ παι κομιζε με]
 κομιζετω [δηθ ως παρων συ γ εμποδων] 445
 10 οχλεις· συ[θ]εις τ αν ουκ αν αλγυναις πλεον]
 ειπων ἀπε[ι]μ ων ουνεκ ηλθον ου το σον]
 δεισις προσω[πον] ου γαρ εσθ οπου μ ολεις]

- [λέγω δε σοι τοῦν ἀνδρα τουτον ον παλαι]
 ζητεις απειλ[ων κατακηρυσσων φονον] 450
 15 [τον Δαιειον· ον[τος εστιν ενθαδε]
 ξεν[ος] λογω[ι] με[τοικος] ειτα δ εγγενης]
 φαν[η]σεται [θηβ[αιος] ουδ ησθησεται]
 τηι ξυμφορα[ι] τυφλος γαρ εκ δεδορκοτος]
 και πτωχος ε[ντι] πλουσιου ξενην επι] 455
 20 [σκηπτρωι] προδεικνυς γαιαν εμπορευσεται]

FIG. 14-16.

- [φανησεται δε παισι τοις αυτου ξυνω[ν]
 [αδελφος αυτος και πατηρ καξ ης] εφν
 [γυναικος υιος και ποσις και του] πατρο[ς]
 [ομοσπορος τε] και φ[ονευς] και τ[α]υτ' ιω[ν] 460
 5 [εισω λογι]ζ[ο]ν· καν λαβη[ις] εψευ[σμενον]
 [φασκε]ν ε[μ] ηδη μ[αντικη] μη[δεν] φρονειν]
 [τις] δν[τιν]α[.....].
 [.....].
 [.....]τ[ελεσαν]τα
 10 [φουναισι] χε[ρσιν]
 [.....].
 7 ll. lost
 [.....].
 [φαμα] Παρι[ασσου] τον αδη] 475

Fr. 17.

απονοσ]φιζων 480

ταρασ]σει

Fr. 18.

[παραμ]ει[ψειεν] ανηρ]
 [α]λλ ουποτ εγω[γ] αν]

- πριν [ι]δομι' ο[ρθον] επος μεμ] 505
 φομεκων α[ν] καταφαιην]
 5 φανερα [γαρ] επ αυτωι]
 πτεροεσσ η[λθε] κορα]
 πο[τε] και σοφος ωφθη]
 βασανκι θ' [ηδυπολις] 510
 των απ εμ[ας] φρενος ου]
 10 προ[τ]' οφλη[σει] κακιαν]

FIG. 19-25.

- [ανδρες πολιτ]α[ι] δευ] επη πε[πυσμενος]
 [κατηγορει] μ[ον] του τυραν[ον] Οιδιπουν]
 [παρεμι] ατη]των· ει γαρ εν [ταις] ξυ]μφ[οραις] 515
 [ταις νυν] νομι]ζει προς τ [εμου] προπο]νθεναι]
 5 [λογοισιν] ειτ ερ]γοισι]ν ε[ς] βλα]βην φερον
 [ουτοι] βιου μοι του μ[α]κραι]ωνος ποθος
 [φε]ρ[ο]ντι τηνδε βαξιν ου] γαρ εις ηπλ[οιν]
 [η] ζημια μ[οι] του λογου] τουτου φερε[ι] 520
 [α]λλ εις μ[ε]γιστον ει κα]κος μεν εν [πολει]
 10 [κακος] δε προς σου και φι]λων [κεκλησομαι]
 [αλλ] ηλθε μεν δη τουτο τ]ου[ειδος] ταχ αν]
 [οργη] βιασθ]εν [μαλλο]ν η γνω]μη φρενων]
 [του] προς δ [εφαν]θη ται[ς] εμ[αις] γνω]μαις οτι] 525
 [πε]ισθεις [ο] μαντις τους λ[ογ]ους ψ[ευδεις] λεγοι]
 15 η[υ]δατο [μεν] ταδ] οιδ[α] δ ου γ]νω[μη] τινη]
 [ε]ξ ομμα[των] δ ορθω[ν] τε καξ ορθης φρενος]
 κατα]γορει]το τ[ο]ν[πικλημα] τουτο μοι]
 ουκ οιδ η [γ]αρ δρωσι [οι] κρατουντες ουχ ορω] 530
 [ο]υ[τος] συ [πι]ψ [δε]υρ [ηλθε]ς η τοσουδ εχεις] 532

FIG. 26-8.

[ει μεν] λεγει ταδ αυτος οισθ εγω δε σ]ου
 [μαθειν] δικαω ταυθ απερ καμου συ] νυν 575

[εκμανθαν ου γαρ δη φονευς αλωσ]ομαι
 [τι δητ αδελφ]η[ν την εμην γημας εχ]εις
 5 [αρησις ου]κ ενεστιν [ων ανιστορεις]
 [αρχεις δ εκει]νη τα[ντα γης ισον νεμων]
 [αν ηι θελουσα] π[αντ εμου κομιζεται]
 ι l. lost

[ενταυθα γ]αρ δ[η και κακος φαινη φιλος]
 [ουκ ει δι]δ[όμη]ς γ ως εγω σανταιι λογον]
 10 [σκεψαι] δε το[υτο πρωτον ει τιν αν δοκεις]
 [αρχειν] ελεσθ[αι ξυν φοβοισι μαλλον η]
 [ατρεστ]ον εν[δουτ ει τα γ αυθ εξει κρατη]
 [εγω μεν] ουν [ουτ αυτος μειρων εφυν]

Fr. 29.

τ[α δ ουν προδοντα συλλαβων θεσπισματα]
 κ[ε]ιται παρ Αιδηι Πολυβος αξι ουδενος]
 ο[υ]κουν εγω σοι ταυτα προυλεγον παλαι]
 η[υ]δας εγω δε τωι φοβωι παρηγομηην]

Fr. 30.	Fr. 31.	Fr. 32.	Fr. 33.
.
]δ[	α[	]λ[	]απο[
]ροσ[	κ[.]	]ο[	]ατο[
]ντα[	αλ[	]ν·ε[	]νν[
]νεχ[	δ'ο[	]στ[	. . .
5 ]..[	. . .	5]ε[	. . .

Fr. 34.	Fr. 35.	Fr. 36.	Fr. 37.	Fr. 38.
.
]τω[	]·διαφ[	]το[	]·[·[·[ν[	]·εχ[
]ου[	]ατακ[	]γκα[	]φνει[	]το[
]ηντη[	]τ[.]·[	]σα[	]πλη[	]υ[
.

Fr. 39.	Fr. 40.	Fr. 41.	Fr. 42.	Fr. 43.
.
]σ·[	]πυρ[	]νντ[	]οσ·[	]ων
]ασασ[	]ομ[	]λεγ[	]εξ[	. . .
]υρ[	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

Fr. 44.	Fr. 45.	Fr. 46.	Fr. 47.	Fr. 48.
.
]ντα[	]ουν[	]χ[	]ν[	]τακαιτε[
]νδ[	]·[	]λ[	]ψεπ[	. . .
.]·[]·[. . .

Fr. 49.	Fr. 50.	Fr. 51.	Fr. 52.	Fr. 53.
.
]·φι[	]λεγ[	]·[	]κετ[	]·χ[
. . .	. . .	]υμ[	. . .	]·ω[
. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	]να[

Fr. 1-5 11 The diaeresis over the ε of *Λαίος* is visible.

Fr. 7 1 *ουξελεγγων*: so L²⁸A rec.; *ουξελεγγων* rec.

Fr. 10-11 1 All the MSS. here read *μητρός τε και τοῦ σοῦ πατρός*. Jebb explains the genitives either as being causal after *ἐμφιπλήξ* or as dependent upon *ἀρά* and compares Aesch. *Sepiēm*: *Ἐρινός πατρός ἢ μεγασθενής*. The *απο* of the papyrus may have crept into the text from a marginal note; but the *τοῦ σοῦ* of the MSS. is weak and *κάπο* may well be the right reading. The correction from *σου* to *του* was made by the first hand.

2 Perhaps *χαλε(πως) εφρ[μενη]*, a gloss on *δευόπους*; but the reading of the second word is far from certain. The horizontal stroke of the σ appears to be broken in the middle, but this looks as if it may be due to a slip of the pen. Alternatively, *εφρ·[* or even *εφρ·[* might be read.

14 *αν παλιν* 32 (corr. to *ου*).

17 The marginal reading suggests that *ηδη* stood in the text.

Fr. 14-16 7 seqq. I have not supplied the text in these lines as it is not certain how they were divided.

Fr. 18 5 From the length of the line it is fairly certain that the words in brackets stood in the text; they were omitted by Dindorf and Hermann (in his first edition), while Triclinius retained only *γαρ*.

9 The reading *των*, not recorded elsewhere, has much to recommend it against the *τῶ* of the MSS.; it avoids the hiatus (to avoid which Elmsley suggested *πρός*) and may either be translated 'therefore' (as is *τῶ*), or might be construed as a causal genitive after *κακίαν*.

Fr. 19-25 4 *προς τ εμου*: so L^cA rec.; *πρός γ' εμοῦ* rec. Suidas.

13 *του προς δ*: so L rec.; *πρός τοῦ δ'* A rec.; *τοῦπος δ'* TLb.

16 *εξ ομματων δ ορθων τε*: so rec. Suidas (followed by Jebb); *εξ ομμάτων ὀρθῶν δε* L rec. (followed by Pearson); *εξ ομμάτων ὀρθῶν τε* A rec.

18 The omission of l. 531 must be accidental.

2181. PLATO, *Phaedo*.

Width of column 10 cm.

Later second century.

Numerous fragments from a roll containing the *Phaedo*, written in a slightly sloping, elegant hand, the letters of which vary considerably in size. The writing was compressed, with about 40 letters to the line and 57 lines to the column; the whole dialogue could have been comprised in a roll of moderate compass. For punctuation the double point or colon and the middle point are used, the latter in erratic fashion, the former to mark the end of a speech or some other important pause; a change of speaker is indicated by the paragraphus. There are occasional accents and breathings.

The surviving fragments (which never combine to make a single entire line) are scattered throughout the last two-thirds of the dialogue; in addition to those which have been identified, there is a large number of unplaced scraps, many of which might belong to one of several passages, and of these all those containing more than two or three letters have been given below. The text is carefully written (adscript iota is always written) and sound; as usual, it may be classed as eclectic, that is to say, it will be occasionally found to agree with the unique readings of B, T, and W without showing a marked affinity to any of them. In the few places where it coincides with the early Petrie papyrus, it does not share the latter's eccentricities. The new readings it offers are only of minor importance, except where it appears to confirm in 100 d (if a small fragment is correctly placed) Wyttenbach's suggested *προσαγορευομένη* for the *προσγενομένη* of the MSS. The Oxford text of Burnet has been used for collation.

Fr. 1.

.
].[75 a
λε]γω: τα[υτον
βουλε]ται [[η]] δη[λωσαι
αισθη]σεων δε[ι
5 αισθη]σεων εκ[εινου
].
].

Fr. 3.

τοιαντ]η ουσια και ε[πι 76 d
] παντα ανα[φερομεν
ανε]υρισκοντες[e
εκειν]ημ απεικ[αζομεν
5 τ]αυτα εστ[ιν
].
].

Fr. 2.

.
επιστημ]ην αυ[των 76 c
γεγοναμ]εν: ου δ[ητα
Σιμ]μια αι ψ[υχαι
]ειδει χω[ρις
.

Fr. 4.

.
].[77 b
δια]σκεδ[αννυται
] τελος ηι:
] συ]νιστασθαι
5 ανθρωπε]ιον σω
απ]αλλαγη
δε]αφ[θ]ει
.
].

Fr. 5.

.
Σιμ]μια[77 c
ωσ]περ[
]ην ημ[ων
] ετι[
5 ηττ]ον εστ[αι
αποδε]ξις ε[ξειν
] κε[βης
.

Fr. 7.

.
] των προ]σθεν 79 d
ομοιοτ]ερον ειναι κ[αι e
] η δ ος συγγ[ωρησαι
μεθοδο]ν και ο δυσμ[αθεστατος
5 ε]στι ψυχη τ[ωι
] τι δε το σ[ωμα
αρχ]εσθαι η[
.

Fr. 6.

.
]εφη[77 e
]ως ημω[ν
]παις οοστι[
πειρω]μεθα πειθ[ειν
5] μορμολυκ[εια
.

Fr. 8.

.
ε]φη ο κ[εβης 81 a
] ακαθα[ροτος b
σω]ματι α[ει
].
].

FRG. 9-II.

.
[ται δε ωσ]περ [εικος εις τοιαυτα ηθη οποι αιτ αν] 81 e
[και μεμελ]ετηκ[νυαι τυχωσιν εν τω βιω τα ποια]
[δη ταυτ]α λε[γεις ω Σωκρ]ατε[ς οιον τους μεν]
[γαστρι]μαργια[ς τε και υ]βρει[ς και φιλοποσιας]
5 [μεμελετηκ]οτας [και μη δι]εφυλα[βουμενους εις τα των]
[οκων γ]εν[η] και τ[ων τοι]ουτω[ν θηριων εικος ε]νδυ[εσ] 82
[θαι η ονκ οiei παν]ν μεν [ουν εικος λεγεις] τους [δε]
[γε αδικιας τε και τ]υραν[ι]δας και αρπαγ[ας προτε]
[τιμηκοτας εις τα των] λυκ[ων τε και ιερα]κ[ων και]
.
].

FRG. 12-14.

- [τας τοιαντας ιεναι] αμ[ελει εφη ο Κεβης εις τα τοι] 82 a
 [αυτα ουκουν η δ ος] δηλα [δη και ταλλα η]ι α[ν εκαστα]
 [ιοι κατα τας αυτ]ων [ο]μοι[οτητας της] μελε[της δη]
 [λον δη εφη πω]ς δ ου: ουκ[ουν ευδαι]μονεστα[τοι εφη]
 5 [και τουτων εισι] και εις βε[λτιστον τ]οπον [ιο]ντες οι
 [την δημοτι]κην τε και πολιτικην α[ρετην ε]πιτετη] b
 [δευκοτες ην] δη καλουσι σω[φροσυν]ην τε κα[ι δικαιο]
 [συνην εξ εθου]ς τε και μελ[ετης γεγο]νυιαν α[νευ φιλο]
 [σοφιας τε κ]αι νο[φ] [πης δη ουτοι ευ]δαιμον[εστοται]
 10 [οτι τουτους εκος εσ]τιν ει[ς τοιαντο]ν παλιν α[φικνει]
 [σθαι πολιτικο]ν κ[αι] ημερ[ο]ν [γενος η πο]ν μελι[ττων]
 [η σφηκων η] μυρμηκων: η [και εις ταυ]τον γ[ε παλιν]
 [το αν]θρω[πι]νον [γ]ενος και [γ]ιγνεσθαι ε[ξ] α[υτων αν]
 [δ]ρα[ς] μετριους: εκ[ος ει]ς δε [γε θεων γενος μη φιλο]
 15 [σο]φησα[ν]τι και παντελ[ως κ]αθ[αρωι] απιοντι ου θεμ[ις] c
 [α]φικνε[σθαι] αλλ[λ]ωι η τωι φιλο[μαθει] αλλα τουτων ενεκα
 ω εταιρε Συμ[μ]ια τε και Κ[εβης] οι ορθως φιλοσοφοι απε
 χου[τ]αι των κ[ατα] τ[ο] σ[ω]μα επιθυμιων απασων και
 καρτερουσι [κ]α[ι] ου παραδιδασιν αυταις εαυτους ου τι
 20 οικοφθοριαγ [τε και πενιαν φοβουμενοι] ωσπερ οι πολλοι
 [και] φιλοχρη[ματοι ουδε αν] ατιμιαν τε και αδοξ[ιαν]
 [μοχθηριας] δεδιotes ωσπερ οι φιλαρ[χοι] τε και φιλ[ο]
 [τιμοι] επειτα απεχονται αυτων ου γαρ] αν προ[φ]ι] d
 [εφη ω Σωκρατες ο Κεβης ου] μεντοι μα Δια] η δ ος [·:] το[φ]ι
 25 [γαρτοι] τουτοις μεν απασιν ω Κεβης εκει]μοις δις [τι μελει]
 [της] εαυτων ψυχης αλλα μη σωματι π[ο]λυ[α]ντες
 [ζωσι] χαρειν ειποντες ου κατα ταυτα π[ο]ρευ[ονται] αν
 [τοις] ως ουκ ειδοσιν οπη ερχονται αυτοι δε]ε ηγ[ουμε]
 [νοι] ου δειν εναντια τη φιλοσοφιαι πραττειν] και [τη] εκει
 30 [νης] λυσει τε και καθαρμωι ταυτη τρεπο]ντα[ι] εκει
 [νη] επομενοι ηι εκεινη υφηγειται] πως [ω Σωκρα]
 [τες] εγω ερω εφη γιγνωσκουσι γαρ οι] φιλο[μαθεις]

[οτι] παραλαβουσα αυτων την ψυχην η φι[λοσοφια]
 [ατεχνως] διαδεδεμενη εν τω σωματι κα[ι] προ[σκε]
 35 [κολλημενη] αναγκαζομενη δε ωσπερ] δι εργ[μου]

FR. 15.

FR. 16.

αυτο]υς θρη]νοντας	85 a	κ]α[ι] ε]ρω[ταν	85 b
] και ου[		]καλως εφη [
] η ρη]ωι		απο]ρω και αν οδ[ε]	
		γ]αρ δοκει ω Σω[κρατες	c

FR. 17.

[τω]ν ισως ω[σπερ] και σοι το μεν σαφες ειδεναι εν τωι] 85 c
 νυν βιωι η αδυν[ατον] ειναι η παγχαλεπον τι το μεν]
 τοι τα λεγομε[α] περι αυτων μη ουχι παντι τροπωι]
 ελεγχειν και μη π[ροαφιστασθαι] πριν αν πανταχηι]
 5 σκοπων απειπηι τις [πανν] μαλθακου ειναι ανδρος]
 δειν γαρ περι αυτα εν γ[ε] τι τουτων διαπραξασθαι]
 η μαθειν οπη εχει· η [ευρειν] η ει ταυτα αδυνατον]
 [το]ν γουν βελτιστον τ[ων] ανθρωπινων λογων λαβον]
 [τα] και δυσελεγκτο[ατον] επι τουτου οχομενον] d
 10 [ωσ]περ επι σχεδιας κ[ινδυνευοντα] διαπλευσαι τον]
 [βι]ον· ει μη τις δυνατ[αι] ασφαλεστερον και ακω]
 [δυ]νοτερον επι βεβαιο[τερον] σχηματος λογου θειου]
 [τ]μος διαπορευθη[ν]αι και δη και νυν εγωγε ουκ ε]
 [π]αισχυνθησομαι ερε[σθαι] επειδη και συ ταυτα λεγεις]
 15 [ο]υδε εμαυτον αιτια[σομαι] εν υστερωι χρονωι οτι]
 [ν]υν ογκ ειπον α μοι εδ[οκει] εμοι γαρ ω Σωκρατες]
 [ε]πειδη και προς εμαυτο[ν] και προς τονδε σκοπω τα ει]
 [ρ]ημενα· ου πανν φα[ι]νεται ικανως ειρησθαι και ο] e
 [Σωκρ]ατης: ισως γαρ ε[φη] ω εταιρε αληθη φαινε]
 20 [ται] αλλ[α] λεγε οπη δη [ουχι] ικανως ταυτη εμοι]
 [γε] η δ ος ηι] δη και περι α[ρμονιας] αν τις και λυρας τε]
 [και] χορδω]ν· τον αυτο[ν] τουτον λογον ειποι ως]
 [η] μεν αρμ[ονια] αορατ[ον] και ασωματον και παγκα]

- [λον τι και] θειον εστιν [εν τη ηρμοσμενη λυραι] 86
 25 [αυτη δ η λυρα και αι χορ[δαι σωματα τε και σωματοειδη]
 [και συνθε]τα και γεωδ[η εστι και του θνητου συγ]
 [γενη επ]ειδαν ον η[καταξη τις την λυραν η]
 [διατεμη]ι η διαρρηξ[ηι τας χορδας ει τις διουχυ]
 [ριζοιτο] τωι αυτωι λο[γωι ωσπερ συ ως αναγκη]
 30 [ετι ειναι την αρ]μ[ονιαν εκεινην και μη απολω]

Fr. 18.

- [ασθενεστερον ετι ον το] δε προ[λυχρονιωτερον ου δοκει] 87 b
 [σοι αναγκαιον ειναι ε]πι [σ]ωιζ[εσθαι εν τουτωι τωι χρο]
 [νωι προς δη τουτ]ο τοδε επι[σκεψαι ει τι λεγω εικονος]
 [γαρ τινος ως εο]ικεν καγω [ωσπερ Σιμμιας δεομαι εμοι]
 5 [γαρ δοκει ομοιως]· λ[ε]γεσθ[α]ι [ταυτα ωσπερ αν τις περι]
 [ανθρωπου υ]φ[α]ντου πρεσβυ[του αποθανοντος λεγοι]
 [τουτου] τον λογον οτι ουκ απολ[ωλεν ο ανθρωπος αλλ]
 [εστι που] σως: τεκμηριον δε παρ[εχοιτο θοιματιον ο ημ]
 [πειχετο] αυτος υφηναμενος [ο]τι ε[στι σων και ουκ απο]
 10 [λωλεν κ]αμ ει τις απιστων αυ[τ]ω[ι ανερωτωιη ποτερον] c
 [πολυχρο]νιωτερον εστιν το γει[ος ανθρωπου η ιμα]
 [τιου εν χρει]αι τε οντος και φορουμ[ενου αποκρινα]
 [μειου δη τω]ος οτι πολυ το του ανθ[ρωπου οιοιτο αποδε]
 [δειχθαι οτι παν]της αρα μαλλον ο γε ανθ[ρωπος σως εσ]
 15 [τιν επειδη το γ]ε ολιγοχρονωτερον [ουκ απολωλεν το δ οι]
 [μαι ουκ ουτως εχει σ]οπει γαρ και συ α [λεγω πας αν υπολαβοι]
 [οτι ενηθες] λεγει ο [τ]ουτο λεγων ο [γαρ υφαντης ουτος]
 [πολλα κατατριψας] τοιαυτα ιμα[τια και υφηναμε]
 [νος εκειων μιν υστ]ερος απολω[λεν πολλων οντων]
 20 [του δε τελευταιου οι]μαι προτερο[ς και ουδεν τι μαλ] d
 [λον τουτου ενεκα ανθρ]ωπος εστ[ιν ιματιου φαυλοτε]
 [ρον ουδ ασθενεστερον]: την αυ[την δε ταυτην οιμαι]
 [εικονα δεξαιτ αν ψυ]χη προς σωμ[α και τις λεγων]
 [αυτα ταυτα περι αυτ]ων· μετρι αν [μοι φαινοιτο λε]

- 25 [γειν ως η μεν ψυχη] πολυχρονιον ε[στι το δε σωμα ασ]
 [θενεστερον και ολιγοχρο]νωτερον [αλλα γαρ αν]
 [φαιη εκαστην των ψυχων πολλα] σωμα[τα κατατριβειν]
 [αλλως τε καν πολλα ετη βιωι ε]ι γαρ ρε[οι το σωμα]

Fr. 19.

- [ξ[αι εα]νπερ [μεινη ηδε η οιησις το αρμονιαν μεν]
 ειναι συνθ[ετον πραγμα ψυχην δε αρμονιαν τι]
 να εκ των [κατα το σωμα εντεταμενων συγκει]
 σθαι: ου γαρ [που αποδεξηι γε σαιτου λεγοντος ως] 92 b
 5 προτερον [ην αρμονια συγκειμενη πριν εκεινα]
 ει[ναι εξ]ων εδει αυτην συντεθηναι η αποδε]
 ξει· ουδαμ[ως εφη ω Σωκρατες αισθανηι συν η δ ος]
 ετι ταυτα [σοι συμβαινειν λεγειν οταν φης μεν]
 ειναι την [ψυχην πριν και εις ανθρωπου ειδος τε]
 10 και σωμα α[φικεσθαι ειναι δε αυτην συγκειμενην]
 εκ των ουδε[πω οντων ου γαρ δη αρμονια γε σοι τοιου]
 τον εστιν [ωι απεικαζεις αλλα προτερον και η λυρα]
 και αι χορδα[ι και οι φθογγοι ετι αναρμοστοι οντες γε] c
 ο α· γνονται· τ[ελευταιου δε παντων συνισταται η αρ]
 15 μονια· και [πρωτον απολλυται ουτος ον σοι ο λογος]
 εκεινωι π[ως συναισεται ουδαμως εφη ο Σιμμι]
 ας: κα[ι] μην [η δ ος πρεπει γε ειπερ τωι αλλωι λογωι]
 ξυνωιδωι [ειναι και τωι περι αρμονιας πρεπει]
 γαρ εφη [ο] Σιμ[μιας ουτος τοινυν εφη σοι ου συνωι]
 20 δος: αλ[λ ορα ποτερον αιρηι των λογων την μαθη]
 σιν ανα[μνησιν ειναι η ψυχην αρμονιαν πολυ]
 μαλλον [εφη εκεινον ω Σωκρατες οδε μεν γαρ]
 μοι γεγορ[εν ανευ αποδειξεως μετα εικOTOS] d
 τινος κα[ι ευπρεπειας οθεν και τοις πολλοις δο]
 25 και ανθρω[ποις εγω δε τοις δια των εικOTOS τας]
 αποδειξε[ις] ποιου[μι]ε[νους λογοις συνωιδα ουσιν αλα]
 ζοσιν: και [ε]α[ν] τις αυ[τους μη φυλαττηται εν μα]
 λα· εξαπατ[ωσ]ιν και [εν γεωμετριαι και εν τοις]

- αλλοις απασιν: ο δε περι της αναμνησεως και
 30 μαθησεως λογος δι υποθεσεως αξιας αποδεξασ
 [θαι ειρη]τ[ται]: ερρηθη [γαρ που ουτως ημων ειναι]
 [η ψυχη και] πριν εις σωμ[α αφικεσθαι ωσπερ αυτης]
 [εστιν η ουσι]α εχουσα τη]ν επωνυμιαν την του
 [ο εστιν εγ]ω δε ταυτην ω]ς εμαντον πειθω ικανως] e
 35 [τε και ορ]θως αποδεδεγ[μαι αναγκη ουν μοι ως]
 [εοικε δια] ταυτα μητε εμ[αυτου μητε αλλου απο]
 [δεχεσθαι] λεγοντ[ο]ς ω]ς ψυχη εστιν αρμονια τι
 [δε η δ ος ω Σι]μμια: τηιδ[ε δοκει σοι αρμονια η]

Fr. 20.

- [ουδ ηττον αλλη αλλ]η]ς α[υτο τουτο ψυχη εστιν] 93 e
 [ουδε δη μαλλον ου]δε ηττο]ν ηρμοσται ουτω]
 [τουτο δε γε πεπονη]ν]ια ουδε]ν πλεον [αναρμοστι]
 [ας ουδε αρμονιας με]τε]χοι αν: ου γα]ρ ουν τουτο]
 5 [δ αυ πεπονην]ια αρ αν [τι π]λεον κα[κιας η αρετης]
 [μετεχοι ετερα ετε]ρα]ς ειπερ η μεν [κακια αναρμοσ]
 [τια η δε αρετη αρ]μ]ονια ειη [ουδεν πλεον μαλ]
 [λον δε γε που ω Σι]μμια κατα τον [ορθον λογον]
 [κακιας ουδεμα ψυχη με]θε]ξει ειπερ αρμο]ν]ια αρμο]
 10 [νια γαρ δηπου παντελω]ς αυ]το τουτο [ουσα αρμονια]
 [αναρμοστιας ουπο]τ αν μετα]σχοι: ου μεν[τοι ουδε]
 [γε δηπου ψυχη ουσα παντελ]ω]ς ψυχη κακι[ας πως]
 [γαρ εκ των προειρημ]εν]ων: εκ τουτο]ν]υ αρα του λογου]
 [ημιν πασαι ψυχαι παντ]ων ζωων ομ[οιως αγαθαι]
 15 [εσονται ειπερ ομοιω]ς ψυχαι πεφυκα]ν]ι αυτο]

Fr. 21.

-] το αριστο]ν]υ 97 d
] τον αυτον [
] γαρ εμ]αι [
 λογι]σ]μ[ενος
 5 τη]ς αι]τιας

Fr. 22.

- εγ]ω]ιμαι παλαι αν τα]υτα 98 e
 Με]γα]ρα η περι Βοιωτο]υ]ς 99
 βελ]τι]στον: ει μη δ[ικαι]οτερον
] προ του φευγειν [
 5] πολει δικην ην]τιν
 τοι]αυτα καλειν λ]ιαν

- Fr. 23. το]ν τα τοιαντα εχ]ειν
 εχ]ω ουκ αν οιο]ς τ η] προ]ιεν
 απε]σθα]ι 99 e] τα]ντα ποιω α] πο]ιω
 κατα]φυγον]τα
 αληθει]αν: ισ]ως
] ου γαρ [
 100
 5 σκοπο]υμ]εν]ον τ[α
 α]λλ ου]ν [
] λογ]ον
] μ]εν

Fr. 24-7.

- [πολυθρλητ]α· και α]ρχομαι απ εκεινων υποθεμενος] 100 b
 [ειναι τι καλο]ν αυτ[ο καθ αυτο και αγαθον και μεγα και]
 [ταλλα παν]τα: α] ει [μοι διδω]ς τε και συγχωρεις ειναι]
 [ταυτα ελ]πιζω σε [εκ τουτων την αιτιαν επιδειξει]ν
 5 [και ανε]υρησειν [ως αθανατο]ν ψυχη [αλλα μην εφη]
 [ο Κεβ]η]ς ως διδ[οντο]ς σοι ουκ α]ν φθανο]ι]ς περαινων]
 [σκοπει δη εφη] τα εκεινοι]ς ε]ξ]η]ς εαν σ]οι συδοκη]ι]
 [ωσπερ εμοι φαινε]ται γαρ μοι ε]μ] τι εστ]ιν αλλο κα]
 [λον πλην αυτο το καλον ουδε] δι εν αλλο κ[α]λον ειναι]
 10 [η διοτι μετεχει εκεινου του] καλου [και παντα δη ου]
 [τως λεγω] τη τοιαυτε αιτια]ι συγχωρ]ει]ς συγχωρω εφη]
 [ου τοιουν η δ ο]ς ετι μ]ανθανω ουδε] [δυναμαι τας]
 [αλλας αιτια]ς τας σοφας τ]αυτας γιγνωσ]κειν αλλ εαν]
 [τις μοι λεγη] δι οτι καλ]ον εστιν οτιο]ν η χρωμα] 1
 15 [ευανθε]ς εχον η σ]χημα· η αλλο [οτιουν των]
 [τοιουτων τα μεν αλλα χαι]ρειν εω· ταρ]αττομαι γαρ]
 [εν τοι]ς [αλλοι]ς πασι τουτ]ο]ρ δε απλω]ς και α]τεχνω]ς και]
 [ισω]ς εμ]η]θω]ς εχω παρ] εμ]αυτω]ι· οτι ου]κ αλλο τι ποιει]
 [αυτο] καλο]ν η η εκεινου τ]ο]ν καλου ει]τε παρ]ουσια ειτε]
 20 [κου]ν]ω]νια [ειτε οπη] δη και οπω]ς προσ]αγο]ρευομ]ενη ου]
 [γαρ ε]στι [τουτο] δισχυρι]ζομαι αλλ οτι] τω]ι καλω παν]
 [τα τ]α καλα κ[α]λα τουτο γαρ μοι δοκει ασφαλεστατον ειναι]
 [και ε]μ]αυ]τω]ι αποκρ]ινασθαι και αλλω]ι και του]
 [του εχομ]ενο]ς ηγουμαι ουκ α]ν] π[ο]τε πεσει]ν e

Fr. 28.

ταυ]τα· κα[ι 101 b 5 πηχνα]ιον ημι[σει
 τ]α δεκα[]που φοβο[ς
 ταυτη]ν την α[ιτιαν]την π[ροσθεσιν
 μ]η πληθ[ει

Fr. 29.

εωιης αν χαιρειν π[αρεις αποκρνωσθαι] τοις σαυτου
 σοφωτεροις συ δε δεδ[ιως αν το λεγομ]εινον την σαυ 101 d
 του σκιαν και την απ[ει]ρ[ιαν εχομε]ν[ο]ς εκεινου του
 ασφαλους της υπ[ο]θεσεω[ς ουτως α]ποκρνωιο αν: ει
 5 δε τις αυτη[ς τη]ς υποθε[σεως εχοιτ]ο χαιρειν εωιης
 αν· και ουκ α[πο]κρνωιο εω[ς αν τα απ] εκει]νης ορμηθεντα
 σκεψαιο ει σ[οι αλληλοις συμφωνει η] διαφωνει: [ε]πει
 δη δε εκειν[ης αυτης δεοι σε διδομαι] λογον ωσαυτω[ς]
 [αν] διδοιης [αλλην αυ υποθεσιν υποθε]μενος η τις τ[ων]
 10 [αν]ωθεν βε[λτιστη φαινοιο εως επι] τι ικανον ελ>
 [θο]ις: αμα [δε ουκ αν φυροιο ωσπερ οι αντι]λογικοι περι
 [τ]ε της αρ[χης διαλεγομενος και των εξ] εκει]νης ωρ
 [μ]ημε[νων ειπερ βουλοιο τι των οντων ευρει]ν: εκει
 νοι[ς] μεν γαρ [ω]ως ου]δε εις περι τουτου λογος ου]δε
 15 φροντις ικανοι γαρ ν[πο σοφιας ομου παντα κυκ]ων
 τεσ δμωσ δυνασθ[αι αυτοι αυτοις αρεσκειν συ] δ ει
 περ ει [τ]ων φιλοσ[οφ]ων ομια αν ωσ εγω λεγω ποιοι[ς]:
 102 αληθεσ[τατα εφη λεγεις ο τε Συμμι]ας αμα και ο Κεβ[η]ης:
 νη Δια ω Φ[αιδων] εικοτωσ γε θαυμαστωσ γαρ μοι δοκ[ει]
 20 ωσ εναργω[ς τωι και σμικρον νουν] εχοντι ειπειν
 εκειωσ τ[αυτα πανν μεν ουν ω] Εχεκρατες και πα]
 σι τρις [παρουσιν] εδοξεν κ[αι γαρ ημιν τοις αποουσι]
 ρην [δ]ε ακ[ουουσι]ν: αλλα τ[ινα δη ην τα μετα ταυτα]
 λεχθε[ντα ω]ς μεν εγω [ομια επει αυτωι ταυτα]
 25 συν[ε]χωρηθη και] ωμολ[ογειτο] ειναι τι εκαστου]ν
 τ[ων ειδων και του]των ταλ[λα μεταλαμ]βανοντα]
 [αυτων τουτων τ]ην επωνυμ[ιαν] ισχειν το δη μετα]
 [ταυτα ηρωτα] ε]ι δη η δ οσ τα]υτα ουτως λεγεις αρ]
 [ουχ] οταν Συμμιαν] Σωκρατο[υ]σ φηις μειζω ειναι]

Fr. 30.

υπερ]ε[χ]ειν 102 b
 ουτ]ω κα[ι]
 πεφυκε]αι Συμμιαν c
]: αλλα τωι μεγε
 5 Σωκρατου]ς υπερεχειν
]ο[τι] σμικροτη
 μεγε]θ[ο]ς [:] αλη
 υπερεχεσθ]αι τωι ο]τι
 μεγε]θος εχ[ει] ο
 10]: εστι [ταυ]
 εχ]ει σμικ[ρος
 αμφοτε]ρων· τ[ου]
 σμικροτ]ητα ν[πε] d

Fr. 32.

] απολλυ]ται εν] 103
 εφ]η ο Κεβ]ηης [ουτω]
 παροντ]ων ακου[σας]
 πρ]οσ θεων ο[υ]κ ε[ν]
 5 εναν]τιον των ι[υν]ι
 ελατ]τονος το [μει]
 ελα]ττον: και
 εναντιοις] εκ των
] ου[κ]

Fr. 31. Col. ii.

και ψυχ[ρο]ν: [αληθη εφη λεγεις εστιν] αρα η δ οσ περι] 103 e
 ενια των τοιου[των] ωστε μη μονον αυτο το ειδος αξι]
 ουσθαι του εαυτου [ονοματος εις τον] αει χρονον αλλα και]

Fr. 31.

] λεγω] 102 d
 δοξ]αι [σ]οι οπερ
] μεγεθος
 ει]ν[α]· αλλα
 5 προσδεχ]εσθ]αι
 τ]ο
 αυτω]ι
 προσελθοντο]ς e

Fr. 33.

] προς τον [103 c
 κα]ι σε τι τ[ουτων]
 Κ]εβ]ηης ου[τως]
 ταρ]αττει []
 5 μη]δεποτ[ε]
 πα]νταπασ[ιν]
 σ]υνομορ[λογησεις]
] χ[ι]ορ[α]

αλλο τι ο εστι μεν [ουκ εκεινο εχει δε την εκεινου μορ]
 5 φην αιε στανπερ ηι: [ετι δε εν τωιδε ισως εσται σαφεσ]
 τερον ο λεγω: το γαρ π[εριττον αιε που δει τουτου]
 του ονοματος τυγχανειν οπερ νυν λεγομεν η ου πα]
 νυ γε: αρα μονον των ου[των τουτο γαρ ερωτω η και]
 αλλο τι ο εστι μεν ουχ οπερ π[εριττον ομως δε δει] 104
 10 αυτ[ο] μ[ετα το]ν εαυτου ονοματο[ς και τουτο καλειν αιε]
 δια [τ]ο ουτω πεφυκεναι ωστε το[ν περιττον μηδεποτε]
 απ[ολ]ειπεισθαι: λεγω δε αυτο ειμ[αι] οιον και η τριας]

Fr. 34.

[πεπονθε και αλλα πολλα σικ]οπει δε περι της τριαδος[ς] 104 a
 [αρ ου δοκει σοι τωι τε αυτη]ς ονοματι αιε πρ[οσα]γορευετα
 [ειναι και τωι του περιττου] οντος ουχ οπερ [τη]ς τριαδος
 [αλλ ομως ουτω πως πεφυκ]ε και η τριας και [η π]εμπας
 5 [και ο ημις του αριθμου απας] ωστε ουκ ων οπερ το] π[ε]ρι
 [ττον αιε εκαστος αυτων εστι] περιττος και αυ[τα δυο και]
 [τετταρα και απας ο ετερος] αυ στιχος του αριθμου ουκ
 [ων οπερ το αρτιον ομως εκασ]τος αυτων αρτι[ος ε]στιν [αιε]
 [συγχωρεις η ου πως γαρ ουκ] εφη: ο τουνν εφη [βου]λομα[ι]
 10 [δηλωσαι αθρει εστιν δε τοδε ο]τι φαινεται ου μοι[ον] ε]κειν[α]
 [τα εναντια αλληλα ου δεχομενα]: αλλα και οσα ουκ οντ αλληλ[οις]
 [εναντια εχει αιε τανα]γτια· ουδε ταυτα εοικ[ε] δεχομ[ε]
 [νοις εκεινην την ιδεαν η αν]τη εν αυτη ουση; ε]να]γτια
 [ηι αλλ επιουσης αυτης ητοι α]πολλυμενα η υπεκ[χωρου]ντα η ου] 104 b
 15 [φησομεν τα τρια και] απολεισθαι προ[τερον και αλ]λο οτι
 [ουν πεισεσθαι πριν υπομ]ειναι ετι τρια ο[ν]τα αρ]τια γενεσθαι
 [πανν μεν ουν εφη ο Κεβη]ς: ουδε μην η [δ]ος εναν]τιον γε
 [εστι δυας τριαδι ου γαρ] ουν: ουκ αρα μοι[ον] τα ει]δη τα εναν
 [τια ουχ υπομενει επιοντα α]λληλα· [αλλα και αλλ αττα τ]α εναν
 20 [τια ουχ υπομενει επιοντα αληθεστατα εφη λεγ]εις:
 [βουλει ουν η δος εαν οιοι τ]ωμεν ορισωμ[ε]θα ορο[ι]

Fr. 35.

ε]φ οτι αν [105 a
 επιφερομ[ε]νου ενα]ντιστητα
 ανα]μνησικ[ου
 τ]ην του α]ρτιου
 5]διπλα[σιον
] δε τη[ν

Fr. 36-7.

τ]ην [το]ν ο[λ]ογ[ου]ν και[ι 105 b
 πα]ντ[α] τα τοιαυτα ει]περ ε]πη τε κ[αι
 πα]νν σφ[οδρα και συν]δοκει ε]φη και ε]πο[μαι
 ε]ξ αρχ[ης λεγε και μη μοι ο] αν ερω[τω
 5 μι]μνημε[νος
 ελεγο]ν αποκ[ρισιν
]..[.].[

Fr. 38.

] γαρ αν 106 a
] την θερ
 [μοττητα

Fr. 40.

] δει τους συλ[λεγειν]τας 107 d
] μετ[α
 του]ς ενθενδε [
 τυχει]ν· και μεμ[ν]α[ν]τας
 5 ηγεμω]ν κρ[ιμι]ζει [

Fr. 39.

] τρια ο[υκ 106 b
 περιττο]ν· ουδ[ε
 θερ]μοτης
] το περιτ[των
 5 αρτιο]ν ωσπερ [
] εκεινον [
] αν εχοιμ[εν
 γα]ρ αναρ[τιον
] ωμολο[γητο
 10 ο]τι επελ[θοντος
] τρια οικ[εται
] των αλ[λων
 με]ν ουν: [
 η]μιν ομ[ολογείται

Fr. 41-2.

προσ]τεταγμει[ου 108 b
 αφικομει]νν δε οθιπ[ερ
 τ]η πεποιηκ[υια]ν [
 αδικω]ν ημ[μενην] η αλλ αττα [
 5 τουτ]ων αδελφα τε και αδελφων
]ταυτ]ην μεν απας φ]εγγει
 ου]τε συγ[εμπορος

Fr. 43.

οικουντ]ας εν [109 c
] επι τ]ης
 πυ]θμειν[ι
 θαλαττ]ης [

- Fr. 44.
] τε ειναι ημ[ας 109 e
 τ]ις αυτου επ[
]· κατιδειν [
 ι]χθυες ανακ[υπτοντες
 5 τιν]α και τα εκει
 ανασχεσθ]αι θεωρου[σ]α [

- Fr. 45.

] πλειω τ[ων 111 b
] πασι τοις
 αποστα]σει ηπε[ρ
 αιθη]ρ α[ε]ρ[ος
 5].[

- Fr. 46.

 επειτ]α χρον[ον 114 c
 αφικνου]νται· α[ς

- Fr. 47.

] λουσαμ]ενον 115 a
 γυ]ναιξ[ι
 αντ]ου· ο Κρι]των b
 επιστελ]λεις η [
 5 ποιουντ]ες ημει[ς
- Κρι]των· ουδεν [
 υμ]εις· και εμοι κ[αι
 ποιησετ]ε αττ αν πο]ιητε
 μ]εν [α]υτω[ν
 10 κατ]α τα νυν τ[ε

- Fr. 48.

 παραμε]νειν εγγ[υησασθε 115 d
 απο]ντα· ια Κρι]των e
] η καομενον [
 ω]ς δειν αττα [
 5 προ]τιθετ]αι

- Fr. 49.

 θαρρε]ιν τε χρη [κ]α[ι 115 e
 θαπτε]ιν ουτως οφω]ς
 ει]ναι· ταυ[τ] ε]πι[ων 116
 λ]υσησμενος κ[αι
 5 πε]ρ]μμενε]ν· [

- Fr. 50.

] ως δε ειδ]ομεν 117 c
 βι]αι γε και αυ]του
 εγκα]λυψαμεν[ος
 αλλ]α την ε]μμαντου
 5 εστερημενο]ς ειην· [

UNPLACED FRAGMENTS

- Fr. 51.
] τοις δ.[
]. ποοτετ]

- Fr. 52.

 πρ[
 ως [
 λαβ[
 ε[

- Fr. 53.

 πρ[
 αμ[
 το λ[

- Fr. 54.

 τ[
 μ[
 εφ[
 ρ[
 5 γε δ[
 οπ[

- Fr. 55.

].
 λεγ[
 ηρη[

- Fr. 56.

]. ε.[
]εταλ[
]νη εχ[ε[
]ει ουτρη[
 5]τατα[
]νευε[
]. ιαν δ[
]τα εη[
].[

- Fr. 57.

] και ολ[
 ?κα]θαρω
]κ.[

- Fr. 58.

]. ε.[
]. ευο[
]κειν[
]οκει[
 5]. ι· η οε [

- . υειν λ[
] ευου [
] η ως ω[
]. . . . [

- Fr. 59.

] α[
] εχουτ[
] απ εκει[
] ωνειτ[
 5 ?η]δουαι [
]. . . . [

- Fr. 60.

]. λ.[
]. ωσρχ[
] τω ε.[
] σοα . . [
 5] ωι ειναι[ι

- Fr. 61.

] παντι α[
] ην του [
] ξαι· πα[
] ν· τα . [
 5] τει[

Fr. 62.	Fr. 65.	Fr. 69.
.
]αι[	],τρ[	]α.α.[
]ν[	]ους τ[	]ατες: π[
]ουδε. .ι[	]αιους [	]αντοι τα[
]ολλα τρ[	]α: ωσ[	. . .
5]βουλη[	5]εις κα[	Fr. 70.
	]του[	. . .
	. . .	]ωνν.[
Fr. 63.	Fr. 66.	]ησν[
. . .	. . .	]εφαλ[
]ι.[	]αι που εν	]ταδι[
]ου[	] τοιουτωι σ.[	5]τι.[
]αλ[	]ον και εγω [	. . .
]ειν· τρ[	]...[	. . .
5]φκεατ.[		Fr. 71.
]πρετ[. .]να	Fr. 67.	. . .
] : γε. .εα[	. . .	] ουκ εχει.[
]το.[	ε]κεινο[	]της δυν[
]εμαν[	]υνω.[	. . .
10]αε. .[	]εχω[	Fr. 72.
]ι.[	. . .	. . .
]α. .[.]φ[	. . .	]λησ.[
]ι.[	Fr. 68.	]ειν ισ[
]αφηι. εκ[	. . .	] και δ[
15]αι[	. . .	. . .
.

Fr. 64.	. . .	Fr. 73.
.
]οε. ιεπε[	5 ] [	]νελ[
] αυτο ειναι[	. . .	?σ]ωματα[
]λα μετα [	. . .	]λον εχ[
]ι.[	. . .	]αι κα[
. . .	. . .	5]φ[
.

Fr. 74.	Fr. 77.	Fr. 81.
.
]ι.[	]οσαμ.[	]ε θαυμ[
]λεγει[	]κεν[	]ιοννα.[
]λ ευθυ[s ?	?ε]οικε[	. . .
]ως αρα[	. . .	Fr. 82.
5]πτ[	. . .	. . .
. . .	Fr. 78.	]τωι.[
. . .	. . .	]φυγκε[
Fr. 75.	]σελ[	]ωι σ[
. . .	]χεσσω[	]ι.[
]τροσ.[	]την[	. . .
?σ]ωματα[	]ματι[	Fr. 83.
]ρωσ[	5]τ[	. . .
]σαντ.[	. . .	]ι.[
5 ]...[	Fr. 79.	]σεγμ[
. . .	. . .	]μηδε[
Fr. 76.	. . .	]τερα[
. . .	. . .	5]τ.[
]σ[	]β[	. . .
]η[	]πον.[	Fr. 84.
]το[	] ουτω ρε[	. . .
]μεν[	]αφ.[	. . .
5]τ[.]τα· ε[	Fr. 80.	]τω[
]αεγ. κ[	. . .	]ε αυ[
]κ[	]ποι: και α[	]ν γε: [
. . .	]περιτ.[	]με.[
. . .	]μμ[	5]οι.[
.

Fr. 2 ι αῦ[των: om. T.

Fr. 5 4 ετι [ει: so TW; δτι B.

Fr. 6 4 πειρωμεθα πειθειν: so BT; πειρώ μεταπειθειν W.

Fr. 7 ι προσθεν: so B²TW Eus. Stob.; ἔμπροσθεν B.

Fr. 8 ι ε]φήι: not enough remains to see whether the scribe erased the iota.

Fr. 9-11 5 δι]ευλα[βουμενους: so B Stob.; διηυλαβημένους W: διευλαβημένους T (but with η marked with a point) b.

- FR. 12-14** 2 η]: so BTW Eus.; ἦ Stob.; of recc.
 6 τε και: so T Stob.; και B Eus.
 10 εσ]τιν: om. Ars.
 11 κ[αι]: so T Eus. Stob.; τε και B.
 12 ἦ [και: so BW Eus. Stob.; και T; ἦ W. The size of the gap makes it certain that η και was the reading of the papyrus.
 16 α[λ]φι η: ἄλλω B²TW Iambl. Stob.: δλλ' B. The reading of the papyrus is in itself as satisfactory as that of B and, in view of the support given to ἄλλω, should perhaps be accepted.
 17 φιλόσοφοι T Ars. Iambl.: φιλοσοφούντες B. For reasons of space it is very probable that the papyrus read φιλοσοφοί, and also απεχονται with TW Ars. Iambl. against the ἔχονται of B.
 30 Ars. (followed by Burnet) adds δὴ after ταύτη against BT. The papyrus probably agreed with the latter.
 31 Ars. adds λέγεις ἔφη after πῶς and omits ἔφη in the next line.
 35 διὰ εἰργμου cet.
- FR. 16** 4 εμοι γ]αρ: so T b; ἔμοιγε B (ut vid.) W.
FR. 17 3 με]ροι τα: so T; μέντοι ad τὰ B.
 9 δυσελεγκτο[ατον: so W; δυσελεγκτότατον cet.
 11 δυνα[ται: δύνατο MSS.
 16 εἴ]κει: so B²W; δοκεῖ BT.
 26 συνθε]ρα: so B; σύνθετά τε T.
 28 η: so T; και B.
- FR. 18** 8 Instead of Forster's *sās*, the papyrus may have read *ῥσως* with the other MSS.
 10 απιστων: so BTW; απιστοιη Burnet, following Heindorf.
 13 τω]ος seclisut Burnet.
 16 The space is insufficient to include the ὦ Συμμία of the MSS. after οἰμαι.
 19 υστ]ερος: so BT σ; ὕστερον B²W.
 22 ταύτην, which B omits, was almost certainly in the papyrus.
- FR. 19** 1 δο]ξ[αι: so T Stob.; δοξάσαι BW.
 8 δτι BT Stob.; δτι οὐ W. If the ξτι is a genuine variant and not a mere slip, συμβαινειν (less probably συμβαινον or συμβαινοντα) must be supplied instead of the συμβαίνει of the MSS.
 27 ε]α]ν: ἄν MSS.
- FR. 22** 2 η περι Βοιωτ]ους: ἡ Βοιωτῶς MSS.
 9 ποιω α: so B²TW Eus.; ποιῶν ἄ B.
- FR. 24-7** 4 σε: so T; σοι B.
 5 ψυχη: so BW; ἡ ψυχῆ T.
 7 εκείνοις ἐξ]ης: ἐξῆς εκείνοις MSS.
 9 The words πλὴν αὐτὸ τὸ καλὸν following τί ἐστιν ἄλλο, which are omitted by B, must have stood in the papyrus.
 14-15 The letters here are insufficient to fill the space. As B²TW read ἡ δτι for the ἡ of B in l. 15, we may suspect that this is a survival of a reading ἡ ὅτι χρῶμα εὐανθῆς ἔχει ἡ σχῆμα, which may well have stood in the papyrus.
 20 If this small fragment is correctly placed, as its colouring and condition suggest it is, it provides confirmation of Wyttenbach's *προσαγορευομένη*, adopted by Burnet in place of the corrupt *προσγενομένη* of the MSS.
 22 The papyrus agrees with BW against T b in omitting the unnecessary γίννεται before καλά.
 23-4 Both these lines are short; but the text of this passage is disturbed and the reading of the papyrus may well have differed from that of the MSS., e.g. τινι may have been added after ἀλλοι.
- FR. 29** To the right of this column are the initial letters of four lines of the next column.
 1 σαντου: σεαυτοῦ B²TW; ἑαυτοῦ B.
 2 σαντου: so B²TW; ἑαυτοῦ B.
 4 α]ποκρινω: so B; αποκρινω TW.
 16 ὀμως: so B²TW; ὅπως B.

- FR. 30** 8 τω]ει: so BT; τούτω W.
FR. 33 1 προς: so B; εις B²TW.
 8 χ[ι]ο]ρ[α]: so B; χιῶν T.
- FR. 34** 4 From the size of the gap it is likely that the papyrus read οὐτω πως with Bt instead of the οὐτως of T. π]εμπας: πεμπτῶς MSS.
 13 αυτη: so BTW; αυτοις recc.
 17 ουδε: so B²TW; οὐ δὴ B.
- FR. 35** 1 οτι: so BT; ὅτω B²W.
FR. 39 13 πανυ με]ν ουν: om. T.
 14 η]μυν: om. W.
- FR. 40** 3 ενθενδε: so B Stob.; ἐνθάδε T.
FR. 43 2 τ]ης: om. Stob.
- FR. 47** 4 επιστελ]λεις: so Coisl.; ἐπιτέλλεις T; ἐπιτέλλει B; ἐπιτέλλη B²W.
 9 μ]εν: so B; om. TW.
- FR. 48** 4 δεινὰ ἄττα οχόντος T; δεινὰ πάσχοντος Bt. The papyrus presumably agreed with T, the ττ of ἄττα being a corruption of the π of πάσχοντος.
- FR. 50** 2 εμο]ν γε και αυ]του βια: ἔμοῦ γε βία και αὐτοῦ B; ἔμοῦ αὐτοῦ βία και T; ἔμοῦ τε και αὐτοῦ βία W.

DOCUMENTS OF THE ROMAN PERIOD

(a) OFFICIAL

2182. LETTER OF A STRATEGUS.

23·2 × 11·5 cm.

A.D. 166.

The present letter, written by Heliodorus, strategus of the divisions of Themistes and Polemon of the Arsinoite nome, to Dionysius, acting strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome, illustrates very well how difficult it was, notwithstanding the threats of the prefect (cf. Reinmuth, *Prefect of Egypt*, p. 39), to obtain a sufficient number of donkeys for the transportation of corn to the harbour. In this letter Heliodorus reports to Dionysius the number of donkeys requisitioned from the Oxyrhynchite for transportation in the Fayûm (cf. Johnson, *Roman Egypt*, p. 404) which have disappeared; he requests him to send the drivers to the epistrategus and a fresh supply of donkeys to the Arsinoite.

The document is dated Pharmouthi 24 (April 19); hence it appears that the donkey-drivers had to be already in service at the beginning of the harvest, which lasts in Egypt from about Pharmouthi 7 till Payni 3 (April 2–May 28) (cf. Schnebel, *Die Landwirtschaft im hellenistischen Ägypten*, pp. 162–5). Although the corn could be shipped to Alexandria at least up till Epeiph 23 (July 17) (cf. Johnson, *op. cit.*, p. 401), or in any case before the end of August, when the flood reaches its highest point (cf. Edict xiii. 6), i.e. there were still three or four months, the strategus in his anxiety to get the donkeys exaggerates and writes that the time is pressing.

- Ἀντίγραφον. Ἡλιόδωρος στρατηγὸς Ἀρσι(νοείτου) Θεμιστοῦ καὶ Πολέμωνος μερίδων Διονυσίου βασιλ(ικῶ) γρα(μματεῖ) διαδεχομένῳ καὶ τὰ κατὰ τὴν στρατηγί(α) τῷ φιλάτῳ χαίρειν.
- 5 Εἰ παρῆς τοῦ λαμπροτάτου ἡγεμόνος ἀπειλουμένου τοῖς στρατηγοῖς περὶ τῆς τοῦ σείτου κατακομιδῆς, ὅπως τὰ κτήνη τὰ ἐν τῷ Ἀρσινοείτῃ ἐκ τῶν ἄλλων νομῶν ἐργαζόμενα πλείστα ὅσα πεμφθῆναι, ἐπέξήλθοσαν τοῖς αὐθαδῶς μετὰ τὴν τοῦ
- 10 ἡγεμόνος ἔ[γκ]έλευσαν ἀποστᾶσι κτηνοτρόφοις. γραψάντος [δὲ] σοὶ τοῦ κρατίστου ἐπιστρατήγου μηδέ-
να ἀφίστασ[θαι] τῶν ἐνθάδε πρὶν παρ' ἐμοῦ λαβῶσι γράμματα π[ερ]ὶ τοῦ ἀπητηκέσαι τὴν τοῦ σείτου καταγωγὴν καὶ προσθέντος πεμφθῆναι ἐπ' αὐτὸν
- 15 μετὰ ἀσφαλείας τοὺς τολμῶντας τοιοῦτον τι ἀπαυθαδίσασθαι τῆς χρείας πάνν πᾶσαν ἀνάγκην ὑπερβαλλούσης, ὥστε καὶ διὰ γραμμάτων πολλάκις καθολικῶς καὶ κατ' ὄψιν τοῖς στρατηγοῖς τὸν ἡγεμόνα ἠπειληκέσαι, ἐπεὶ οὖν καίτοι μόνων
- 20 ὄντων ἐνθάδε ἐκ τοῦ ὑπὸ σοὶ νομοῦ ὄνων ὑἷα οἱ πλείστοι ἀπεστήσαν ὡς λοιπὰ ἐνθάδε εἰς σήμερον καταλελείφθαι ῥνς μεθ' ὧν οἱ ἐπ' αὐτῶν τεταγμένοι εὐσχήμονες οὐ τολμήσαντες ἀποστήναι παρέμειναν, ἀναγκαίως σοι δηλώ-
25 σας τὰ ὑπὸ τοῦ λαμπροτάτου ἡγεμόνος Φλαυίου Τίτιανου κελευσθέντα γράφω, ὅπως ἐν ἀσφαλεῖ, ὡς καὶ ὁ κράτιστος ἐπιστράτηγος ἔγραψέ σοι, ἀναπεμφῆς ἐπ' αὐτὸν τοὺς ἀποστάντας, τὸν δὲ ἴσον τῶν ὄνων ἄριθμον μετ' εὐγνωμόνων κτηνοτρόφων δυνα-
30 μένων παραμεῖναι ἀποστεῖλαι ἰς τὸ ἔτι τοῦ ποταμοῦ-
πλείσθαι δυναμένου τὴν καταγωγὴν γενέσθαι ἤδη μὲν τοῦ ὕδατος ὑπονοστοῦντος, τῆς δὲ χρείας ἐπειγού-
σης τάχιστα τὴν κατακομιδὴν τοῦ σείτου γενέσθαι. εἰσὶ δὲ οἱ ὑπὸ τῶν εὐσχη(μόνων) δηλωθέντες ἀποκεχωρη(κέσαι) ὧν ἔνεκε

- 35 ἔπειμα ἐξ αὐτῶν πρὸς σε Διδ() Ἀπολ() τοῦ καὶ Σεκούνδου καὶ Φιλ() τὸν κ(αί)
- 36 Φιλ() Διον() καὶ Πτολ() Ἀπολ() τοῦ καὶ Πετε(). ἐρρῶσθ(αί) σε εὐχομ(αι) φίλ(τατε). Λε''
- 37 Φαρμουθι κδ.

Verso.

Εἰσὶν δὲ οἱ ἀποκεχωρη(κότες).	Χύσεως ὄνοι	ξ	
Σιγκεφᾶ	κε	κγ	
40 Παπέρκη	κβ	50 Κάφews	ς
Φοβῶου	η	Σεραπ(ίωνος) Χαι(ρήμονος) ἐπ(οικίου)	ε
Τῦχιν Νε(κῶτων)	ε	Σενοπ(ώθεως)	με
Νόμου ἐπ(οίκιον)	γ	Νεμερῶ(ν)	ιη
Τοκαπεινω()	ε	Παλώσεω(ς)	κγ
45 Τήεως	ιη	55 Σωαρί	ιβ
Φῶβ(θεως) κάτω	ε	Ψέμμεω(ς)	θ
Τακόνα	θ	(γίνονται) ὄνοι [σ]με.	

6 l. σίτου, so 100 in 13, 33 28 ἴσον. 30 l. εἰς

'Copy. Heliodorus, strategus of the divisions of Themistes and Polemon of the Arsinoite nome, to his dear friend Dionysius, royal scribe and also acting strategus, greeting. If you were present when the most illustrious prefect threatened the strategus with regard to the transport of the corn, to send as many animals as possible from the other nomos to work in the Arsinoite, they have proceeded against the herdsman who had presumptuously run away after the order of the prefect. Since the most excellent epistrategus has written to you that none of those who are here is to be allowed to go away before receiving from me a certificate that they have been required to convey the corn, and he has added that those who dared to act so impudently must be sent to him under guard, because the position is extremely critical, so that the prefect also has often issued warnings both generally and individually to the strategus by means of letters: therefore since, although there are only 411 donkeys here from your nome, most of them have run away, so that up to the present only 156 are left here, with whom the notables who had been appointed over them had the public spirit to remain, I write to you perforce to make known to you what has been ordered by the most illustrious prefect Flavius Titianus, in order that you, as the epistrategus also wrote to you, may send those who have decamped to him. Send an equal number of donkeys with herdsman of standing, who can stay, in order that, while the river is still navigable, the transportation may be carried out, because the water is already imperceptibly rising and the need is urgent that the corn be very quickly brought down. Below is a list of those whom the notables have indicated as having decamped, on which account I have sent to you, out of them, Did(), son of Apol() alias Secundus, Phil() alias Phil(), son of Dion(), and Ptol(), son of Apol() alias Pete(). I pray for your health, my best friend. The 5th year, the 24th Pharmouthi.'

1 Ἡλιόδωρος. He is known as strategus of the divisions of Themistes and Polemon of the Arsinoite nome from 164 till 167; cf. Henne, *Liste des stratèges*, p. 62.

5 εἰ παρῆς. This form of the 2nd person of the imperfect of εἶναι occurs here for the first time; cf. Mayser, *Grammatik*, I. ii. 81. These words are hardly intelligible as a subordinate clause to the main verb ἐπέξήλθοσαν. Consequently we suggest that there is probably an anacolouthon and the meaning is 'if you were present', i.e. 'if you were already in office (you ought to have known the order of the prefect and to have proceeded against the herdsman; if not, I inform you of his order that you may act in accordance with it)'.

κ

τοῦ λαμπροτάτου ἡγεμόνος ἀπειλουμένου κτλ. The date of the document being Pharmouthi 24, the edict of the prefect referred to in this line and ll. 25-6 is most probably of the preceding year. This explains also εἰ παρῆς.

8-9 πεμφθῆναι. For ὅπως followed by an infinitive see Maysen, op. cit. II. i. 257.

13 ἀπητηκέαι. Cf. *Archiv*, iii. 203, 215.

25-6 Flavius Titianus was prefect of Egypt in 20 March-30 June 132 and July-August 164-24 June 167; cf. Reinmuth, op. cit. 134-5.

30 ἀποστείλαι. This infinitive may depend on ὅπως (l. 26), or we may take it as an imperative.

32 ὑπονοσοῦντος. This verb occurs here for the first time in papyri. The meaning is 'to retire'; cf. Liddell and Scott, s.v. We know that the Nile is rising from 10-15 August till 20-5 September (cf. Schnebel, op. cit., p. 70), during which time navigation was suspended (cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.*, p. 33). Consequently on April 19, the date of our document, the water is neither rising nor falling. The strategus, however, looking forward to the time when the corn cannot be shipped, although there is plenty of time, exaggerates and presses Dionysius to send the donkeys. Therefore we suggest for ὑπονοστέω the meaning 'imperceptibly return, i.e. rise'.

35 It is not possible to complete the names, since several resolutions are conceivable.

ἔξ ἀδῶν. These are most probably the εὐσχήμονες who had indicated the disappearance.

39-47 Most of the names of the villages are known in the Oxyrhynchite nome; this proves that Dionysius was royal scribe and acting strategus of that nome, the name of which is omitted in the address.

47 [σ]με. The total of the numbers on the verso is 247, not 245: having regard to the recto ll. 20, 22, we should expect 255; it is, however, not possible to read ν instead of μ.

2183. LETTER OF A STRATEGUS.

14.5 × 13.3 cm.

A.D. 181.

At the request of the strategus of the Menelaite nome Nemesianus, strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome, orders the heirs of Philiscus, ex-strategus of the Menelaite nome, to pay the sum of 212 drachmae 5 obols, probably as interest on a sum raised by the sale of confiscated property, which Philiscus had collected during his period of office, but not paid over. This letter provides new evidence in support of the view (see J. G. Tait, *Journ. Eg. Arch.* viii, pp. 166-73) that strategi were not normally eligible for office in their own nomes; cf., too, 2184. It also throws a further light on the mismanagement as strategus of Philiscus, who may now be identified with the strategus of the same name in S.B. 7173; the 20th year mentioned there is consequently of the reign of the Emperor Commodus, and the nome not the Oxyrhynchite (cf. Henne, *Liste des stratèges*, p. 29), but the Menelaite.

Νεμεσιανὸς στρατηγὸς Ὁξυρυγχείτου

κληρονόμοις Φιλίσκου στρατηγήσαν-
τος Μενελαίτου τοῖς φιλ(τάτοις) χαίρειν.

Ὁ τοῦ Μενελαίτου στρατηγὸς ἐπεστειλέν μοι

5 περὶ ἀπαιτήσεως (δραχμῶν) σιβξ ὡς ἀναλημ-
φθείσων ἐν τῷ Φιλίσκῳ ὑπὲρ λημμά-

των κ (ἔτους) τόκου τιμῆς ὑπαρχόντων

πρότερον Ἀθηροδώρου Παμφίλου. ἵνα

οὖν εὐθὲς τὴν ἀπόδοσιν ποιήσεσθε

2183. LETTER OF A STRATEGUS

10 ἐπέστειλα ὑμῖν. ἔρρωσθαι ὑμᾶς εὖχ(ομαι) φίλ(τατοι).

δι(α)διδότῳ α(ὐτοῖς).

Λιβ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Κομμόδου

Ἀν[τ]ωνίνου Σεβαστοῦ Ἀρμενιακοῦ Μηδικοῦ Παρθικοῦ

Σαρματι[κο]ῦ Γερμανικοῦ Μεγίστου Τύβι ᾧ.

10 l. ὑμῶν

'Nemesianus, strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome, to the heirs of Philiscus, ex-strategus of the Menelaite nome, his dear friends, greeting. The strategus of the Menelaite nome has sent to me an order concerning the collection of 212 drachmae 5 obols received on the account of Philiscus for the revenues of the 20th year, i.e. the interest of the price of the property formerly belonging to Athenodorus, son of Pamphilus. In order therefore that you may repay forthwith, I have sent this to you. I pray that you may be in good health, my best friends. Hand it over to them. The 22nd year of the Emperor Caesar Marcus Aurelius Commodus Antoninus Augustus Armeniacus Medicus Parthicus Sarmaticus Germanicus Maximus Tybi 1.'

11 δι(α)διδότῳ α(ὐτοῖς). These words are written so very cursively that we cannot read them certainly.

2184. LETTER OF A STRATEGUS.

12 × 10.7 cm.

A.D. 215.

Letter from Aurelius Anoubion, strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome, to Aurelius Sarapion alias Apollonianus, ex-strategus of the divisions of Themistes and Polemon of the Arsinoite nome, perhaps written on the instigation of the officials of the Arsinoite nome, since Sarapion has not registered his books to the revenue office within the appointed time. For a similar document see 57.

Αὐρήλιος Ἀνουβίων στρα(τηγὸς) Ὁξυρυγχεί(του) Αὐρηλ(ίῳ)

Σαραπίων[ι] τῷ καὶ Ἀπολλωνιανῷ στρατηγῆσ[αντι] Ἀρ-

σινοείτου Θεμιστοῦ καὶ Πολέμωνος μ[ερίδων]

τ[ῶ]ι φιλτάτωι χαίρειν.

5 Ὁ λαμπρότατος ἡγεμὼν Αὐρήλιος Σεπ[τίμιος]

[Ἡράκ]λειτος ἐκέλευσεν δι' ὧν ἔγραψεν [στρατηγ(οῖς)]

[καὶ βασι]λικοῖς γραμματεῶσι νομῶν τινῶν [καταχωρί-]

[ζειν τὰ] ἀποχα· ἐδήλωσαν οἱ τῆς τάξεω[s]

[. μ]ῆ κατακεχωρίσθαι αὐτοῖς [ὑ]πὸ τῆ[s]

10 [.] . . . ἐξηκοντα δεσ. μα.

[.] ατα ἐν[ε]γράφη τὰ ἐξ[ε] Ἀλεξάν[δρου]

[δρειαν πεμπόμε]γα βιβλία κατὰ τὸ κ[ε]λευσθέν

[ἐντὸς τῆς ὁρισ]θείσης προθεσ[μ]ίας [καταχωρί-]

[ζειν] . απ. ντων.

'Aurelius Anoubion, strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome, to his dear friend Aurelius Sarapion alias Apollonianus, ex-strategus of the divisions of Themistes and Polemon of the Arsinoite nome, greeting. The most illustrious prefect Aurelius Septimius Heraclitus has given orders for the registration of the receipts in a letter to the strategi and the royal scribes of certain nomes. The officials of the bureau . . . announced that . . . were not registered to them. . . . It was written (in the order) that the documents to be sent to Alexandria had to be registered within the appointed time. . . .'

1 Aurelius Anoubion is known as strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome from 211 to 216; cf. Henne, *Liste des stratèges*.

2 Aurelius Sarapion alias Apollonianus was only known as strategus of the Arsinoite nome for the year A.D. 210 (P. Flor. 317 and P.S.I. 1148); the present document may suggest that he was in office till 214. He is to be identified with the person mentioned in 2116 2-3, 2137 2, and 2189. A genealogy of his family is to appear in P.S.I. xii (cf. *Pubbl. della Scuola di Fil. Class. dell' Università di Roma, Serie Seconda*, p. 29).

5 Aurelius Septimius Heraclitus must be identical with Septimius Heraclitus, prefect of Egypt in March 215; cf. Reinmuth, *The Prefect of Egypt*, p. 137.

7 νομών τῶν. For the fact that the prefect addresses the strategi and royal scribes of only a few nomes see 474 2, 32, *Archiv*, iv. 122, 9, P. Iand. 140, 7.

8 ἀποχα. It is impossible to read βιβλία; cf. l. 12.

10 ἐξήκοντα. Perhaps we should read ἐξήκοντα (sc. δραχμάς) i.e. the fine to be paid for registering too late, cf. *Archiv*, loc. cit., 57, 61; it is, however, also possible that it is the participle of the verb ἐξήκω 'run out, expire (of time)'.
11 ἐ[ε]γράφη, i.e. in the order of the prefect.

12-14 A similar order to register the documents addressed to the strategi and royal scribes is referred to in *Archiv*, loc. cit. See further 57, 61, 514; *Chrest.* i. 173, 190, 264; *Mélanges Maspero*, ii, pp. 17 seqq.

2185. ORDER FOR A GRANT OF SEED.

16.8 × 7.5 cm.

A.D. 92.

An order from Claudius Areius, strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome, to the sitologi of Pakerke to supply seed to Heracleides, cultivator of γῆ οὐσιακή; for parallel documents see A. C. Johnson, *Roman Egypt*, p. 461.

[Κ]λαύδιος Ἄρειος στρα(τηγός) Ὀξυρυγγίτου
Παποντῶ(τι) καὶ τοῖς μετόχοις
σι(τολόγοις) Πακέρκη(τη) ἀπη(λ)λιώτου χαί(ρειν). μετρή(σατέ)
ἔπακ(ο)λο(υ)θ(ούντων) τῆ καταθέσι τῶν τε
5 [κ]ατασπ(ορέων) καὶ τῶν προκεχειρισμ(ένων)
[σ]υνεπιστέλλ(οντος) Ἄρποχ() β(ασιλικού) γραμματέως
[Η]ρακλε[ι]δ(η) Ἡρακλείδ(ου) τοῦ Πτολε-
μαίου(υ) μητ(ρός) Διογενίδ(ος) τῆς Σαρα-
πι() τῶν ἀπ' Ὀξυρυγγ(ων) πόλ(εως) ὡς
10 ἡ[.] ο(ύλη) ἀντ(ικνημῖα) ἀρ(ιστερῶ), ὃν γνωριεῖται
ἰδί(ω) κευδύνω, εἰς σπ(έρματα) ἀπὸ γε-
νήματ(ος) δι(ελθόντος) ἔτους εἰς κατασπ(οράν) τοῦ
ἐνεσπῶτ(ος) ἰβλ. Αὐτοκράτορος

2185. ORDER FOR A GRANT OF SEED

Καίσαρος Δ[ο]μτιανού Σεβασ(του)
15 Γερμανικού, εἰς ἃς ημ() Ἄμ-
[μ]ώνιο(ς) κωμογρ(αμματεὺς) Ψώβθ(εως)
καὶ Περῶ(ς) γεωργ(ός) αὐτὸν
περὶ μὲν Ψώβθ(ω) ἀπη(λ)λιώτ(ου)
[οὐ]σί(ας) Ἀντικράτ(ους) καὶ Σωστρά(του) ἀρού(ρας) λ
20 καὶ περὶ Περῶ() ὀνόμ(ατι) Πτολεμαίου(υ)
τοῦ Ἄραίο(υ) ἄρου(ραν) ∟ καὶ τοῦ . . . με-
ρους ἀρού(ρας) ἰαδ ὡς γέινετ(αι) ἐπὶ
τὸ αὐτ(ὸ) οὐσια(κῆς) προσόδου(?) γῆν ἐκ [.] νει-
λοβρό(χου) ἀρού(ρας) μα∟d ∟ μα∟d,
25 ἃς καὶ καταθ(ήσει) εἰς τὴν γ(ῆν) ὑγι(ως)
μηδενὸς ὑπολ(ογούμενου) εἰς ὄφειλ(ήν) ἢ {ετ}
ἕτερόν (τι) ἀπλῶς, παρ' οὗ καὶ λά-
βεται τὴν καθ(ήκουσαν) χειρογρα(φίαν)
περὶ τοῦ ἐν νέων ἀποκαταστ(ήσειν)
30 ἄμα τοῖς τῆς γ(ῆς) καθήκου-
[σι τ]ε[λ]έσμασι. ∟β] Αὐτ[οκράτο]-
[ρος Καίσαρος Δο]μ[ι]τιανού Σε-
[βαστοῦ Γερμανικού.]

4 l. καταθέσει 5 l. προκεχειρισμ(ένων) 10 l. γνωριεῖτε 11 l. κινδύνω 22 l. γίνεται
23 l. γῆς 27-8 l. λάβετε 29 l. ἐκ

'Claudius Areius, strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome to Papontos and his associates, sitologi of Pakerke in the eastern (toparchy), greeting. Measure out with the authorization also of Harpoch() the royal scribe, while the inspectors of the seed and the appointed officials observe the sowing, to Heracleides, son of Heracleides, son of Ptolemaeus, his mother being Diogenis, daughter of Sarapi(), inhabitant of the city of Oxyrhynchus, about . . . years old, with a scar on his left shin, whom you are to recognize at your own risk, for seed from the produce of the past year for the sowing of the present twelfth year of the Emperor Caesar Domitianus Augustus Germanicus for the land for which Ammonius, the village scribe of Psobthis, and the cultivator Peros were his sureties (?), at Psobthis in the eastern (toparchy) of the ouisia of Anticrates and Sostratus 30 arourae and at . . . in the name of Ptolemaeus, son of Araeus, ½ aroura and of . . . menes 11½ arourae, total 41½ ½ arourae of usiac revenue land irrigated by the Nile, 41½ ½ artabae corn; and he shall sow it on the land in good faith without any deduction for debts or any other purpose. And you must take from him the proper written oath that he shall repay out of the new crops together with the fixed dues upon the land. The 12th year of the Emperor Caesar Domitianus Augustus Germanicus . . .'

1 Κλαύδιος Ἄρειος is known as strategus for the year 89; cf. Henne, *Liste des stratèges*, p. 28.

3 ἀπη(λ)λιώτου. This resolution is uncertain, but we may compare 1024 4 ἀπηλιώτου τοπαρχίας Πακέρκη τόπων.

15 εἰς ἃς ημ(). It is not possible to read γεωργεῖ as in the parallel documents; moreover the proper names prove that a different formula occurs here. Perhaps these words refer to the ἐγγήσιος for Heracleides as cultivator of land of the state (cf. P. Iand. 30); but ηγγ() is not a possible reading.

28 χειρογρα(φίαν). In parallel documents we read τὴν καθήκουσαν ἀποχὴν δίσσην, but cf. *Chrest.* i. 344, 4.

2186. EXAMINATION (ἐπίκρισις) FOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE GYMNASIUM.

20.5 × 39 cm.

A.D. 260.

The present document contains the application by a father, whose name is lost, requesting that his son, whose name is also lost, now 14 years old, might be selected for admission to the gymnasium. The application is addressed to two ex-gymnasiarchs, οἱ πρὸς τῇ ἐπικρίσει. The lacuna of about 55 letters at the beginning can be restored in part with the help of 257, 1266, P.S.I. 457.

- 1 [Ἀρηλίου]ς Κρονίου [καὶ]φ γυμνασι[αρχήσ(ασι)] βουλ(ευταῖς) τῆς Ὀξ(υρυγχιτῶν) πόλ(εως) τοῖς πρὸς τῇ ἐπικ(ρίσει)
- 2 [παρὰ Ἀρηλίου Σαραπίωνος μητ(ρός)]λίαις ἀπ' Ὀξ(υρυγχιτῶν) π[ό]- λ(εως). κατὰ τὰ κελευσθέντα π[ερὶ] ἐπικ(ρίσεως) τῶν προσβ(αιόντων) εἰς τοὺς ἐκ τ[ο]ῦ γυμνα(σίου) ἢ εἰσι τοῦ γένους [τ]ούτου, ἐτάγη ἐπ' ἀμφό(δου) οἱ υἱοὶ μου μητ(ρός)] ὧν πρό[ς] τὸ ἔρεστος ζ (ἔτος) (ἔτων) [ι]δ οὐδ(ή) μῆ(λω) εὐφ(νύμω) μ[ι]κρομ(έτωπος) εὖσ(ημος) μέγ(εθ(ος)) ὄθεν παραγενόμε(νος) πρὸς τὴν τοῦτου ἐπικ(ρίσει) δηλ(ῶ) κατὰ τὴν γενομ(ένην) τῷ ε (ἔτει) θεοῦ
- 4 [Ὀύεσπ(ασίανου) τῶν ἐκ τοῦ γυμνα(σίου) ἐπικ(ρίσει) ἐπικ(ερίσθαι) τὸν τοῦ πάπ(ου) μου πρόπ(αππον) Διονύσιον(?)] Φίλωγος ἐπ' ἀμφό(δου) Μητρώου ἀκ[ο]λ(ούθως) αἰς ἐπήνεγκ(εν) ἀποδ(είξεσιν) ὡς καὶ ὁ αὐτοῦ πατ(ήρ) Διονύσιος Φίλωνός ἐστιν ἐν τῇ τοῦ λδ (ἔτους) θεοῦ Καίσαρος γρα(φῆ),
- 5 [καὶ τὸν τοῦ πατρός μου πρόπ(αππον) προσβ(αιόντων) ἐπικ(ρίσει) τῷ . (ἔτει) θεοῦ Διομη(τ)ριανοῦ (ἐπικ(ερίσθαι)) ἐπ' ἀμφό(δου) Κρητικοῦ καὶ τὸν πρόπ(αππὸν) μου Κορηλίον προσβ(αιόντων) ἐπικ(ρίσει) τῷ ιζ (ἔτει) θεοῦ Τραϊανοῦ ἐπικ(ερίσθαι) ἐπ' ἀμφό(δου) Μητρώου καὶ τὸν
- 6 [πάπ(ον) μου προσβ(αιόντων) ἐπικ(ρίσει) τῷ . (ἔτει) θεοῦ Ἀντωνίνου ἐπικ(ερίσθαι) ἐπ' ἀμφό(δου)] τοῦ αὐτοῦ καὶ τὸν πατέρα μου Σαραπίωνα προσβ(αιόντων) (ἐπικ(ρίσει)) τῷ σ (ἔτει) θεῶν Ἀρηλίων Ἀντωνίνου καὶ Οὐήρου ἐπικ(ερίσθαι) ἐπ' ἀμφό(δου) Ἀναμφοδάρχων
- 7 [καὶ ἐμὲ προσβ(αιόντων) ἐπικ(ρίσει) τῷ . (ἔτει) θεῶν ἐπικ(ερίσθαι) ἐπ' ἀμφό(δου) Κρητικοῦ καὶ τὸν τοῦ πάπ(ου) τῆς μητ(ρός) τοῦ υἱοῦ μου πρόπ(αππον) Ἀπολλώνιον Ἀπολλωνίου τετάχθαι διὰ τῆς τοῦ α(ὐτοῦ) ε (ἔτους) θεοῦ Οὐεσπ(ασίανου) ἐπικ(ρίσεως)
- 8 [ἐπ' ἀμφό(δου) c. 33 ll. καὶ τὸν τοῦ πατρός αὐτῆς πρόπ(αππον) Ἀπολλώνιον προσβ(αιόντων) (ἐπικ(ρίσει)) τῷ β (ἔτει) θεοῦ Τίτου ἐπικ(ερίσθαι) ἐπ'

- ἀμφό(δου) τοῦ αὐτοῦ καὶ τὸν πρόπ(αππον) αὐτῆς Ἀπολλώνιον τὸν κ(αί) Ζώϊλον προσβ(αιόντων) (ἐπικ(ρίσει)) τῷ δ (ἔτει)
- 9 [θεοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ ἐπικ(ερίσθαι) ἐπ' ἀμφό(δου) καὶ τὸν πάπ(ον) αὐτῆς πρ]οσβ(αιόντων) ἐπικ(ρίσει) τῷ ια (ἔτει) θεοῦ Αἰλίου Ἀντωνίνου ἐπ' ἀμφό(δου) τοῦ αὐτοῦ καὶ τὸν πατ(έρα) αὐτῆς Χωσίωνα προσβ(αιόντων) ἐπικ(ρίσει) τῷ κβ (ἔτει) θεοῦ Κομμόδου
- 10 [ἐπικ(ερίσθαι) ἐπ' ἀμφό(δου) c. 45 ll.]ηρας καὶ ὀμ[ύ]ω τὴν Οὐαλεριανοῦ καὶ Γαλλινοῦ καὶ Κορηλίου Σαλωνίου Οὐαλεριανοῦ Καισάρων τῶν κυρίων Σεβαστῶν τύχη
- 11 [ἀληθῆ εἶναι τὰ προγεγραμμένα καὶ εἶναι τὸν φύσει ἐμοῦ καὶ . .]τυχος υἱὸν [κ]αὶ μήτε θέσι μήτε ὑπόβλητον μηδὲ ἀλλοτρίαις ἀσφαλείαις ἢ ὀμωνμίας κεχρησθαι ἢ ἔνοχος εἶην τῷ ὄρκω.
- 12 [ιζ Ἀυτοκρατόρων Καισάρων Πουπλίου Λικινίου Οὐαλεριανοῦ καὶ Πο]υπλίου Λικινίου Οὐαλεριανοῦ Γαλλινοῦ Γερμανικῶν Μεγίστων Εὐσεβῶν Εὐτυχῶν καὶ Πουπλίου Λικινίου
- 13 [Κορηλίου Σαλωνίου Οὐαλεριανοῦ τοῦ ἐπιφανεστάτου Καίσαρος Σεβαστῶν Μεσο(ρή) ἐπαγ[ο]μένω]ν . γνωστῆρ(ες) Μάρκο(ι) Ἀρηλ(ιοι) Μακρεῖνος Μάρωνος μητ(ρός) Ἀνῆς τῆς κ(αί) Ἀπίαις Λέων ὁ καὶ Κερκίω
- 14 [c. 55 ll.] οἱ γ τῆς α(ὐτῆς) π[ό]λε[ως].
2 l. εἰ 4 l. πάππος 5 τραϊανου 11 l. θέσει 12 l. Πουβλίου

'To the Aurelii Cronius and . . . , ex-gymnasiarchs, senators of the city of Oxyrhynchus, officials for the epicrisis, from Aurelius . . . , son of Sarapion, his mother being . . . lia of the city of Oxyrhynchus. In accordance with the orders concerning the selection of persons approaching the age for incorporation among those from the gymnasium to see if they belong to that class, my son . . . was registered in the district . . . , being 14 years old in the present 7th year, with a scar on his left cheek, with a small forehead, strikingly tall. Wherefore, coming forward for his examination, I declare that the great-grandfather of my grandfather, Dionysius (?), son of Philon, was selected at the selection of those from the gymnasium, which took place in the 5th year of the deified Vespasian in the quarter of Metróus, in accordance with the proofs produced by him that his grandfather Dionysius, son of Philon, was entered on the list of the 34th year of the deified Caesar, and that the great-grandfather of my father . . . was selected at the selection of the persons to be incorporated in the . . . year of the deified Domitian in the Cretic quarter and my great-grandfather Cornelius was selected at the selection of the persons to be incorporated in the 17th year of the deified Trajan, in the quarter of Metróus, and my grandfather . . . was selected at the selection of the persons to be incorporated in the . . . year of the deified Antoninus in the said quarter and my father Sarapion was selected at the selection of the persons to be incorporated in the 6th year of the deified Aurelii Antoninus and Verus in the quarter of the Anamphodarchi, and I myself was selected at the selection of the persons to be incorporated in the . . . year of the deified . . . in the Cretic quarter, and the great-grandfather of the grandfather of the mother of my son, Apollonius, son of Apollonius, was registered at the selection of the said 5th year of the deified Vespasian in the quarter . . . , and the great-grandfather of her father, Apollonius, was selected at the selection of the persons to be incorporated in the 2nd year of the deified Titus in the said quarter, and her great-grandfather Apollonius alias Zoilus was selected at the selection of the persons to be incorporated in the 4th year of the

deified Hadrian in the quarter ... and her grandfather ... was selected at the selection of the persons to be incorporated in the 11th year of the deified Aelius Antoninus in the said quarter, and her father Chosion was selected at the selection of person to be incorporated in the 22nd year of the deified Commodus in the quarter ... I swear by the fortune of Valerianus, Gallienus, and Cornelius Saloninus Valerianus Caesares our lords Augusti that the aforesaid is true and that ... is a son of myself and ... by birth and that he is neither adopted nor supposititious and I have not availed myself of credentials belonging to others or identity of names; otherwise may I be liable to the consequences of the oath. The 7th year of the Emperors Caesars Publius Licinnius Valerianus and Publius Licinnius Valerianus Gallienus Germanici Maximi Pii Felices and Publius Licinnius Saloninus Valerianus the most eminent Caesar, Augusti, the 5th epagomene of Mesore. Witnesses: Marci Aurelii Macrinus son of Maron his mother being Aune alias Apia, Leon alias Cercion, son of ... , and ... , all three of the said city.¹

¹ The first visible trace suits neither ϵ nor ω , so the beginning of the first line was probably left blank.

³ In the description of the son the abbreviations are not indicated except for $\omicron\lambda\lambda(\eta)$ and $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\epsilon\theta(\sigma)$.

⁴ $\pi\alpha\tau(\eta\rho)$ is an error for $\pi\acute{\alpha}\pi\pi\sigma$.

⁶ $\theta\epsilon\omicron\delta$ 'Αντωνίνου. Between the $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\kappa\rho\iota\sigma\iota\varsigma$ of his great-grandfather in A.D. 115-16 and his father A.D. 165-6 there is an interval of 50 years; the average of this makes one of the years of the Emperor Antoninus Pius the most suitable for the $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\kappa\rho\iota\sigma\iota\varsigma$ of his grandfather.

$\acute{\epsilon}\pi'$ ἀμφό(δου) Ἀναμφοδάρχων. In 257 22 n. the editors explain $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}$ ἀναμφοδάρχων as 'among those who had no amphodarch', followed by Preisigke, *Fachwörter s.v.*; this document, however, proves that it is the name of one of the quarters of Oxyrhynchus.

⁷ The large interval of 94 years between the $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\kappa\rho\iota\sigma\iota\varsigma$ of the applicant's father A.D. 165-6 and his son 260 does not allow an approximate date for his own $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\kappa\rho\iota\sigma\iota\varsigma$.

⁸ $\kappa(\alpha)$. Here and in l. 13 the abbreviation is not indicated.

⁸⁻⁹ The year A.D. 80 being the date of the $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\kappa\rho\iota\sigma\iota\varsigma$ of the great-great-grandfather of the applicant's wife and A.D. 148 of that of her grandfather, the fourth year in which the $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\kappa\rho\iota\sigma\iota\varsigma$ of her great-grandfather took place is most probably that of Hadrian.

¹³ $\gamma\upsilon\omega\sigma\tau\eta\rho\epsilon\varsigma$. For witnesses of the $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\kappa\rho\iota\sigma\iota\varsigma$ see *Stud.* xx. 24, 6 and S.B. 7427, 8.

2187. PETITION TO A LOGISTES.

27 × 28.7 cm.

A.D. 304.

The present petition, which is addressed to the logistes of the Oxyrhynchite nome, is the duplicate to be handed over to the defendant. At the top of the text after the date the logistes has written an order to one of his assistants to hand over the petition, and on the verso we find the interesting endorsement that the petition has been handed over, but that the defendant has refused to accept the summons.

The document is to be divided into three parts: (1) the petition to the logistes (ll. 5-14), (2) a copy of an earlier petition to the prefect, (3) included in (2) the extracts from the $\acute{\upsilon}\rho\omicron\mu\eta\mu\alpha\tau\alpha$ of the first trial in the case before the prefect and his $\acute{\upsilon}\rho\omicron\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\acute{\eta}$.

Owing to the loss of about 38 letters at the beginning of each line a satisfactory interpretation of the document has on many points proved impossible. There is a further difficulty in regard to the $\acute{\upsilon}\rho\omicron\mu\eta\mu\alpha\tau\alpha$. They were partly written in Latin, as usual at this period (cf. Wilcken in *Atti del IV Congresso Internazionale di Papirologia*, p. 121, and Zilliacus, *Zum Kampf der Weltsprache im oströmischen Reich*, p. 91); but in making his copy the petitioner has neither transcribed the Latin words nor

translated them into Greek, but merely indicates with the word 'Ρωμαϊκά that there were Latin words in the original $\acute{\upsilon}\rho\omicron\mu\eta\mu\alpha\tau\alpha$. To this practice we have found no parallel.

The petitioner Septimius Aristion had been brought before the prefect by his sister-in-law Thaësis (l. 7). The case seems to concern the inheritance of Asclatarion, the deceased daughter (l. 25) of Thaësis. Aristion had probably been her *tutor* during her life and had managed the land and other properties, which she had inherited from her father Amyntianus. After her death he had neglected to cede the property to his sister-in-law. The prefect had decided that Aristion had to cede the property and the case was adjourned until the accounts of his guardianship had been checked by auditors, designated by each party. Thaësis, however, did not appear before the $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\theta\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\iota$. Meanwhile Aristion had to appear in the court of the catholicus, apparently in connexion with the $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\beta\omicron\lambda\eta$ of the $\delta\eta\mu\acute{\omicron}\sigma\iota\alpha$ $\pi\lambda\omicron\iota\alpha$, and was arrested. Thaësis took advantage of this to remove the crops. Thereupon Aristion sent a petition to the prefect with the request to compel Thaësis to accept the inheritance, to settle the accounts, and to appear in court; a copy of this petition with the prefect's $\acute{\upsilon}\rho\omicron\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\acute{\eta}$ was then sent to the $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\sigma\iota\tau\eta\varsigma$.

- 1 (1st h.) [Ἐπὶ ὑπάτων τῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν Διοκλητιανοῦ καὶ Μαξιμι]ανοῦ τὸ ἕνατον.
- 2 (2nd h.) [..... λογιστῆς Ὁξυρυχιτο]ν διὰ Εὐτολμίου διαδόχου Σωτᾶ ὑπ(η-
ρέτη). τῶν δοθέντων μοι βιβλίων ὑπὸ τοῦ ἐγγεγραμμένου ἐντεταγμένης ἀναφορᾶς
- 3 [..... τῷ μεγαλείῳ το]ῦ κυρίου μου διασημ(οτάτου) ἐπάρχου Αἰγύπτου
Κλωδίου Κουρκιανοῦ ἴσον ἐπ(ιστέλλεται) σοι, ὅπως φανερόν καταστήσης ἢ
ἡξίωσεν. σεσημ(είωμαι).
- 4 [Κ τῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν Διοκλητιανοῦ καὶ] Μαξιμιανοῦ Σεβαστῶν καὶ ιβ' τῶν κυρίων
ἡμῶν Κωνσταντίου καὶ Μαξιμιανοῦ τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων Καισάρων Τῦβι ιζ'.
- 5 (1st h.) [.....] τῆς λαμ(πρᾶς) καὶ λαμ(προ-
τάτης) Ὁξυρυχιτῶν πόλεως λογιστῆ διὰ Αὐρηλίου Εὐτολμίου ἐξηγητοῦ
βουλ(ευτοῦ) τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως διαδόχου
- 6 [παρὰ Σεπτιμίου Ἀριστίωνος ἐξηγ(ητοῦ) βουλ(ευτοῦ) τῆς αὐτῆ]ς πόλεως. δίκης περὶ
κλήρου τῆς τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ μ[ο]ν Ἀμυντιανῶ ὅ' θυγατρὸς Ἀσκαταρίου ἀνέκτο τῷ
μεγαλείῳ τοῦ κυρίου μου διασημοτάτου ἐπάρχου Αἰγύπτου Κλωδίῳ
- 7 [Κουρκιανοῦ]ης κατὰ τὰ γενόμενα παρὰ τῆ ἀρετῆ
αὐτοῦ ὑπομνήματα ἐξ ἀντικαταστάσεως πρὸς τὴν τοῦ προκειμένου μου ἀδελφοῦ
γενομένην γυναικα Θαῆσιν, ἀλλὰ περὶ
- 8 [.....] προ]σέταξεν ἀπαντῆσαι ἡμᾶς ἐπὶ τοὺς
δοθέντας λογοθέτας τὸν τε τότε στατίζοντο β(ενε)φ(ικιάριον) Μαρκελλίνου καὶ
Βερενικιανὸν καὶ Διοσκουρίδην ἀμφοτέρους ἄρξαντας
- 9 [βουλευτὰς τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως τῶν] ἐπ' ἐμοῦ ἀναλωθέντων, καὶ τούτου

- μηδ[ε]ν περανθέντος ἀλλὰ προκαλουμένου μου ἐτοιμῶς ἔχιν τὴν νομὴν παραδοῦναι τοῦ λογοθεσίου ὁμοῦ γινομένου
- 10 [..... τὰ γενήματα ἀφήρπασεν ἔρμαιον ἡγήσ[α]μένη τὴν ἀπουσίαν μου προσεδρεύοντος τῷ κυρίῳ μου διασημοτάτῳ καθολικῷ Οὐαλερίῳ Εὐθηρίῳ καὶ ταῦτα οὐκ ἀμάρτυρα ἐγένετο
- 11 [..... ἀ]αφορᾶς καὶ ἡ πρόνοια αὐ[τοῦ ἐν πᾶσιν] δι' ἧς ἐπένευσέν μοι ὑπογραφῆς παραθέσθαι [ταῦτα] καὶ ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ δοκῆναι με παρερμηνεύειν τὸ ἴ[σο]ν ὑποτάξας ἐπίδι-
- 12 [δωμί σοι ἀξίων εἰς πέρας ἀ]χθῆναι τὴν ἡγεμονικὴν [ἀπόφασιν τὴν] δὲ {τὴν} Θασῶν ἡκει ἐπὶ τὸ λογοθέσιον κα[ὶ τὴν νομὴν] παραλαβεῖν ἐνόμως καὶ κατὰ τὰ κεκρ[υμμένα ποιεῖν]· οὕτως ἡγὸ βούλο-
- 13 [μα ἀκολούθως τοῖς προστεταγμένοις ἀπαντῆσαι] ἐπὶ τὸ ἄχραντον ἡγεμονικ[ὸν δικαστήριον] τοῦ κλήρου εἵνεκεν μὴ ἐλαττουμένου μου ἐν οἷς ἔχω ἐτέροις] παντοίοις δικαίοις περὶ ὧν λόγος μοι συστήσεται [παρὰ τῷ] μεγέθει τῆς ἡγεμονίας.
- 14 [διεντύχει. Ἐκ τῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν Διοκλητιανοῦ καὶ Μαξιμιανοῦ Σεβαστῶν καὶ Κω[νσταντίνου καὶ] Μαξιμ[αν]οῦ τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων Καισάρων Τύβι []· ἔστι δὲ τὸ ἀ[ντίγραφον]·
- 15 [Κλωδίῳ Κουρκιανῷ τῷ διασημοτάτῳ] ἐπάρχῳ Αἰγύπτου [παρὰ] Σεπτίμιου Ἀριστίωνος ἐξηγητοῦ βουλευτοῦ τῆς λαμ[πρᾶς] καὶ λαμ[προτάτης] Ὁξυρυχιτῶν πόλεως· κατὰστασις μοι ἐ[γένετο] ἐπὶ σοῦ τοῦ ἐμοῦ κυρίου
- 16 [περὶ κλήρου τῆς τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ μου Ἀμυντιαν]οῦ θυγατρὸς Ἀσκαταρίου πρὸς τὴν] μητέρα αὐτῆς Θα[ῆσι]ν, ἡτι[ς] ἔλεγεν δὴν 'τὴν' νομὴν τῶν πραγμάτων πρότερον παραδοθῆναι αὐτῇ καὶ ο[ὕτως θέλε]μ[εν] τὸν ἀγῶνα εἰπεῖν
- 17 [περὶ τοῦ κλήρου.] τὴν νομὴν παραδοθῆναι διὰ Μαρκελλίνου τότε ἐπιστάθμου ἅμα δὲ καὶ τὸ λογοθέσιον τῶν ἀναλωμάτων (τῶν) ὑπ' ἐμοῦ εἰς καλλιέργειαν τῶν ὑπαρχόντων καὶ εἰς τὰ δημόσια
- 18 [γενομένων τεθῆναι ἐπὶ τῶν τόπων ἐπὶ τῶν αἰ]ρεθέντων ὑπὸ ἀμφοτέρων τῶν μερῶν [το]ύτου λογο[θετ]ῶν Διοσκουρίδου καὶ Βερενικιανοῦ καὶ ἵνα μὴ μαρερμην[ε]νῶ, αὐτὸ τὸ ἀνῆκον μέρος τῶν ὑπομνημάτων ἐξῆς
- 19 [ὑπέταξα]ν· γενομένων ἡμῶν ἐπὶ τῶν τόπων ἐπὶ το[ῦ] ἐπιστάθμ[ου]ν ἐπεκαλεσάμην αὐτὴν ἐγγράφως ἀμφοτέρα ποιεῖν καὶ τὸ λογοθέσιον καὶ τὴν νομὴν παραλαβεῖν, ἀλλ' οὐκ οἶδα τί δόξαν
- 20 [οὐκ ἐβούλετο τὴν νομὴν παραλαβεῖν οὐδὲ τὸ λογοθέσιον] ποιεῖν· ἐπὶ τούτοις ἔτι δὲ καὶ μένοντος τοῦ πράγματος συμβ[έβη]κεν ἐπιδημήσαντος τοῦ κυρίου μου ἀδελφοῦ σου τοῦ διασημοτάτου καθολικοῦ Οὐαλερίου Εὐθηρίου ἐπὶ τῶν τόπων

- 21 [..... τῶν δη]μοσίων πλοίων εἰρχθῆναι μ[ε] ἅμα ἄλλοι[ς ἐπὶ τό]που ἕκτο[τε] μέχρι δεῦρο· εὐτυχήσας οὖν καὶ αὐτὸς νῦν τῆς τοῦ βικειναλίου τῶν δεσποτῶν ἡμῶν Ἀυτοκρατόρων Διοκλητιανοῦ καὶ Μαξιμιανοῦ
- 22 [τύχης ἀναγκαιῶς τὴν καταφυγὴν ποιῶμαι πρὸς] τὸ σὸν μεγαλεῖον καὶ ἀξίῳ [σε], διασημ[ό]τατε ἔπαρχ[ος], κα[τὰ τὰ π]ρότερον ὑπὸ σοῦ ἀποφαγθέντα τοῦ λογοθεσίου κα[θ'] ἃ προεῖπον γενομένου τὴν νομὴν αὐ[τῆ] παραδοῦναι
- 23 [.....]. καθ' ὃ Μαρκελλίνος ἀπηλλάγη καὶ τῶν ψ[φ'] ἡμῶν ἐπὶ τ[ῶν] σῶν ὑπομνημάτων αἰρεθέντων λογοθετῶν ἀναγκάσαι τὸ λογοθέσιον θέσθαι καὶ οὕτως ἀπαντῆσαι ἡμᾶς
- 24 [ἐπὶ τὸ σὸν τοῦ κυρίου μου ἄχραντον δικαστήριον] καὶ τούτου τυχῶν εἰσαῖ σοῦ τὰς μεγάλας τῆ [τύχης] χάριτας ὁμολογήσω· διεντύχει· Ῥωμαϊκά· Ἀθῦρ ια'. Ῥωμαϊκά· ἀντιδικὸν ἐν τόπῳ· κέλευσον κληθῆναι Θα[ῆσι]ν· μεθ' ἕτερα·
- 25 [Κουρκιανὸς ὁ διασημότητος ἔπαρχος Αἰγύπτου εἶπ(εν)· ἡ] ἀντιγραφὴ φ(αν)ερά ἐστίν, ἡτις κελεύει πρότερον τ[ὸν ἀντιδικόν] ἀποκατίστασθαι τὰ πράγματα καὶ οὕτως ἀγωνίσασθαι τὰ μέρη· ὁμολογήσαντες δὲ περιούσης Ἀσκαταρίου ἐσχηκέ-
- 26 [να.....]. ἐσχηκότες ταῦτα ἴ ὁμομή[τριον] τε κηδεμόνα [.....]ας κηδεμῶν ἀποκαταστήσα[ς] τῷ ἰδίῳ τόπῳ ἕσα οὐ δικαίως εἶχεν· εἰ δὲ γέγονας κηδεμῶν δι' πρότερον τῷ οἰκίῳ
- 27 [.....] κληρονόμον· μεθ' ἕτερα / Κουρκιανὸς [ὁ διασημότητος] ἔπαρχος Αἰγύπτου εἶπ(εν)· χωρὶς προκρίματος τοῦ ἐσομένου περὶ τῆς κληρονομείας ἀγῶνος γέγραπται τὰ εἰρη-
- 28 [μένα]σθαι τῶν προσόδων καὶ τῶν ἀναλωμά- των ἐφ' ὧν]α βούλεσθαι δοθῆναι ὑμῖν λογοθέτην· Ῥωμαϊκά· τὸν ἐπίσταθμο(ν) δὸς λογοθέτην· / Κουρκιανὸς ὁ διασημότητος
- 29 [ἔπαρχος Αἰγύπτου εἶπ(εν)· Ζην]αγένης οὐκ ἐπιξεῖ ια' παρ' ἐμοῦ [ὁ λόγος συστήσεται κα]ὶ αὐτὸς καλὴν πίστιν τῶν λόγων ἐ[ξ]ετάσει, εἰ δ' ἄπεστιν, Μαρκελλίνος ὁ ἐπίσταθμος δυνήσεται τοῦτο
- 30 [.....]φθῆναι ὑποβάλεται αὐτῷ οὕ[ν] ρουμένη· εἰς Ζηναγένην καὶ τὸν λογοθ[ε]τ[ὴν] Διοσκουρίδην συναφθῆναι τῷ ἐπιστάθμῳ· Ῥωμαϊκά· καλῶ Βερενικιανόν
- 31 [.....]ονται οἱ δύο οὗτοι ὃ τε Διοσκο[υρίδης] καὶ Βερενικιανὸς ἀφθῆναι τῷ Μαρκελλίνῳ, εἰ [δ'] ἄπεστιν ὁ Ζηναγένης· εἰ δὲ τῆ πόλει ἐνδιατρίβει, παρ' αὐτῷ μόνῳ τὸ λογοθέσιον
- 32 [τῶν προσόδων καὶ τῶν ἀναλωμάτων θέσθε· ἕως τούτ]ογ τὰ ἐπὶ τῶν ὑπομνημάτ[ων]] δεόμενος τὴν διαδικούσαν ἕκαστά τε τῶν ὑπ' ἐμοῦ προ- τεταγμένων γενέσθαι φρ..... βῆμα.

On the verso. (3rd h.) Ἐπίσταλμα Ἀριστίωνος
 35 ἡ ἐπέστυλα πῆ ἐγγεγραμμένη
 Θαΐσει διὰ Θωνίου ὑπηρέτου
 καὶ οὐ βεβούλητ[αι] ὑπογράψαι.

3 ἴσον, so too in 11 ἡ corr. from ω 5 οὐρανύχιτων, so too in 15 1. Εὐτολμίου 6 1. ἀνέκειτο
 7 ὑπομνήματα, so too in 18, 23, 32 8 1. στατίζοντα 9 1. ἔχειν 10 1. Εὐθηλίω 11 ὑπογραφῆς, ὑπερ
 1. δοκεῖν ὑποταξας 12 1. ἐγὼ 13 ελατ' τουμενου 1. μεγέθει 16 1. δεῖν 17 ὑπαρχόντων
 18 ὑπο, so too in 22 ἵνα 1. παρερμηνεύω 19 1. παραλαβεῖν 22 1. ἐπαρχε 23 καὶ ὁ ἀναγκάσαι
 written over καὶ 24 εἰσαῖ 1. εἰσαῖ ρωμαϊκα, so too in 28, 30 25 1. ἀποκαθίστασθαι 26 ἰδίω
 γεγονας corr. from γεγονας 1. δεῖ 1. οἰκείω 27 1. κληρονομίας 28 1. βούλεσθε 30 ὑποβα-
 λεται 1. ὑποβαλετε 34 1. ἐπέστελλα ἐγγεγραμμένη 36 1. ὑπογράψαι

(1st h.) 'The ninth consulship of our lords Diocletian and Maximian. (2nd h.) ... logistes of the Oxyrhynchite nome through his deputy Eutolmius to his assistant Sotas. A duplicate is sent herewith of the petition handed over to me by the person named therein together with the petition which he made to his highness my lord the most excellent Clodius Culcianus, prefect of Egypt, in order that you may make it known to the person requested by him. I have signed. The twentieth year of our lords Diocletian and Maximian Augusti and the twelfth of our lords Constantius and Maximian the most eminent Caesars. Tybi 17.

(1st h.) To ... , logistes of the illustrious and most illustrious city of Oxyrhynchus through his deputy Aurelius Eutolmius, exegetes, senator of the said city, from Septimius Aristion, exegetes, senator of the said city. In respect of the case about the inheritance of Asclatarion, the daughter of my brother Amyntianus, there was laid before his highness my lord the most excellent Clodius Culcianus, prefect of Egypt ... in accordance with the memoranda made before his excellency in consequence of my confrontation with Thaësis, the wife of my aforesaid brother ... he ordered us to appear before the appointed auditors, the beneficiarius then on duty, Marcellinus, and Berenicianus and Dioscurides, both ex-archons, senators of the said city ... in respect of my expenditure; and when no conclusion was reached on this point, but I made an offer to the effect that I was willing to hand over the possession, if the accounts should be audited at the same time. ... She stole the crops thinking my absence a godsend, while I attended my lord his excellency the catholicus Valerius Eueuthius. This did not go unwitnessed ... and the endorsement by which he allowed me to lay this before you. To avoid giving the impression that I am misinterpreting, I hand this petition in to you with a copy and I beg you ... to execute the decision of the prefect and that Thaësis appear for the audit of accounts and accept legally the possession and act in accordance with the decision. Thus I am willing to appear (in accordance with the orders) before the immaculate court of the prefect in the matter of the inheritance without loss of all other kind of right I have, and concerning which accounts will be settled before his highness the prefect. Farewell. The twentieth year of our lords Diocletian and Maximian Augusti and Constantius and Maximian the most eminent Caesars, Tybi ... The following is a copy of the application: To his excellency Clodius Culcianus, prefect of Egypt, from Septimius Aristion, exegetes, senator of the illustrious and most illustrious city of Oxyrhynchus. I appeared before you, my lord, in the matter of the inheritance of Asclatarion, the daughter of my brother Amyntianus, against her mother Thaësis, who claimed that the possession of the property must first be surrendered to her and that on these terms she was willing to state her case concerning the inheritance. (You gave instructions for the possession to be surrendered) through Marcellinus then on duty and at the same time for the settlement of the accounts of the expenses incurred by me for the improvement of the property and for the taxes to the state, on the spot before those appointed by both parties to audit these accounts, Dioscurides and Berenicianus. That I may not misinterpret, I have attached to this petition the relevant part of the memoranda themselves. ... When we appeared on the spot before the official on duty I invited her in writing to do both, to settle accounts and to accept the possession, but, I do not know why, (she will neither accept the possession nor settle the accounts). On top of all this is what happened while the case was not yet decided, that I was arrested with others when my lord, your colleague, his excellency Valerius Eueuthius, the catholicus, was on the spot ... (because of the embolus of the) public ships, from that time on until now. Having therefore myself also shared in the good fortune of the *vicennalia* of our masters the

Emperors Diocletian and Maximian, I of necessity have recourse to your highness and beg you, most excellent prefect, in accordance with your former decision, that if the audit of the accounts as I said before had been made, the possession should be surrendered to her ... while Marcellinus was absent, and to enforce a settlement of the accounts before the auditors who were appointed in accordance with your memoranda, and thus that we appear before your immaculate court, my lord; and if I receive this I shall be eternally grateful to your highness. Farewell. Latin. Hathyr 11. Latin. The defendant on the spot. Order Thaësis to be called. Post alia: His excellency Culcianus, prefect of Egypt, said: The rescript is quite clear which orders that the defendant is to cede the properties first and then the parties are to plead; but when they had agreed that while Asclatarion was alive ... had got ... (but after she has died) ... they have got that ... all he had not with right, but if you have become tutor you must first ... Post alia: His excellency Culcianus, prefect of Egypt, said: Without prejudice to the trial which is to take place concerning the inheritance, your statements have been put on record and (you must settle the accounts) of the revenues and expenses before whomsoever you wish to be given to you to audit the accounts. Latin. Appoint the official on the spot to be an auditor. His excellency Culcianus, prefect of Egypt, said: ... and before me the accounts shall be settled and he himself will verify the good faith of the accounts, and if he is away, Marcellinus the official on duty can do this ... lay the settling of the accounts before him ... to Zenagenes and Dioscurides, who is to audit the accounts, (to) be associated with the official on duty. Latin. I call Berenicianus ... these two, namely Dioscurides and Berenicianus, will be ... to be associated with Marcellinus, if Zenagenes is absent. If, however, he is residing in the city, you are to entrust to him alone the settlement of accounts of the revenues and expenses. So far the extract from the memoranda ... (3rd h.) Application of Aristion. On the 18th I presented it to the within-written Thaësis through Thonius the attendant, and she refused to subscribe.

1 ἕνατον. This is not correct for Maximian, whose eighth consulship it was, but the figure is perhaps due to the *vicennalia* of Diocletian.

2 The *λογιστής* of A.D. 304 is not known; in A.D. 305 and 306 he was Aurelius Seuthes alias Horion (cf. 895 and 1104). Perhaps we may restore his name here too, or was Zenagenes (ll. 29, 31) logistes?

2-4 For a similar order to an assistant see P. Strassb. 5.

6 δίκης: has *κεκωρημένης* or *οὐσίας* been omitted?

κλήρου. In this period the word also means 'inheritance'; cf. Kreller, *Erbrechtliche Untersuchungen*, p. 62.

8 *λογιστής*: cf. 1630 12 n.

στατίζοντα: cf. 2130 21 n.

12 οὕτως: it is not very satisfactory to begin a sentence thus, and it is possible that a low point should be inserted after *οὐ* and something like *ἐπεὶ οὖν ἀνάγκη ἐστὶ* read after it.

17 *ἐπιστάθμουν*: cf. 889 8. The word is here apparently synonymous with *στατίζω*.

20-1 In these lines one would expect the statement that Thaësis had taken away the crops (cf. l. 10); this can, however, hardly be restored in the lacuna.

21 *βυκεναλίον*: cf. Lactantius, *Mort. Pers.*

22-3 The rendering adopted above assumes that *τοῦ λ[ο]γοβεσίου κτλ.* is a summary of the prefect's decision. But other interpretations are possible.

24 The first *Ῥωμαϊκα* refers probably to the Latin date, which opened the *ὑπομνήματα*.

26 This line is exceedingly difficult, and no translation of the middle portion has been attempted. The meaning of the symbol (if symbol it is) after *ταῦτα* is obscure; hardly for the name of a speaker (cf. Chrest. ii. 95)? It is perhaps a letter or part of a letter (η?) meant for deletion; the following *ο* may be intended to replace it. For *ἰα*s, *ἰε*s is not impossible. The bearing of *ἰδίω τόπω* is not clear. *ἀποκαταστήσάτω ἰδίω* was at first read, with the translation 'the tutor must cede on his own spot', but there is sufficient space between *α* and *τ* for at least one letter, and the article would be expected. *ἀποκαταστήσας* is, however, difficult to fit into the context.

27 For the line before the prefect's name cf. P. Lond. 2565 (*J.E.A.* xxi (1935), p. 225).

29 οὐκ. The *κ* is very doubtful; *οὖν* is perhaps better.

ετικε: Perhaps *ἐτικε(ται)*, but *ια'*, as indeed the whole context, is obscure.

32 The words after *ὑπομνημάτων* are probably the copy of the endorsement.

φρ..... It is not possible to read *φροντιεῖ*.

(b) PRIVATE DOCUMENTS

2188. LEASE OF LAND.

20.5 × 7.6 cm.

A.D. 107.

The document is an ordinary lease of land, by which Teon, son of Nechthenibis, rents land belonging to Sarapion. He acknowledges at the same time that he owes arrears of rent from the preceding years; for a similar case cf., e.g., 501. The beginning is lost.

χ[.]ντω. [c. 17 ll.]
 τῆς δὲ μισθώσεως β[ε]βαιουμένης
 ἀποδότω ὁ [με]μισθωμένος τῷ με-
 μισθωκότῳ κατ' ἔτος ἀεὶ (ἐ)ν μηνὶ Παῦ-
 5 νι ἐφ' ἄλλω Ἐπισήμου ἐκφορίου πυρὸν
 νέον καθαρὸν ἄδολον ἄκριτον κε-
 κοσκινευμένον ὡς εἰς δημόσιον
 μετρούμενον μέτρῳ τετάρτῳ παρα-
 ληπτικῷ τοῦ Σαραπίωνος ἢ ἀποτισάτ(ω)
 10 ὁ μεμισθωμένος δ' ἐὰν προσφείλ(η)
 μεθ' ἡμολίας καὶ ἢ πράξις ἔστω τῷ
 μεμισθωκότῳ ἐκ τε τοῦ μεμισθωμένου
 καὶ ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων αὐτῷ πάντ(ων).
 κυρία ἢ μίσθωσις. Λια Αὐτοκράτορος
 15 Καίσαρος Νέρονα Τραιανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ
 Γερμανικοῦ Δακικοῦ Φαῶφι ἱ.
 (2nd h.) Τέων Νεχθενίβιος με-
 μισθωμαι τὴν γῆν ἐπὶ τὰ
 τρία ἔτη ἐκφορίου κατ' ἄρου-
 20 ραν τῆς μὲν διετίας τοῦ πυροῦ
 κατ' ἔτος πυρ[οῦ] ἀ[ρ]ταβῶν
 δέκα, τοῦ δὲ ἰσιόντος ἔτους
 ἀνὰ πυροῦ ἀρτάβας δύο,
 καὶ ὀφείλω ἀπὸ λοιπογραφί-
 25 ας τῶν παρωχημένων
 χρόνων πυροῦ ἀρτάβας
 τριάκοντα μίαν τέταρτον

καὶ ἀπο[δώ]σω καὶ ἕκαστα ποιή-
 σω ὡς [π]ρόκειται. Βάκχιος
 30 Χαυρήμωνος ἔγραψα [ὑ]πὲρ
 αὐτοῦ μὴ εἰδότες γράμματα.
 Λια Αὐτοκράτορος Καί[σα]ρ[ο]ς
 Νέρονα Τραιανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ
 Γερμανικοῦ Δακικοῦ
 35 Φαῶφι ἱ.

22 l. εἰσιόντος

' . . . The lessee shall, when the lease is guaranteed to him, always pay to the lessor as a yearly rent in the month of Payni at the granary of Episemon, new, clean, unadulterated, sifted wheat, with no barley in it, similar to that which is delivered at the public granary, measured by the quarter measure used for payments to Sarapion : or the lessee is to pay any arrears with the addition of half their amount, the lessor to have the right of execution upon both the person and all the property of the lessee. This lease is valid. The eleventh year of the Emperor Caesar Nerva Traianus Augustus Germanicus Dacicus, Phaophi 10. (2nd h.) I, Teon, son of Nechthenibis, have taken the land on lease for the three years at a rent per aroura, for the two years under wheat of 10 artabae of wheat per aroura, and of 2 artabae of wheat for the coming year, and I owe arrears for the time which has elapsed, 31½ artabae of wheat, and I will make the payments and do all as aforesaid. I, Bacchius, son of Chaeremon, have written for him, as he is illiterate. The eleventh year of the Emperor Caesar Nerva Traianus Augustus Germanicus Dacicus, Phaophi 10.'

20 *diestas*: apparently the second and third years. Presumably the land was fallow for the coming year.

2189. LEASE OF LAND.

19.5 × 6 cm.

A.D. 220.

The present document is a lease of 11¼ arourae by Aurelius Sarapion alias Apollonianus to Aurelius Podas for two years at a rent of 51 artabae of lentils; a mere cultivation of the land with lentils, as in our text, is rare: cf. Schnebel, *Die Landwirtschaft im hellenistischen Ägypten*, pp. 191-3.

[Ἐμισ]θωσεν Αὐρήλιος Σαραπίων
 [ὁ καὶ Ἀ]πολλωνιανὸς γυμνασι-
 [α]ρχήσαντος τῆς Ὀξυρυγχειῶν
 πόλεως καὶ ὡς χρηματίζει διὰ
 5 Αὐρηλίου Ἀμμωνος ἐπιτρόπου
 [Ἀ]ρηλίῳ Ποδάτῃ Ψεναμφ[ύ]μιος
 [μη]τρὸς Ταπετσειρίου ἀπὸ Σκῶ
 [εἰ]ς ἔτη δύο ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος
 [γ]λ. ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων αὐτῷ
 10 [πε]ρὶ Σκῶ ἐκ τοῦ Ἀπολλωνίου
 [...].ρχου καλουμένου ρο-

- [...]ος ἀρούρας ἕνδεκα [τέ]τα-
 [ρτον], ὥστε κατ' [έ]τος σπε[ί]ραι φα-
 [κῶ, ἐκ]φωρίου ἀποτ[ά]κτου
 15 [κατ'] ἔτος μέ[τ]ρω τετάρτ(ω) φακο[ῦ]
 [ἀρτα]βῶν πενήκοντα μ[ί]αν
 [ἀκύν]δυνα πάντα παρ[τὸς κιν-]
 [δύν]ου, τῶν τῆς γῆς [δημοσίων]
 [δόν]των πρὸς [τ]ὸν με[μισθωκότα]
 20 [ὄν κα.] κυριεύειν τῶν καρπῶν
 [ἔω]ς τὰ κατ' ἔ[τος ἀφειλό-]
 [με]ν[α κομίσηται. ἐὰν δέ]
 [τις τοῖς] ἐξῆς ἔτε[σ]ι, [ἀβροχος]
 γένηται, παραδεχθήσ[εται]
 25 τῷ μεμισθωμένῳ, γενο-
 μένης σοι τῆς πράξεως
 ἕκ τ' ἑμοῦ καὶ ἐκ τῶν ὑ-
 παρχόντων μοι πάντων
 καθάπερ ἐκ δίκης. κυρία
 30 ἡ μίσθωσις. Λγ Αὐτοκράτορος
 Καίσαρος Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου
 Ἀντωνίνου Εὐσεβοῦς
 Εὐτυχοῦς Σεβαστοῦ Φαῶ-
 φι υγ. Αὐρήλιος Ποδάς Ψε-
 35 ναμόνιος ὁ προτε[α-]
 γμένος μεμισθωμαι
 τὴν γῆν ἐπὶ τὰ ἔτη δύο
 καὶ ἀποδώσω κατ' ἔτος ἀπο-
 τάκτου φακοῦ μέτρῳ τετάρ-
 40 τῷ ἀρταβῶν πενήκοντα
 μίαν, πάντα δὲ <ποιήσω> ὡς πρόκειται.
 Αὐρήλιος Διογένης ἔγραψα
 ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ μὴ εἰδότης γράμ-
 [ματ]α.

2-3 l. γυμνασιαρχήσας

14 l. ἐκφορίου

27-8 ὑπαρχόντων

41 l. μιᾶς, πρόκειται

'Aurelius Sarapion alias Apollonianus, ex-gymnasiarch of the city of Oxyrhynchus and however he is styled, has leased through his manager Aurelius Ammon to Aurelius Podas son of Psenamunis, his mother being Tapetsiris, of the village of Sko for two years from the present third year of the land belonging to him at the village of Sko in the so-called holding of Apollonius . . . eleven and a quarter arourae to be sown with lentils. The rent is fixed at 51 artabae of lentils a year measured by the quarter measure, which shall be free of every risk, the land-tax being paid by the lessor, who shall also be owner of the crops until the rent is paid. If in any of the years there should be a failure of water, an allowance shall be made to the lessee. You shall have the right of execution upon both my person and all my property as by legal decision. The lease is valid. The third year of the Emperor Caesar Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Pius Felix Augustus, Phaophi 13. I, Aurelius Podas, son of Psenamunis, the aforesaid have taken the land on lease for the two years, and I will pay a yearly rent of 51 artabae of lentils measured by the quarter measure, and I will do all as aforesaid. I, Aurelius Diogenes, have written for him, as he is illiterate.'

10-12 ἐκ τοῦ Ἀπολλωνίου κτλ. After καλουμένου one would expect κλήρου; owing to this omission it is not possible to restore these lines. κλήρου may be understood or accidentally omitted; and if καλουμένου can be taken as equivalent to τοῦ καὶ (a rather doubtful hypothesis) we might read Ῥοδίων]ος; cf. 986, Ἀμμωνίου Ἀμμωνίου τοῦ καὶ Ῥοδίωνος.

26 σοι. The former part of the document is written in the third person and from the lessor to the lessee; here not only the construction is changed, but also the address.

2190. LETTER TO THEON.

27 × 22.6 cm.

Late first century.

This lengthy letter from a son to his father is of more than usual interest. The son writes probably from Alexandria, possibly from some town intermediate between that city and Oxyrhynchus, and after expressing relief at the way his father has taken the news about some happenings in the theatre (from the allusions to broken chariots in ll. 10-11 we might conclude that the son had smashed the family chariot) which were not to his credit, goes on to discuss the shortage of professors and teachers in Egypt. He, together perhaps with a small brother, Diogas (l. 54), is studying in Alexandria, but is not finding it easy to find good lectures; he seems to be supported partly by the earnings of a slave, Heraclas, who has been getting into trouble, and partly by extensive supplies from home the receipt of which he acknowledges. It appears that a tutor (καθηγητής) is also required at home; the best the son can find is a certain Didymus, of whom he has the lowest opinion. The letter is vigorous and idiomatic in expression and may occasionally show the influence of the writer's studies (cf. ἐξίς in l. 16, l. 37 seq.).

Col. i.

- [? Νεῖλος Θ]έωνι τῷ κυρίῳ πατρὶ
 [πλειῖστα] χαίρειν.
 [τῆς μὲν παρούσ]ης ἀθυμίας ἀπήλλαξας ἡμᾶς δηλώσας ὡς
 [ἔστί σοι ἀδιά]φορα τὰ γενόμενα περὶ τοῦ θεάτρου.
 5 [ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν φ]θάσας καταπλεῦσαι τυχεῖν λαμπρῶν
 [.] ἀξιώ]ν τι τῆς προθυμίας ἔπρα[ξ]α. νῦν
 [γὰρ ἐπιζητῶ]ν Φιλόλογον καὶ Χαμρήμονα τὸν καθη-

L

[γητήν καὶ Δίδ]υμον τὸν τοῦ Ἀριστοκλέ[ου] παρ' οἷς
 [ἔλπις ἦν καὶ ἐμ]έ τι κατορθῶσαι, οὐκ ἔτι ἐν τῇ πόλει
 10 [ἔδρον ἀλλὰ τ]ὰ ἄρματα {παρ'} οἷς τῇ εὐθείᾳ ὁδῶι χροῖ
 [ἀνελθεῖν πρόχθ]ες διεφθορόσι (ὡς) καὶ πρότερόν σοι ἔγρα-
 [ψα] ἔγραψα τοῖς περὶ Φιλόξενον ἐπι-
 [τρεπτέον τὸ πρᾶ]γμα καὶ ὑπ' ἐκείνων τῶι εὐδοκιμοῦν-
 [τι] ὡστ' ἐ]μέ παραιτησάμενον Θέωνα εὐθύς
 15 [καθηγητοῦ τυγχάνε]μ κ[α]ὶ αὐτὸς κατεγνωκῶς αὐτοῦ
 [.] ὡς ἀμ]ελῶς ἔ[χ]οντος τὴν ἔξιν. μεταδόν-
 [τος δέ μου Φι]λοξένωι τὴν σὴν γνώμην τὰ αὐτὰ μὲν
 [ἔπηγει . . .] αὐτὴν μόνην τὴν τῶν σοφιστῶν ἀ-
 [πορ[ι]ά]ν σιγηθεῖν τῇ π[ό]λει φάσκων, καταπλε[ύ]σο[ν]-
 20 τα δὲ τὸν Δί[δι]δυμον, ὡς ἔ[ο]ικεν, φίλον ὄντα αὐτῶι καὶ
 σχολὴν ἔχοντα, ἔλεγεν ἐπιμελήσεσθαι τῶν ἄλ-
 λων μᾶλλον· καὶ τοὺς τοῦ Ἀπολλωνίου τοῦ {του} Ἡρώ-
 δου παραβαλε[ῖν] ἔπειθεν αὐτῶι· καὶ τοὶ γὰρ με[τ]ὰ τοῦ-
 του δεξ[ι]ώτερον καθηγητὴν ἕως τοῦ νῦν ἐπιζητ[ο]ῦ-
 25 σ[ι]ν ἀπαθανόντος Φιλολόγου ὡς παρέβαλλον· ἐν-
 ξάμενο[ς] δ' ἂν ἔγωγε εἴπερ ἀξίους λόγου καθηγητὰς
 ἔδρον μηδὲ ἐξ ἀπόπτου Δίδυμον ἰδεῖν, τοῦτο ἀψ-
 τὸ ἀθυμῶ ὅτι ἔδοξεν εἰς σύγκρισιν τοῖς ἄλλο[ις]
 ἔρχεσθαι οὗτος ὃς ἐπὶ τῆς χώρας καθηγεῖτο.

25 l. ἀπαθανόντος

Col. ii.

30 τοῦτο ὄν εἰδὼς ὅτι πλήν τοῦ μάτην μισθοῦς πλείονας
 τελεῖν ἀπὸ καθηγητοῦ οὐδὲν ὄφελος, ἀλλὰ ἀπ' ἑμαυτοῦ
 ἔχω. τάχως ὁ τι ἕάν σοι δοκῇ γράψον. ἔχω δὲ
 τὸν Δίδυμον, ὡς καὶ Φιλόξενος λέγει, αἰέ μοι πρ[ο]σ[ε]ν-
 καιροῦντα καὶ πᾶν ὅτι δύναται παρεχόμενον. [ἔτι δέ]
 35 τῶν ἐπιδεικνυμένων ἀκροώμενος ὡν ἔστιν ὁ Ἰο-
 σειδώνιος τάχα θεῶν θελόντων καλῶς πράξομαι.
 ἢ δ' ἐπὶ τούτοις ἀθυμία ἔστιν ἢ ὀλιγωρεῖν τοῦ σώματος
 ἡμᾶς ἀναγκάζουσα, ὡς οὐδ' ἐπιμελεῖσθαι δέον ἀγῶν
 [τ]οῦς μήπω πράσσοντας καὶ μάλιστα ὅτε οὐ[δ]έ οἱ
 40 χαλκὸν εἰσφέροντες εἰσίν· τότε μὲν γὰρ πρὸς ἡμέρας

χρήσιμος Ἡρακλᾶς, κακὸς κακῶς, ὀβόλους ἐπ[ε]ισ-
 ἔφερον, νῦν δὲ ἅμα τῷ δεθῆναι ὑπὸ Ἰσιδώρου, ὧσ[π]ι[π]ερ
 ἦν ἄξιον, ἔφυγεν καὶ ἀνήλθεν, ὡς δοκῶ, πρὸς σέ· ὄν
 εἰ ἴσθι μηδ' ἂν ὀκνήσοντά σοί ποτε ἐπιβουλεύσαι·
 45 οὐ γὰρ ἠσχύνετο πρὸ πάντων μετὰ χαρᾶς τὰ περὶ τοῦ
 θεάτρου ἐν τῇ πόλει φημίζων καὶ λαλῶν τὰ ψεύ-
 δη ἃ οὐδ' ἂν κατήγορος εἴποι καὶ ταῦτα μηδὲν ἄξι-
 ον αὐτοῦ πάσχων ἀλλὰ λελυμένος καὶ ὡς ελεύθε-
 ρος πάντα ποιῶν. ἀλλ' ὅμως δύνῃ εἰ μὴ πέμψεις αὐ-
 50 τὸν παραδοῦναι γε τέκτονι, ἀκούω γὰρ ὅτι νεάκι-
 σκος δύο δραχμάς τῆς ἡμέρας ποιεῖ, ἢ συνζευ-
 ξον αὐτὸν ἄλλω ἔργωι ὅθεν πλείονα χαλκὸν λή-
 ψεται ἵνα τὸ μισθάριον αὐτοῦ συλλεγόμενον
 πέμπηται ἡμῖν διὰ χρόνου· οἶδας γὰρ ὅτι καὶ ὁ Δι-
 55 οργᾶς γράμματα μανθάνει· ἐν ὧι τὸν μεικρὸν πέμ-
 πεις, πλατύτερον ἐν οἰκίᾳ ἰδιωτικῇ τόπον ἀμόμεθα·
 ἵνα γὰρ γειτνιευσῶμεν Διονυσίω ἐν μεικρῶι λείαν
 τόπῳ γεγόναμεν. ἐκομισάμεθα τὸν κοῖκα ἀ[κ]ρι-
 [βῶ]ς ὅσα ἔγραψας ἔχοντα καὶ τὰ ἄγγη σὺν τῶι ἡμικαδίωι
 60 ἐν οἷς εὔρομεν ἀντὶ χροῶν τῇ κβ· καὶ ὧν ἔγραψας ἔπεμ-
 ψα μετ' ἐπιστολῆς ἐκάστῳι ἡμικάδιον τοῦ ὀλοφάκου.
 τὰ ἐξ μέ[τρα] ἔλαβον καὶ κῶνον ὄζους πληρῆς καὶ ταριχηρὰ
 κρέα ρκς καὶ τὰ ἐν τῶι κάδῳ καὶ τὰ ὀπτὰ λ.
 ἔρρωσο. Χοιὰκ δ.

Verso (along the fibres).

65

]·εἴβει Νείλου.

50 l. νεάσιος 51 l. δράχμας 54 l. ἡμῖν 55 l. μικρὸν 57 l. μικρῶι λίαν 62 l. ὄζους

'Neilus to Theon, his lord and father, very many greetings. You have released me from my present despondency by making it plain that the business about the theatre was a matter of indifference to you. For my part, I've lost no time in sailing down stream to find distinguished . . . and have achieved something that repaid my eagerness. I was looking for Philologus and Chaeremon the teacher and Didymus the son of Aristocles as I thought that with them I too might still meet with success, but found them no longer in the city, and the chariots in which the direct journey up to them has to be made were smashed up, as I have already written to you, the day before yesterday. . . I have written to Philoxenus and his friends telling them that they, too, must leave the matter in the hands of the esteemed . . . so that I, after rejecting Theon, may find a teacher as soon as possible, for I myself formed a bad opinion of him . . . for being of so careless a character. When I informed Philoxenus of your opinion he agreed, saying that just in this shortage of professors

... was in the same condition as the city, but he said that Didymus, who, it appears, is a friend of his and has time to spare, would be sailing down and would take more care than the others; he's also persuaded the sons of Apollonius son of Herodes to go to Didymus. For they, too, together with Philoxenus, have been looking until now for a cleverer teacher since Philologus, to whom they used to go, has died. As for myself, if only I had found some decent teachers, I would pray never to set eyes on Didymus, even from a distance—what makes me despair is that this fellow who used to be a mere provincial teacher sees fit to compete with the rest. However, knowing as I do that apart from paying useless and excessive fees there is no good to be had from a teacher, I'm depending on myself. If you've any opinions on the matter, write to me soon. As Philoxenus also says, I've got Didymus always ready to spend his time on me and doing everything in his power. Moreover, with any luck, I shall do well for myself by hearing the lecturers, of whom Posidonius is one. The cause of my despondency about this, which is making me neglect my health, is that those who have not yet succeeded ought not to concern themselves with these matters, especially when there are none who are bringing in any money. For at that time the useful Heraclides—curse him!—used daily to contribute some obols, but now, what with his being imprisoned by Isidorus, as he deserved, he's escaped and gone back, I think, to you. Be assured that he would never hesitate to intrigue against you, for, of all things, he felt no shame at gleefully spreading reports in the city about the incident in the theatre and telling lies such as would not come even from the mouth of an accuser and that too when, so far from suffering what he deserves, he's been released and behaves in every respect like a free man. All the same, if you are not sending him back, you could at any rate hand him over to a carpenter—for I'm told that a young fellow makes two drachmas a day—or put him to some other employment at which he'll earn more money; his wages can then be collected and in due course sent to us, for you know that Diogas, too, is studying. While you are sending the little one, we will look about for more spacious rooms in a private house; for in order to be near to Dionysius we've been living in rooms much too small. We received the basket containing exactly the articles you mentioned and the vessels together with the half-cadus jar in which we found 22 *choes* instead of 18. To each of the people of whom you wrote I have sent a half-cadus of lentils accompanied by a letter. I have received the six measures and a full *coion* of vinegar and 126 lbs. of salted meat and the contents of the *cadus* and the 30 baked loaves.

⁴ Farewell. Choiaik 4.

6 At the beginning of this line Schubart suggests *φίλων* or *ἀνδρῶν* which by itself would not fill the space; but a non-personal noun in agreement with *λαμπρῶν* is at least possible, and we might expect that the *φίλοι* would have been named.

10 It is difficult to make sense of the *παρ'* in this context, and it seems likely that it is a ditto-graphy from l. 8.

11 *ελάσαι* which might seem more appropriate than *ἀνελεθεῖν* is too short. The present, *χρήσκει*, suggests that the reference is general: 'one has to go'.

διεφθορόσαι: perhaps attracted into the case of *οἷς* from *διεφθορότα*, or it may be a muddled attempt at the 3rd pers. plur., *διεφθόρασαι*; there is probably an allusion to the events referred to in l. 4.

(*ὡς*): to avoid this supplement, *περὶ τούτων* might be placed in the gap in l. 12, but this would make the next sentence rather abrupt.

15 *ἐ[α]ν[τ]ός* (if the reading is correct) might refer either to the addressee, with a verb, e.g. *ἦσθα* or *ἔχεις* to be supplied in the next line or *κατὰ σύνεσιν* to the writer himself; to this interpretation, adopted in the translation, the preceding *ἐμὲ* is not necessarily a bar.

16 *ἔξιν*: the academic studies of the writer may have suggested this word to him, which has not previously appeared in the papyri.

17-19 If the view taken of this passage in the translation is correct, we must suppose that the main verb (e.g. *ἐπῆνει*) occurred at the beginning of l. 18 and that *αἰ[θ]ήνη* either refers to or is part of the name of a place which is the subject of *συμπαθεῖν* and is compared with *τῆι π[ό]λει* (Alexandria); the *μὲν* of l. 17 may be explained as looking forward to the *δὲ* of l. 20.

συμπαθεῖν: the *π* and the *α* are both very probable, the *σππ* is very far from certain.

23 *παραβαλεῖν*: this word is used in the transitive sense of *to send someone to school* in 930 21 and frequently in the intransitive sense *to approach, to take oneself to*.

40 *πρὸς ἡμέραν* is cited in the new edition of Liddell and Scott from Charito = *daily*, and presumably the plural has the same meaning here. If the sense was *for some* (i.e. *a few days*) (cf. the use of *πρὸς χρόνον*), we might expect a more emphatic expression.

41 *ὁ χρήσιμος*: perhaps ironic.

κακὸς κακῶς: parallels to this collocation are cited by Moulton and Milligan (*The Vocabulary of the Greek Testament*, s.v.) only from inscriptions, not from papyri, and in those, as in Matt. xxi. 41, it is always found with a word involving death or destruction; this is also the case with the examples given in the new edition of Liddell and Scott. Probably something like *δλοιτο* is tacitly to be understood here. This seems preferable to interpreting it as either 'wretch that he is' or 'in his incompetent fashion', which are alternative renderings.

45 *πρὸ πάντων*: either (as in the translation) *before everything else*, i.e. *worst of all*, or *in front of everybody*; in view of the *ἐν τῆι πόλει* of the next line, the latter is less likely.

57 *γειτνευσάμεν*: this form of *γειτνῶν* has not apparently occurred before.

2191. LETTER FROM PUTEOLI.

11·2 × 22·2 cm.

Second century.
Plate XIV.

Antonius writes to Dionysius to inform him that he and his family have arrived safely at Puteoli in Italy and that their voyage had not been attended by the usual discomforts. What his business in Italy was he does not say; it may well have been concerned with the grain trade. The body of the letter and the address were probably dictated to a professional scribe; but his hand, if he was a native of Puteoli, hardly differs from the Egyptian hands of the period.

[Ἀντώνιος] Διονυσίω κ[αί]
[.....][[ρωνι]] τ[[οῖς]] φί[λ]
[τάτω]] χαίρ[ειν].

¹ Ἐπ[ιβὰς τῆς] Ἰταλικῆς χώρας

5 ἀν[αγκ]αί[ο]ν ἠγγασάμην
δη[λώσα]ι ὑμῖν ὅτι ἔρρω-
μ[α]ῖ σὺν τοῖς ἐμάντοῦ,
τῶι βραδυπλοία' ἰ' μὲν
χρησάμεν[ος ο]ὔ μὴν

10 δυσπλοίας τό τε σωμα-
τιόν μου οὐδενὸς ἐ-
πειράθη δυσχεροῦς
τῶν εἰωθότων γινέσ-
θαι καὶ μάλιστα τοῖς

15 πρῶτοῖς πλέουσιν.

(2nd h.)

ἔρρωμένοι ἐπ...τα
λε...ι[.] τὸν πατέρα
[[κ.αικλη...].].τ.φο[.] ἄσπασαι

(3rd h.) ἐγρ(άφη) ἐν Πντιόλοις
 20 Παῦν δ.
 Verso.
 Διονυ]σί(ω) ἐπιτρό(πω) Ἀντωνίου Π[τολ]εμαίου.
 8 l. τῆ

'Antonius to his dearest Dionysius, greeting. I felt it incumbent on me, as soon as I set foot in Italy, to let you know that I and my family are in good health. We had a slow passage, but not a bad one, and my poor self experienced no discomfort such as usually occurs, particularly on one's first voyage. (2nd h.) . . .

'(3rd h.) Written in Puteoli, Pauni 4. (Addressed) To Dionysius, overseer, from Antonius, son of Ptolemaeus.'

8 βραδυπλοῖαι: the word is new, but cf. βραδυπλοῖα, e.g. in Acts xxvii. 7. The τῶ may indicate that the writer first intended βραδυπλοεῖν.

10 The diminutive σωματίον when used in its primary sense (not, e.g., as *corpse* or *slave*) appears to refer particularly to the body in sickness; cf. 939 21 and 26 (νοσηλότερον δὲ ὄμωσ τὸ σωματίον ἔχει σ. αὐτῆ), P. Cair. Zen. 254.

16-18 These lines, though most of the letters are clearly preserved, are written in so illegible a cursive that I feel little confidence in any of the readings. In l. 16 εσ or σε might be read for επ: the word at the end of this line and the beginning of the next may have been Ἰταλικόν: if the τ in l. 18 can be otherwise read, the word before ἀσπασαι may be ὀφέ.

21 There is no mark of abbreviation after the]σι as there is after επιτρο, but the name of the addressee must have stood here. It is more likely that παρὰ has fallen out before Ἀντωνίου than that the latter is dependent on ἐπιτρό(πω). In the latter case, the words may have been added to identify Dionysius, and Antonius may not be the writer's name.

2192. LETTER ABOUT BOOKS.

Frag. (a) 21 x 23 cm.

Second century.

The main fragment of this letter contains the right side of the first column and the second column almost complete; a second fragment contains the left-hand bottom corner of col. i, but the gap between the two fragments is considerable. There is also a number of small fragments not directly connecting with either of the other two.

The main body of the letter is written in a large and flowing semi-literary hand, matched by a clear and literary style (to judge from the little which survives of this part of the document). The writer then added a note in his own hand requesting his correspondent to have copies made of some books he wanted and suggesting where they could be obtained; the third part of the letter may have been a hasty reply jotted down by the recipient or more probably a note by another member of the family or circle, correcting and adding to the preceding note. The interest of the letter lies in the picture it suggests of a circle of friends at Oxyrhynchus all interested in the acquisition of books and getting their friends to have copies made of works not in their possession. Side by side with this system of private borrowing and copying, we have (l. 37) an allusion to the book-trade.

No trace of the address has survived on the verso: the ink-marks visible are offsets made when the letter was folded.

Col. i.

] τῶ[ι]

φιλάτῳ] χαίρειν

]στε διὰ τοῦτ' ε-

]ωτου οὐδὲν η

]τοι καὶ Διονυσίου

]ι παρεγ[[ε]]ίνετο

]. ἀλλ' ἔοικας υ

]ι εἰ δ' ἔρρωσθε

] περὶ ὧν ἐνέτει-

10 λα ἄ]μα τῆ ἀναγωγῆ

τ]ῶι Ἀμύντα[ι] βου-

] γινόμενον' ἰ ἐπὶ

] περὶ σου α[. .]α

] ὑπὲρ Ἰμέρου

15]ης ἐὰν δεῆ περὶ

δὲ Ἀπολλωνίου π[]μουτ[. .]εῖν ἄ-

π' αὐτ[[ωι]]οῦ λέγειν βο[] . σφωσ αὐτῶι . πρ[ὸς τὸν]

γραμματέα γὰρ [] καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτ[α]

(2nd h.)

]. πεφ[

γ]ράμμα

Col. ii.

(1st h.) 20 οὔτε δύναμαι οὔτ' εἰ ἠδυνάμην

τῶν ἀναγκαίων τινὰ εἰς τοιαύ-

την χρεῖαν ἐπέβαλλον ἂν καὶ

μάλιστα ἐξ ὧν νῦν περὶ τῶν

τοιούτων ἐπυθόμην [[απο]].

(2nd h.) 25 ἐρρώσθαι σε εὔχομαι κύριέ μου ἀδελφε.

[[λογου των]]

[[τε]]

'Υψικράτους τῶν κωμωι-

δουμένων ἡ ποιή-

30 σας μοι πέμφον. φησὶ γὰρ

Ἄρποκρατίων ἐν τοῖς
Πωλίωνος αὐτὰ βιβλί-
οις εἶναι. εἰκὸς δὲ καὶ ἄλλοις
αὐτὰ ἐσχηκέναι. καὶ λόγῳ
35 ἐπιτομᾶς τῶν Θερσαγόρου
τῶν τραγικῶν μύθων ἔχει.

(3rd h.) ἔχει δὲ αὐτὰ Δημήτριος ὁ βυβλιοπώλης,
ὡς φησὶν Ἄρποκρατίων. ἐπέσταλκα Ἄπολ-
λωνίδῃ πέμψαι μοι ἐκ τῶν ἐμῶν

40 βιβλίων τιν[ὰ] ἄ]περ παρ' αὐτοῦ εἶσθ
Ξε[λ]εύκου δι[ὰ] τῶν χρόνων [...] ἐὰν εὐ-
ρίσκῃς μεθ' ἃ ἐγὼ κέκτημαι ποιήσα[ς]
μο[ι] πέμψον. ἔχουσι δὲ 'καί' οἱ περὶ Διό-
δωρ[ον] ὧν οὐ κέκτημαί τινα.

(4th h.) 45] Διονυσ[ι]ο[...].ιν[...].

Col. ii. 'I am not able to, nor were I able, would I put any relation of mine in such a difficult position, especially after what I have just learnt in such cases. (2nd h.) I pray for your health, my lord brother.

'Make and send me copies of books 6 and 7 of Hypsicrates' *Characters in Comedy*. For Harpocration says that they are among Polion's books. But it is likely that others, too, have got them. He also has prose epitomes of Thersagoras' work on the myths of tragedy.

'(3rd h.) According to Harpocration Demetrius the bookseller has got them. I have instructed Apollonides to send me certain of my own books which you will hear of in good time from Seleucus himself. Should you find any, apart from those which I possess, make copies and send them to me. Diodorus and his friends also have some which I haven't got . . .'

7 Οἱ εἰκοσι σὺ[...].

12 The iota written above the line may have been meant to cancel the final nu of γνωμενον.

14 For Ἰμερος as a proper name (probably a slave name), cf. B.G.U. iv. 1114, 2, etc.

19 This line written at the bottom of the page is probably a memorandum with no relation to the body of the letter.

26 The writer may have intended here to give a list of books wanted.

28 A number of scholars (including Aristarchus) are known to have written *Κωμωδοῦμενοι*, i.e. works on the prosopography of comedy (see Schmid-Stählin, *Griechische Literaturgeschichte*, I, i, p. 632³), but none is known to have been attributed to the name of Hypsicrates. The Hypsicrates may have been the philologist and historian of Amasea: see *RE*. ix. 2, col. 434.

34 λογῳι: the form of the ω is peculiar, but λόγου cannot be read. The phrasing in this and in the following note is loose.

35 No writer of the name of Thersagoras is known. We may recall the papyrus fragment entitled *περὶ μύθου* published by J. G. Winter in *Trans. Am. Phil. Assoc.* liii (1922), pp. 136-41, and such mythological texts as P. RyI. 22 and 40.

37 βυβλιοπώλης: this word is new to the papyri. As the letter was sent to Oxyrhynchus and this note was perhaps an answer added by the recipient, Demetrius' shop may have been at Oxyrhynchus; but see the introduction. It may, however, be an intimation to the recipient that he will find the book at a shop in Oxyrhynchus.

42 μεθ' ἃ: μετὰ is probably used not as in μεθ' ἕτερα, but in the sense *outside, except*, as, e.g., in P. Flor. 338, 9.

BYZANTINE DOCUMENTS

2193. GRAECO-LATIN LETTER.

9.4 × 26.5 cm.

Fifth/sixth century

This and the following letter, written partly in Latin, partly in Greek, are unique of their kind. The quotations from the O.T. and the general tone of the letters suggest that the writer of them, Theon, was a priest; that the recipient Pascentius is addressed as *servus dei* need mean no more than that he was a pious layman. Both are requests to help a third party, and Pascentius was probably a man of some influence and standing; we may compare the letter of the priest Kaor of Hermopolis to Abinnaeus, pleading for a deserter (P. Lond. ii. 417, p. 299). What is most remarkable is the form of the letters: first comes a general sentence, probably a Biblical quotation, in Latin (that prefixed to 2194 is more complex), then the greeting followed by another Biblical quotation urging the duty and the benefits of charity, then in each case the theme of the letter is introduced with *διό*. With the address the writer returns to Latin.

The Latin is written in a square and heavy cursive, probably of the late fifth or early sixth century (to judge from a dated text in the Rylands Collection); but though the scribe's knowledge of Greek appears to have been better than his Latin, the influence of the Latin script on the Greek is very marked. For Greek δ and η he uses the Latin *d* and *h*, while ω is represented by *u*.

Unamortis condidit

deus lues autem com

m[o]rtis fieri.

Χαῖρε ἐν κυρίῳ Θ(ε)ῶ σωτη-

5 ρίμῳ, φιλάγαθε Πασκέντιε,

διὰ Θέωνος·

ἔφθασεν ἐπὶ σέ ὁ

θειότατος καὶ παρα-

10 κλητικός λόγος

τὸ μή σε ἐκκλεινέ-

τω ἐκὰν ὁ νοῦς

μηδὲ παρείδῃς

δέξῃσιν πενήτω(ν)

15 τῶν ἐν ἀνάγκῃ

ὄντων· διὸ ἐλ-

θοῦσα ἢ γραῦς

ἠτήσατο γράμματα

πρὸς τὴν σὴν ἔνθε-
 20 ον γνώμην ἐκδι-
 γησαμένη ὅτι ἀδι-
 κοῦμαι καὶ τὸν νόμῳ
 μου ἀδικούσιν·
 γνώθι ὄν ἀσφαλῶς
 (At right angles, in the left margin)
 25 εἰ ἔχει τινὰ δικαιολογίαν καὶ σύνελθε ὁσίως.

Verso.

Redde Pascentio σερο βοει tempore.

1-3 See note 4 κῶ θῶ 13 l. παρῖδης 14 πενήτω 26 l. servo

'God made men immortal but evil caused them to become subject to death. Greeting in the Lord God of salvation, beneficent Pascentius, from Theon. The most holy and spiritual word has come upon you, *Let not thy mind of its own will turn thee aside neither neglect the supplication of the poor, of them that are in distress.* Wherefore the old woman came and demanded letters to your inspired judgement, "I am being wronged," she recounted, "and they are wronging my son." Make quite sure therefore if there is any justice in her plea and assist her as a Christian should. (Verso.) Deliver in good time to Pascentius, servant of God.'

1-3 This passage seems reminiscent of Wisdom ii. 23-4, which in the Vulgate version (actually in this book Jérôme took over the Old-Latin version with very few changes) runs: *Quoniam Deus creavit hominem inextinguibilem et ad imaginem similitudinis suae fecit illum: invidia autem diaboli mors introiit in illum.* If the writer had this passage in mind it is clear that the version known (however imperfectly) to him was not the Vulgate, and we must emend the *una* to *im* and assume that *al* has fallen out in ll. 1 and 3: *immort(al)es condidit deus lues autem comm[er]it(al)es fieri* (understanding, e.g., *efficit* with the second clause). Neither *lues* nor *commortalis* occurs at all in the Vulgate, which would again indicate that the writer was thinking of a completely different Latin version. With *condidit* we may compare the *ἐκτιθεν* of the Septuagint. Some drastic emendation is in any case necessary, and I can think of none that would involve fewer changes than the above.

4 σωτήριμος is not known to the lexicon; probably we should correct to σωτηρία.

6 διὰ here appears in place of παρά, a usage occasionally found in accounts to record a payment made by or due from someone (see H. Ljungvik, *Beiträge zur Syntax der spätgriechischen Volkssprache*, p. 29). This is the first instance of its use to denote the writer of a letter.

7 For φθάνειν εἰς cf., e.g., Luke xi. 20.

11-12 = Job xxxvi. 19. This passage in the Hebrew is very corrupt and the Septuagint gives a paraphrase of doubtful meaning. The writer of this letter seems to have understood it as an exhortation to mercy.

13-16 A reminiscence of Eccles. xxxii (xxxv). 17 οὐ μὴ παρῖδη (ὑπερῖδη B) ἰκετίαν ὀρφανοῦ and Ps. ix. 13 οὐκ ἐπελάβετο τῆς δεισσεως τῶν πενήτων (cf. also Ps. liv. 1). For τῶν ἐν ἀνάγκῃ ὄντων cf. Job xxxvi. 19.

26 Cf. Rom. vi. 22 δουλωθέντες τῷ Θεῷ and St. Paul's frequent δοῦλος Χριστοῦ. δοῦλοι Θεοῦ occurs several times in Revelation, e.g. xv. 3.

2194. GRAECO-LATIN LETTER.

25 × 9.5 cm.

Fifth/sixth century.

See the introduction to 2193.

].[
 [...].]os et probatos et inperatō
 rum et senatorum et maximō dissertō et pau-
 peros unamortis condidit deus lues autem
 5 commortis fieri." Φιλαγάθω Πασκεντίω Θέων.
 Εὐ ποίησον, φησί, ἀνδρὶ καὶ ἕξεις τὸ ἀνταπόδομα, εἰ δ[ε]
 μὴ παρ' αὐτοῦ, παρὰ δὲ τῷ ὑψίστῳ· διὸ Παῦλος ὁ οὐδρανὸς
 σὺν πάσῃ τοῖς ὁμοιοῦσιν αὐτῷ ὑπερευχαριστοῦσι τῷ θ(ε)ῷ ἐπὶ τῇ
 σπουδῇ ὑμῶν τῇ βελτίστῃ καὶ πάλαι καὶ νῦν· προσθές δὲ ἐπὶ ταῖς αὐτο[ῦ]
 10 [εἰ]ποιμαίς πρὸς τὸ μηθεὶς τῶν ἐκτός ὀχλήσειν αὐτῷ περὶ τοῦ πλοίου.
 (At right angles, along the fibres)

[...]σ[...]οχθειςω[
 [...]ρσιγται α[

Verso.

Serbo dei tem pore Pascentio.

2 l. imperatorum 3 l. diserto pauperes 4 l. immort(al)es (see note to 2193 1-3) 5 l. com-
 mort(al)es 7 l. οὐετρανός 9 ὑμων 10 l. μηδένα ὀχλήσειεν 13 l. servo

'(?) all men, bad and good, emperors and senators, the mighty, the eloquent, the poor, God created immortal, but evil caused them to become subject to death. Theon to the beneficent Pascentius. Do good, He saith, to a man and thou shalt obtain thy reward, if not from him, yet at the hands of the Most High. Wherefore Paul the veteran together with all that are of like mind continue to give abundant thanks to God for your most excellent zeal. Do you add to your benefits towards him and see that none of those outside trouble him in the matter of the boat. . . .'

(Verso) 'To the servant of God, Pascentius, in good time.'

1 The space between this line and l. 2 is larger than usual; possibly the single letter of which a trace survives was π(αρά), which often appears at the head of Byzantine letters. Otherwise, more ought to be visible.

2-3 I have been unable to find any source in the Bible for these words. If ll. 4-5 conceal a biblical quotation (see 2193 2-3 note), these words at any rate do not belong to the context of the passage paraphrased; but the writer had no objection to mixing his quotations. The grammar is equally obscure; possibly (as assumed in the translation), the writer intended all the nouns to be in the accusative. The line over the ο of *imperatorum* can only mark the quantity; in the next line it may be meant to mark an abbreviation of the accusative or genitive termination.

4-5 See 2193 1-3 note.

6-7 An inaccurate quotation from Eccles. xii. 2 εὐ ποίησον εὐσεβεῖ, καὶ εὐρήσεις ἀνταπόδομα, καὶ εἰ μὴ παρ' αὐτοῦ, ἀλλὰ παρὰ Ὑψίστου.

8 ὑπερευχαριστοῦσι: the construction is κατὰ σύνεσιν.

10 ὀχλεῖν commonly takes the accusative, ἐνοχλεῖν the dative.

2195. ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS FROM AND EXPENDITURE ON ESTATES.

34 × 367 cm.

Sixth century.

This detailed account of income and expenditure in corn and money from the estates of the Apion family is closely similar to 1911 and 1912; but for the most part it deals with different districts and a number of new names, both personal and

geographical, and of new items occur. It cannot be exactly dated; but the hand is of an advanced type and hence it is probable that the Strategius mentioned in l. 108 is the second of that name (see the tree of the Apion family in E. R. Hardy, *The Large Estates of Byzantine Egypt*, p. 38) and the tenth indiction of our document may be the year 576 (if Apion II died in 577 the accounts for the preceding year might have been addressed to his successor). The receipts are classified according to districts; the accounts of expenditure are arranged in a very haphazard fashion. The accounting is often far from exact, particularly when it is a question of conversion from one standard to another. Of the first column only a few figures remain. The abbreviations and symbols are those already known from P. Oxy. xvi: the diaeresis is employed frequently, but unsystematically, and its presence is not indicated in the text.

Col. ii.

Ἐποικ(ίου) Τίλλωνος

- π(αρά) Ἡλίου Πέτρου καὶ Ἰωάννου καὶ Παμουθίου Ἀπίας σίτου (ἀρτ.) πβζδ
 χο(ίν.) α νο(μ.) ελκδ'
- π(α.) Μαξίμου δι(ὰ) Ἀνουθίου ἄπα Ὡρου καὶ Παναῦε Ἀλυπίου σίτου (ἀρτ.) ος
 χο(ίν.) β νο(μ.) εη'
- π(α.) Ἀπολλῶ Κοράλλει δι(ὰ) Πέτρου πρε(σβυτέρου) ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ σίτου (ἀρτ.)
 ο d νο(μ.) δβ/κδ' ςς'
- 5 π(α.) Πέτρου Μηνᾶ ἀπὸ κόμης Συναρῶ σίτου (ἀρτ.) ολδ χο(ίν.) ε νο(μ.) ς
 π(α.) Ἀλυπίου δι(ὰ) Ἰωσήφ Ἀτρήτος καὶ Παανοῦτος ἄπα Ὡρο(υ) δι(ὰ) Μηνᾶ
 Πτοκήμο(υ) σίτου (ἀρτ.) ρη χο(ίν.) γ νο(μ.) θγ' κδ' μη'
- π(α.) Πβουθίου δι(ὰ) Παμουθίου Ἀπίας ἀπὸ Τίλλωνος σίτου (ἀρτ.) οα χο(ίν.) β
 νο(μ.) εκδ'
- π(α.) Ἰωάννου δι(ὰ) Ἰωσήφ Μαξίμου ἀπ[ὸ] τοῦ αὐτοῦ κτήμ(ατος) σίτου (ἀρτ.)
 πζζ νο(μ.) ςγ'
- π(α.) ..φμου Ἰουλίου δι(ὰ) Φιλοξένου ..υσιου ἀπὸ Συναρῶ σίτου (ἀρτ.) ρη
 νο(μ.) ηζ
- 10 π(α.) τοῦ αὐτοῦ Ἀνουθίου ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτ(οῦ) κτ[ή]μ(ατος) σίτου (ἀρτ.) γδ
 χο(ίν.) ε νο(μ.) ακδ' μη'
- π(α.) τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν γεωργῶν κτήμ(ατος) Τίλλωνος σίτου (ἀρτ.) ςζ χο(ίν.) δ
 νο(μ.) ζμη'
- π(α.) Ἡλίου Πέτρου πρεσβυτέρ(ου) ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτ[οῦ] κτήμ(ατος) σίτου (ἀρτ.)
 γδ χο(ίν.) β νο(μ.) δςς'

- π(α.) τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἄπα Ὡρου ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ[τῆ] κτ[ή]μ(ατος) σίτου (ἀρτ.) ε νο(μ.)
 γκ[δ']
- π(α.) Παύλου Κρικιανοῦ σίτου κ(αγκέλλω) (ἀρτ.) κς νο(μ.) α[]
- 15 π(α.) κληρ(ονόμων) Φιλοξένου ἀπὸ Σικυταλίτιδος κ[ι] τῶ[ν] ἀπὸ Τίλλωνος σίτου
 (ἀρτ.) λγδ χο(ίν.) ς νο(μ.) β[. γ]ς'
- π(α.) τῶν γεωρ(γῶν) ὑπὲρ φόρο(υ) τῶν β' ἀ[ρ]τοκοπ[ί]ων νο(μ.) α[. .]
- π(α.) τοῦ κοιν(οῦ) τῶν γεωρ(γῶν) ἐποικ(ίου) [. . . .]ος ὑ(πὲρ) ἐκτάκτ(ης) τρύγης
 σίτου γ νο(μ.) [. . .] κ[δ'] (δηνάρια) Ἰψ
- π(α.) τοῦ κοιν(οῦ) τῶν γεωρ(γῶν) ἐποικ(ίου) [. . . .]ς ὑ(πὲρ) ἀποτάκτ(ων) χωρίων
 νο(μ.) []
- π(α.) Πέτρου ἀπὸ Δοσιθέ[ρ]υ κ[ι] [.]ωνος ἀπὸ Τίλλωνος σίτου (ἀρτ.) γδ
 χο(ίν.) β[]
- 20 Ἐποικ(ίου) Νεκῶν[θ]εως
- π(α.) Μαξίμου Κάλου δι(ὰ) Ἀτ[ρ]ήτος. καὶ Μουσαίου Παπαῖε σίτου
 κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) οζ
- π(α.) Κύρρα Κ.]να καὶ Ψεναμού(ως) Γερμάνου(υ) σίτου (καγκ.)
 (ἀρτ.) πδ[]
- π(α.) Φίβ Ἀλ[.]λλω Μαρίας σίτου κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) λ
- π(α.) Ἰω[δ]ννου.]πακλεωνος ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ σίτου κ(αγκ.)
 (ἀρτ.) []
- 25 π(α.) Φοιβάμ[μ]ωνος ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ [σ]ί[τ]ου
 19 l. Δοσιθέου.

Col. iii.

- π(α.) Ἡρακλείου ἐπίκλην Φάνονε διὰ Φίβ Ἐρμίνου σίτου κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) λζ
 νο(μ.) εζ
- π(α.) Μαξίμ[ου] καὶ Ἰουλίου Πρανοῦτος σίτου κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) λ νο(μ.) ββ[]
- π(α.) Παμοῦν Πάμοκ ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ κτήματος σίτου κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) ιηζ νο(μ.) γδ'
- π(α.) Ἰωσήφ Ἐρμίνου ἀπὸ κόμης Συναρῶ νο(μ.) ζ
- 30 π(α.) Ἀλυπίου Τάρωνος ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ κτήμ(ατος) σίτου κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) κδ
 π(α.) Κολλοῦθου ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ κτήμ(ατος) σίτου κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) λ
- π(α.) Ἡρακλείδου Σοφίας δι(ὰ) Μαξίμου Χεκοῦλ νο(μ.) α
- π(α.) τοῦ κοιν(οῦ) τῶν γεωργῶν ὑπὲρ φόρου ἀρτοκοπίου σίτου κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.)
 κςδ' χο(ίν.) γ
- π(α.) τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν γεωργῶν ὑπὲρ συντελ(είας) κεφαλῆς νο(μ.) β

- 35 π(α.) Παύλου ἐλαιουρ(γοῦ) ὑπὲρ φόρου ἐλαιουργίου νο(μ.) α
 π(α.) Παμουθίου Ἰακῶβ ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ κτήμ(ατος) [νο(μ.)] α
 π(α.) τῶν γεωργῶν μηχα(νῆς) Μεγάλ[ου] Γηδίου ἀπὸ (ἀρουρῶν) υβλ (ἀρουρῶν) θ
 σίτου κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) λαλ νο(μ.) βδ'
 π(α.) Φοιβάμμωνος ἀπὸ κώμ(ης) [τοῦ] Τρύφωνος γρ(μ.) λ
 Ἐποικ(ίου) [Α]ρούρης
- 40 π(α.) κληρ(ονόμων) Παμουθίου(υ) Μαξίμου [τοῦ] Παμουθίου(υ) καὶ κοινων(ῶν)
 σίτου (ἀρτ.) πα νο(μ.) εδ'μη'
 π(α.) κληρ(ονόμων) Ἰωάννου καὶ κληρ[(ονόμων) ...]γο(υ) καὶ κοιν(ωνῶν) δι(ὰ)
 Ἰωάννου(υ) σι(τομέτρου) οἴκο(υ) σίτου (ἀρτ.) η
 π(α.) κληρ(ονόμων) Παπουθίου μ[.....]τοδώρο(υ) σίτου (ἀρτ.) ι
 π(α.) τῶν αὐτῶν καὶ προ[κ(ειμένων) γεω]ργ(ῶν) δι(ὰ) Παμου(υ)θίου(υ) Πανο(υ)φίου(υ)
 σίτου (ἀρτ.) κε
 π(α.) Ἰωσήφ Ἀνουῖπ υ[.....]ως σίτου (ἀρτ.) ζλ
- 45 π(α.) Παναγούτος καὶ Παπ[.....]ναπου ἀπὸ Ἰσυχίου(υ) σίτου (ἀρτ.) ς
 π(α.) Μηνᾶ Ἡοῦτος καὶ Κ[.....]ονίου(υ) δι(ὰ) Ἰουλιού(υ) Ἰσαὰκ σίτου
 (ἀρτ.) ς
 π(α.) τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν [γεωργ(ῶν)]() νο(μ.) αλγ'
 π(α.) τῶν γεωργ(ῶν)..... ὑπὲρ συντε[λ(είας) κεφαλ(ῆς) (δηναρίων μυριάδες) Ἰ
 εἰς νο(μ.) λκδ'μη'
 Col. iv.
 Ἐποικ(ίου) Καινοῦ περὶ Ταλάω δίκαιο(υ) Διογένους
- 50 π(α.) κληρ(ονόμων) Ἀνουθίου(υ) καὶ Πανουφίου δι(ὰ) κληρ(ονόμων) Σαργανίου καὶ
 κοινων(ῶν) νο(μ.) δ
 π(α.) Παύλου πωμαρ(ίτου) καὶ Ἀβρααμίου Σεμόρη σίτου (ἀρτ.) δ
 Ἐποικ(ίου) Ταγχέω καὶ Σύφεως
- π(α.) Φοιβάμμωνος ἐπίκλην Πανσοῦρι καὶ κοινων(ῶν) δι(ὰ) Κολλούθου καὶ ἅπα
 Ὄρου ἀπὸ Νεκίωνθεως σίτου (ἀρτ.) ριελ νο(μ.) η
- 55 π(α.) τοῦ αὐτοῦ Φοιβάμμωνος Πανσοῦρι σίτου (ἀρτ.) ια νο(μ.) α
 καὶ ἀπὸ δικαίου(υ) Ἀντιόχου
 π(α.) Ἀπολλῶ Βασιλίου ἀπὸ Ταγχέω σίτου (ἀρτ.) ρθλδ' νο(μ.) ιλ
 π(α.) Παμουθίου(υ) Ἄρωνος ἀπὸ Σύφεως σίτου (ἀρτ.) ρθλδ' νο(μ.) ιλ
 Ἐποικ(ίου) Ἄμωκος
- 60 π(α.) Ἀπολλῶ Ζωίλο(υ) καὶ Πατεύω ἀπὸ Ἄμωκος σίτου (ἀρτ.) ν χο(ίν.) β
 νο(μ.) γλδ'

- Ἐποικ(ίου) Ἐρωτος
- π(α.) Μαξίμο(υ) Πεκυσίου(υ) πρε(σβυτέρου) δι(ὰ) Πέτρ[ο](υ) Ἰωάννου ἀπὸ τοῦ
 αὐτοῦ(υ) σίτου (ἀρτ.) ρθ νο(μ.) ζδ'
 π(α.) Ἀφροῦτος καὶ Φοιβάμμωνος ἅπα Σιρίου σίτου (ἀρτ.) ρθ νο(μ.) ζδ'
 π(α.) Μαξίμο(υ) Πεκυσίου(υ) πρε(σβυτέρου) δι(ὰ) ἄ[πα] Σιρίου ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ(υ)
 σίτου (ἀρτ.) μς νο(μ.) βγ'
- 65 π(α.) Παμουθίου(υ) Ἰωάννου(υ) δι(ὰ) Ἀρ[οῦ]π ἀπὸ Τίλλωνος σίτου (ἀρτ.) νβ
 νο(μ.) γ
 π(α.) Ὄρου καὶ Ἀφροῦτος καὶ Φοιβάμμωνος Φαριτᾶ [[η]] ἀπὸ κτήμ(ατος)
 Κόσμ[ο]υ σίτου (ἀρτ.) ρι νο(μ.) ηγ'
 π(α.) Ἰωσήφ Μαξίμου ἀπὸ Ἐρωτος σίτου (ἀρτ.) ε
 π(α.) Ἰακῶβ ἅπα Σιρίου ἀπὸ Κόσμου σίτου (ἀρτ.) ελ
- 70 π(α.) τῶν ἀπὸ ἐποικ(ίου) Τίλλωνος σίτου (ἀρτ.) λδ' χο(ίν.) β
 π(α.) τοῦ κοιν(οῦ) τῶν γεωργ(ῶν) ..[.]πε() ὑπὲρ ἀποτάκτο(υ) χωρ(ίου) νο(μ.) θ
 Col. v.
 π(α.) τῶν αὐτῶν καὶ προκειμ(ένων) γεωργ(ῶν) ὑπὲρ φόρο(υ) ἀρτοκοπίου νο(μ.)
 αλγ'
 π(α.) Φιλοξένου πορθμαρ(ίου) ὑπὲρ φόρο(υ) πορθμ(είου) σίτου κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) λ
 καὶ κριθ(ῆς) (ἀρτ.) ι
 γί(νεται) λήμμ(ατα) τῆς αὐτῆς ι" ἰνδ(ικτίονος) σίτου μέτρ(ω) (ἀρτ.) Βωιθλ χο(ίν.) α
 αἰ κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) ἐξ (ἐκατοστῶν) (ἀρτ.) ιε
- 75 γ(ίν.) σίτου κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) Γσμβλ χο(ίν.) ζ ἀλλ(αι) κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) ψξελ χο(ίν.) ζ
 γ(ίν.) σίτου κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) Ἀηδ' χο(ίν.) ς καὶ
 ἀργυρικ(ῶν) σὺν ῥο(πη) νο(μ.) τυγλκδ'μη'ςς' καὶ (δηναρίων μυριάδες) Εἰψ καὶ
 κριθ(ῆς) (ἀρτ.) ι ἀφ' (ῶν)
 φέρεται δι(ὰ) κόμιτος προ(νοητοῦ) Σκυταλίτιδος ὑπὲρ τοῦ κτήμ(ατος) Πτολεμαίδος
 σίτου (ἀρτ.) τκςλδ' χο(ίν.) β καὶ νο(μ.) λελκδ'ςς' καὶ ὑπὲρ τῶν ὄντ(ων) ἐν κώμ(η)
 Δωσιθέο(υ)
 σίτου (ἀρτ.) οδ' χο(ίν.) ε νο(μ.) ελμβ' γί(ν.) αἰ ὀφειλ(όμεναι) ἠνέχθ(ησαν) δι(ὰ)
 κόμιτος προ(νοητοῦ)
- 80 Σκυταλίτιδος σίτου (ἀρτ.) τςζ χο(ίν.) ζ αἰ κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) υνςλδ' χο(ίν.) ιη
 σὺν ῥο(πη) νο(μ.) μαη'ςς' ὡς λοιπ(ὰ) λήμμ(ατα) ι" ἰνδ(ικ.) [σίτου] κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.)
 Γφναλ χο(ίν.) ς
 καὶ σὺν ῥο(πη) νο(μ.) τυβγ'κδ'μη' καὶ (δηναρίων μυριάδες) Εἰψ καὶ κριθ(ῆς) (ἀρτ.) ι
 79 ηνεχθ': so elsewhere.

Col. vi.

ἐξ ὧν ἀνηλώθη) ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς ἰνδ(ικ.) οὐτ(ως).
εἰς τὰς ἀγί(ας) ἐκκλ(ησίας) τῶν ἐξῆς κτημ(άτων) κατὰ τὸ ἔθος σίτου κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.)
κδ'χο(ίν.) 5 νο(μ.) ββ/π(αρά) γ'λ

85

οὐτ(ως).

ἐκκλ(ησία) Εὐαγγελίου (ἀρτ.) 5 νο(μ.) λ π(α.) λ ἐκκλ(ησία) Τίλλωνος (ἀρτ.)
δ νο(μ.) λ π(α.) λ

ἐκκλ(ησία) Ἐρωτος (ἀρτ.) 5 νο(μ.) λ π(α.) λ ἐκκλ(ησία) Νεκάνθεως (ἀρτ.) β
νο(μ.) β/π(α.) α'λ

ἐκκλ(ησία) Ἀρούρης (ἀρτ.) γδ'χο(ίν.) η εἰς τὸν Ἀρχάγγελ(ον) Μιχαήλ (ἀρτ.)
γδ'χο(ίν.) η αἰ προκ(είμεναι)

τῷ προνοητ(ῆ) λόγῳ ὀφωνίου κατὰ τὸ ἔθος (ἀρτ.) κδ νο(μ.) β π(α.) ε ἀφ' (ὧν)
ἠρέχθησαν)

90

δι(ὰ) τοῦ προνοητοῦ Πτολεμαῖδος (ἀρτ.) η νο(μ.) β/π(α.) α'λ λοιπ(αἰ) σίτου
κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) ις νο(μ.) αγ'π(α.) γ'λ

τοῖς πλωθ(ευταῖς) πλωθεύουσι(ν) ἐν τοῖς ἐξῆς κτημ(ασω) ὑπὲρ μισθο(ῦ) ὀπτ(ῆς)
πλίνθ(ου)

(μυριάδων) κ σὺν μισθο(ῦ) οἰκοδομ(ῆς) σίτου κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) ιε νο(μ.) δ π(α.) ιδ
οὐτ(ως).

Εὐαγγελίου(ν) (μυριάδων) δ Τίλλωνος (μυριάδων) δ Ἐρωτος (μυριάδων) δ
Νεκάνθεως (μυριάδων) δ Ἀρούρης (μυριάδων) δ αἰ προκ(είμεναι)

95

συνεχω[ρ]ήθη τοῖς γεωρ(γοῖς) ἐποικ(ίου) Τίλλωνος ὑπὲρ φ[ό]β(ου) τῶν γ ἀρουρ(ῶν)
μηχ(ανῆς) καλουμέ(νης) Ἀρσενίου(ν)

ἐξ ἀπηλιώτου(ν) Κάστορος ἀνεπιδρ[.] () (ἀρτ.) ια'λ χο(ίν.) β αἰ σίτου κ(αγκ.)
(ἀρτ.) ιγδ'χο(ίν.) β νο(μ.) ζδ'μη'ς'

τοῖς ἀπὸ Ταγγέω ὑπὲρ δημ(οσίων) ἀρουρ(ῶν) ἐν ἐποικ(ίῳ) Νεκάνθεως σίτου κ(αγκ.)
(ἀρτ.) ιη νο(μ.) α

τῷ κόμ(ε)τ(ι) Ἰουστῶ Εὐδαίμωνος ὑ(πέρ) τῆς μηχανῆς καλουμέ(νης) Φαναποῦ
ἐν κωμ(ῆ) Σιναρὸ ἀπὸ σί(του) (ἀρτ.) ριγ καὶ νο(μ.) η'λ γ'ιβ' ἀφ' ὧν ἠρέχθησαν)

100

εἰς τὸ λήμμ(α) τοῦ προνοητοῦ σίτου μέτρ(ω) (ἀρτ.) κθ'λ χο(ίν.) ε καὶ νο(μ.)
δ'λ γ'ιβ' λοιπ(αἰ)

σίτου (ἀρτ.) πγδ'χο(ίν.) ε αἰ σίτου κ(αγκ.) ςε'λ'χο(ίν.) ε νο(μ.) δ

τῷ αὐτῷ κόμ(ε)τ(ι) Ἰουστῶ Εὐδαίμωνος ὑ(πέρ) τ(ῆς) δοθ(είσης) αὐτοῦ μηχ(ανῆς)
Τώφατε

ἐν ἐποικ(ίῳ) Ἀμωκος Νούδε ἐν κόμ(η) Σιναρὸ σί(του) (ἀρτ.) νβ αἰ σίτου
κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) νζ[δ] χο(ίν.) β νο(μ.) γ'λδ'

ὑπὲρ μεταφορ(ᾶς) σίτου τοῦ κτημ(ατος) Νεκάνθεως βληθ(έντος) εἰς τὸν αὐτ(όν)
διὰ νο(μ.) αγ'π(α.) εδ'

105

τοῦ προνοητοῦ μηχ(ανῆς) Ἀσασι ὑ(πέρ) τῶν γεωρ(γῶν) σίτου (ἀρτ.) σμ'λ
χο(ίν.) ε καὶ νο(μ.) ιη[γ'μη'ς'] π(α.) κςδ'

92 l. μσθῶ 98 l. Εὐδαίμωνος, and in 102 102 l. αὐτῶ

Col. vii.

Ἰακώβ Λάμπαν ἀπὸ Κόσμου σίτου (ἀρτ.) δ αἰ σίτου κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) δ'λ χο(ίν.) δ
συνεχωρήθη) τοῖς ἀπὸ Τάγγεω καὶ Σύφεως καὶ Διδουμεράτος καὶ Μεσοποταμ(ίας)

ἀπὸ γραμμ(άτων) τοῦ μεγάλ(ου) κύρου Στρατηγίου ἀπὸ ια ἰνδ(ικ.) νο(μ.) 5
ὀμοί(ως)

συνεχωρήθη) τοῖς αὐτοῖς καὶ προκειμ(ένους) ἐξ ἐπιτροπ(ῆς) τοῦ κόμ(ιτος)
Σερήνου νο(μ.) β'λ

110

(γίν.) νο(μ.) η'λδ'

καὶ ἐν ἀμφιβόλ(ω) ἐν κόμ(η) Σιναρὸ οὐτ(ως).

π(α.) Ἰωσήφ Φανατοῦ (ἀρτ.) ιγ νο(μ.) β'λ γ'ιβ' (καὶ) Βάνου (καὶ) Ἀκαρῶν (ἀρτ.)
ις'λ χο(ίν.) 5 νο(μ.) ας'κδ'

π(α.) Ἰακώβ Λάμπαν (ἀρτ.) 5'λ χο(ίν.) 5 νο(μ.) λ'η' π(α.) Ἰωσήφ Ἐρμίνου(ν) ἐν
Φάνι δικαίου(ν) τῆς

μεγάλ(ης) Φαντο(ῦς) (ἀρτ.) ις'λ χο(ίν.) ε νο(μ.) αδ' π(α.) κληρ(ονόμων) Πισχοῦλ
καὶ Ἐρμίνου(ν) (καὶ) Σολομῶν

115

ἀπὸ Το[υ]χίου(ν) κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) κς νο(μ.) α π(α.) τοῦ αὐ(τοῦ) Ἰακώβ Λάμπαν
(ἀρτ.) ιθ'λ χο(ίν.) β νο(μ.) α'λκδ'

π(α.) Ἀτρήτος ἀπὸ τοῦ Τίλλωνος κατεχόμε(να) π(α.) τῶν ἀπὸ Σιναρὸ (ἀρτ.) β'λ
χο(ίν.) η νο(μ.) 5'μη'ς'

(γίν.) (ἀρτ.) οε'λ χο(ίν.) η αἰ κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) πςδ'χο(ίν.) η καὶ ἀλλ(αἰ) κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.)
κς' (γίν.) σίτου κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) ριβδ'χο(ίν.) η νο(μ.) η'λ'ς'

(γίν.) σίτου κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) ριβδ'χο(ίν.) η νο(μ.) η'λ'ς'

τοῖς ἀπὸ ἐποικ(ίῳ) Τουχίου ὑπὲρ ὀνόμ(ατος) Φιλοξένο(ν) ἀπὸ Σκυταλίτιδος καὶ τῶν
120 ἀπὸ Τ[ί]λλωνος ὑ(πέρ) ὧν ἔχει Φίβ ἀπὸ Ἐρωτος κατεχομέ(νων) πα(ρά) τῶν
διαφερ()

τοῦ τ(ῆς) λαμπρ(ᾶς) μνήμης Σαμουηλίου(ν) σί(του) (ἀρτ.) ιγ'λδ' αἰ σίτου κ(αγκ.)
(ἀρτ.) ιε'λ χο(ίν.) 5 νο(μ.) ακδ'

καὶ τὰ ἀπὸ Μευαστ() ἐνεχθ(έντα) καὶ συνεχωρηθ(έντα) ἐκ κ(ε)λ(εύσεως) τ(οῦ)
μεγάλου κύρου Στρατηγίου(υ) σίτου(υ) κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) ρκζδχο(ίν.) δ νο(μ.)
ιδ κδ' οὔ(τως).

Ἰωάννη Φαναπού ἀπὸ Συναρῶ ὑπὲρ παραμυθ(ίας) μηχ(ανῆς) Φαναπού νο(μ.) λδ'
τοῖς ἀπὸ Τύλλωνος ὑ(πέρ) ἀποτάκ(ου) χωρ(ίου) μηχ(ανῆς) Κολλούθου νο(μ.) α
125 τοῖς κληρ(ονόμοις) Ἰωάννου Παπεστήμ(ονος) (ἀρτ.) ι νο(μ.) ας' κδ' μη' ςς'
τοῖς ἀπὸ Κόσμου σίτου (ἀρτ.) παδ χο(ίν.) β αἰ κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) ςγλ νο(μ.)
ζδ' κδ' μη' ςς'

τοῖς ἀπὸ Δοσιθέου (ἀρτ.) ιδ αἰ κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) ιςδ' χο(ίν.) δ αἰ προκ(είμεναι)
τῷ ἐργοδιώκτ(ῃ) ὑ(πέρ) μισθο(ῦ) κατὰ τὸ ἔθος νο(μ.) β π(α.) ζ

γί(ν.) σί(του) κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) σζλ χο(ίν.) β καὶ νο(μ.) λβ/κδ' ςς' π(α.) ς

108 γραμῆ III (καὶ) : S P. 112 I. δικαίω 122 I. συχωρηθ(έντα)

Col. viii.

130 Ἀναστασίω καὶ Ἰωάννη ὀσπριγ(ίταις) ὑ(πέρ) ἐμβολ(ῆς) ἀπὸ γενήμ(ατος) ι ἰνδ(ικ.)
σί(του) κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) Ἰφπεδ' χο(ίν.) θ καὶ

λόγω ναύλ(ου) Ἀλεξανδρείας νο(μ.) κςλγ' κδ' μη' τὰ ἰδ(ιωτικῶ) νο(μ.) κθη' ςς'
ὑπὲρ τιμ(ῆς) χορτοσπέρμου ἀγορασθ(έντος) ἐν Ἀρεως τῆ κώμη δι(ὰ) Ἀντιόχου(υ)
χορτοπαραλήμπτ(ου) εἰς χρε(ίαν)

τῆς νοτιν(ῆς) αὐτουργίας Παθταμπεμοῦ καὶ νοτ(ινοῦ) παρορίου ἐπὶ τῆ(ς) ι
ἰνδ(ικ.) κατασπορ(ᾶς) ια νο(μ.) ε π(α.) κ

Ἀπασίωι ποταμίτ(ῃ) καὶ τοῖς ἐτ[αί]ρ(οις) αὐτο(ῦ) ἀνακαλύψασιν τὸν λάκκ(ον)
τῆς μηχ(ανῆς) το(ῦ) κτήμ(ατος) Εὐαγγελίου(υ)

135 ὑπὸ ἅπα Ὡρον πρε(σβύτερον) καὶ Φοιβάμμωνα γεωρ(γόν) ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ
κτήμ(ατος) ἐπὶ τῆ(ς) ι ἰνδ(ικ.) λόγω

μισθο(ῦ) ὑπὲρ () ρνβ νο(μ.) δλ π(α.) κβλ (καὶ) λόγω ἀναλώμ(ατος)
(ἀρτ.) δ καὶ μυ(ριάδες) ,Ασ καὶ τῶ οἰκοδόμ(ω)

καὶ τέκτονι καὶ ἐπικεμ(ένω) ὑπὲρ ἀναλώμ(ατος) τοῦ αὐ(τοῦ) λάκκ(ου) τῆς
αὐ(τῆς) μηχ(ανῆς) Τμουρε (ἀρτ.) δ και μυ(ριάδες) ,Ασ

τοῦ σίτου φερομένου(υ) εἰς τὴν ια ἰνδ(ικ.) νο(μ.) δλ π(α.) κβλ (καὶ)
μυ(ριάδες) Ἰβυ

Φοιβάμμωνι νίψ Φίβ ἀπὸ ἐποικί(ου) Εὐαγγελίου(υ) γεωρ(γῶ) τῆς μηχα(νῆς)
καλουμέ(νης) μεγαλ(ῆς) Τμουρε λόγω

140 προχρείας τῶν ζώων αὐτοῦ φθαρέντων Φαρμο(ῦ)θι ιε ἰνδ(ικ.) νο(μ.) γ π(α.) ιε

ὑπὲρ τιμ(ῆς) ἡλων καὶ λεπιδίων καὶ ὑγροπίσσ(ης) καὶ κυπαρίσσ(ου) ἀγορα-
σθ(έντων) εἰς διόρθωσιν τοῦ γεουχικ(οῦ)

πορθμίου το(ῦ) κτήμ(ατος) Ἐρωτος ἐπὶ τῆς ι ἰνδ(ικ.) νο(μ.) β/ π(α.) γλ

γί(ν.) ἀναλώμ(ατα) τῆς αὐτῆς ι ἰνδ(ικ.) σίτου(υ) κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) Ἰπςλ χο(ίν.) ς
καὶ νο(μ.) ςαλγ' κδ' π(α.) ςδδ' εἰς νο(μ.) γλγ' ἰβ' ςς' καθαρ(ᾶ) νο(μ.)

πζλγ' ἰβ' μη' ςς' καὶ μυ(ριάδες) Ἰβυ εἰς

νο(μ.) γ' ἡ' μη' γί(ν.) νο(μ.) πηγ κδ' μη' ςς' ἀνθ' (ᾶν) λήμμα(τα) τῆ(ς) αὐ(τῆς)
ἰνδ(ικ.) σίτου(υ) κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) Ἰφναλ χο(ίν.) ς καὶ νο(μ.) τιδγ' ἰβ' καὶ
ὑ(πέρ) Κεφαλᾶ (ἀρτ.) ψλδδδ'

145 γί(ν.) σίτου(υ) κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) Ἰσπςδ χο(ίν.) ς ὡς λοιπ(αἰ) σίτου(υ) κ(αγκ.)
(ἀρτ.) σ αἰ καὶ συχωρηθ(εῖσαι) τοῖς γεωρ(γοῖς) Εὐαγγελίου(υ) καὶ ἄλλοις
κα(τὰ) κέλευσιν τοῦ δεσπό(του)

ἡμῶν τοῦ θεοφυλάκτ(ου) κύρου(υ) ἀπὸ θ ἰνδ(ικ.) καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς ια ἰνδ(ικ.) πλήρ(ης)
ὁ σίτος λοιπ(ᾶ) δὲ ἀργυρικ(ᾶ) σὺν ῥ(οπη) νο(μ.) σκςςς'

+κατεβλήθ(η) ἐπὶ τὸν εὐδοκ(ιμώτατον) Ἰωάννην χαρτουλάριον καὶ τραπε-
ζ(ίτην) ἐν διαφόρ(ω) καταβολ(ῆς) οὔ(τως).

μη(νός) Μεχειρ λ ἰνδ(ικ.) ι σὺν ῥ(οπη) νο(μ.) μη π(α.) τ Φαρμοῦθι β ἰνδ(ικ.) ι
σὺν ῥ(οπη) νο(μ.) ιγ π(α.) πδ Φαρμοῦθι ι ἰνδ(ικ.) ι σὺν ῥ(οπη) νο(μ.) ξδ
π(α.) τ

Φαρμοῦθι δ σὺν ῥ(οπη) νο(μ.) δ π(α.) κε Παχῶν κθ σὺν ῥ(οπη) νο(μ.) κε π(α.)
ρςγ Ἐπειφ ς σὺν ῥ(οπη) νο(μ.) η π(α.) μη

150 γί(ν.) σίτου(υ) Ἰφπεδ' χο(ίν.) θ (καὶ) νο(μ.) μβδ' κδ' ςς' π(α.) ξα
(καὶ) μυ(ριάδες) Ἰβυ

142 I. πορθμίου

Col. ix.

Θῶθ κε ἰνδ(ικ.) ια ὑ(πέρ) ι σὺν ῥ(οπη) νο(μ.) δ π(α.) κδλ

γί(ν.) τὰ καταβληθ(έντα) ἐπὶ τὸν τραπεζ(ίτην) ἀκολουθ(ως) ἐνταγί(οις) οὔ(ου)ν
π(αρά) τῶ προσηγ(ῆ)

σὺν ῥ(οπη) νο(μ.) ρξς π(α.) ληδλ εἰς νο(μ.) μαμη' καθαρ(ᾶ) νο(μ.) ρκδλγ' ἡ' μη'
ὡς λοιπ(ᾶ) νο(μ.) ραμη' ςς' ἐξ (ᾶν) ἐδόθ(η) τῶ τραπεζ(ίτη) Φαῶφι κγ τ(ῆς)

155 αὐτ(ῆς) ὑ(πέρ) ι σὺν ῥ(οπη) νο(μ.) κ π(α.) ρκα

εἰς νο(μ.) εκδ' καθαρ(ᾶ) νο(μ.) ιδλγ' ἡ' λε(ίπεται) σὺν ῥ(οπη) νο(μ.) πςκδ'
μη' ςς' ἐξ ᾶν ἐδόθ(η) τῶ τραπεζ(ίτη)

Χοίακ ιζ ια ἰνδ(ικ.) ὑ(πέρ) ι σὺν ῥ(οπη) νο(μ.) οβ π(α.) τςα Χοίακ κα ἰνδ(ικ.) ια
ὑ(πέρ) ι σὺν ῥ(οπη) νο(μ.) γ π(α.) ιζλ

Ἄθῦρ κζ ια ἰνδ(ικ.) ὑ(πέρ) ι σὺν ῥ(οπη) νο(μ.) θ π(α.) μςδ' Τῦβι θ ἰνδ(ικ.)
ια ὑ(πέρ) ι σὺν ῥ(οπη) νο(μ.) ι π(α.) μγ καὶ

παρεχωρήθη) ἐπὶ τῆς ἰνδ(ικ.) Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μ.) ἰς εἰς ἀρίθ(μα) νο(μ.)
κα π(α.) ρςζλ γί(ν.) καὶ τοῦτ(ο) σὺν β(οπη) νο(μ.) ριε π(α.) χςδδ
εἰς νο(μ.) κηζγ'ιβ'ςς' καθαρ(ὰ) νο(μ.) πσκδ'μη'ςς' πλήρη(ης) δ' λόγος f
(at bottom of column)
γί(ν.) ἀρίθ(μα) νο(μ.) τα π(α.) Ἀψηθλδ

Col. x.

- 160 + ἄλλ(ος) λόγ(ος) λημμ(άτων) καὶ ἀναλωμ(άτων) Φιλοξένου προ(νοητοῦ) Νεκών-
θεως
δικαί(ο)υ Κεφαλ(ᾶ) ἰνδ(ικ.)
π(α.) Πέτρ[ο]υ καὶ ἄπα Ὡρου καὶ κοιν(ωνῶν) δι(ὰ) Πραουῆτος καὶ Πέτρο(υ)
Ἀβρααμίου(υ) ὑ(πέρ) μηχ(ανῆς) Ἐρύθεως σίτου κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) ςβ
νο(μ.) ς
π(α.) Ἀπολλῶ καὶ Παμουθί(ο)υ καὶ Πιηούτος Ἐρμίν(ο)υ ὑ(πέρ) μηχ(ανῆς)
Ἐρμίνου σίτου κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) ςη νο(μ.) ε
π(α.) Φιβ Σανσέου καὶ κοιν(ωνῶν) δι(ὰ) Ἀπολλῶτος Τουᾶν ὑ(πέρ) μηχ(ανῆς)
ἔσωτέρα(ς) σίτου κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) ρβ νο(μ.) ς
165 π(α.) Ἀπολλῶ Θέκλας ὑ(πέρ) μηχ(ανῆς) ἄββα Ἰωάννου(υ) σίτου κ(αγκ.)
(ἀρτ.) ξδ νο(μ.) δ
π(α.) Παμουθί(ο)υ Ἀπολλῶτος δι(ὰ) Κόλλου φρο(ντιστοῦ) ὑ(πέρ) μηχ(ανῆς)
Ἀρβαείου σίτου κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) νηλ νο(μ.) γ
π(α.) Ἀπολλῶ φρο(ντιστοῦ) ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ(υ) κτήμ(ατος) ὑ(πέρ) μηχ(ανῆς)
Τίλλωνος σίτου κ(αγκ.) νβλ νο(μ.) β
π(α.) Κολλούθου πρε(σβυτέρου) δι(ὰ) Ἀπολλῶ φρο(ντιστοῦ) ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐ(τοῦ)
κ(αγκ.) ὑ(πέρ) μηχ(ανῆς) Π(ε)δ(ιάδ)ος σίτου κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) και
λς νο(μ.) αλ
π(α.) Φοιβάμμωνος ἀπὸ Ἐρώδου δι(ὰ) Ἰωσήφ Φιλίππου Κολλο(ύ)θο(υ) ὑ(πέρ)
μηχ(ανῆς) Θανκαυμα σίτου κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) μη νο(μ.) β
170 π(α.) τοῦ αὐτοῦ(υ) Φοιβάμμωνος πρε(σβυτέρου) δι(ὰ) Παμουθί(ο)υ Φοιβάμμωνος
Φιλπεγ ὑ(πέρ) μηχ(ανῆς) Τεποτ σίτου κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) μζλδ'
νο(μ.) βλ
π(α.) τοῦ κοιν(οῦ) τῶν γεωργ(ῶν) τοῦ αὐτοῦ κτήμ(ατος) ὑ(πέρ) μηχ(ανῆς)
Τανπουλλία κα(τὰ) τὸ (ἤμισυ) μέρ(ος) σίτου κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) κβλ
π(α.) Ἀνοῦπ Πανεῆ ὑ(πέρ) Φῶτ σίτου κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) ιβ νο(μ.) αβ/
π(α.) ςλδ'

- π(α.) Παύλου ἔλαιουργ(οῦ) ὑ(πέρ) φόρ(ου) ἔλαιουργ(ίου) νο(μ.) α
π(α.) τοῦ κοιν(οῦ) τῶν γεωργ(ῶν) τοῦ αὐτοῦ(υ) κτήμ(ατος) ὑ(πέρ) φόρ(ου)
μεγάλ(ου) γηδίου(υ) σίτου κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) κς νο(μ.) αβ/
175 π(α.) τῶν αὐτῶν γεωργ(ῶν) ὑ(πέρ) συντελεί(ας) κεφαλ(ῆς)) νο(μ.) β
π(α.) τῶν αὐτῶν καὶ προκ(ειμένων) γεωργ(ῶν) σίτου κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) ογ
π(α.) Ἐρμίν(ο)υ καὶ Πέτρου καὶ Φοιβάμμωνος Παγγηλ σίτου κ(αγκ.)
(ἀρτ.) κς
π(α.) Παμουθί(ο)υ Σαλαῖ ἀπὸ Τοῆ σίτου κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) ἰς νο(μ.) β
π(α.) Πιηούτος Ἐρμία ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ κτήμ(ατος) Τοεῆ σίτου κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) η
180 π(α.) Φιβ Ἐρμία ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ(υ) κτήμ(ατος) σίτου κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) η
π(α.) Ἀβωνᾶ πρε(σβυτέρου) ἀπὸ Ἐρώδου σίτου κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) θ
π(α.) Πραουῆτος ἀπὸ Σόφου νο(μ.) γγ'
π(α.) Πιηούτου ἀναγνώστ(ου) σίτου κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) γ

Col. xi.

- γί(ν.) λήμμ(ατα) τῆς αὐτ(ῆς) ἰνδ(ικ.) τῶν ἐκ Νεκώνθεως δικαί(ο)υ Κεφαλᾶ
185 σίτου κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) ωγδ' καὶ σὺν β(οπη) νο(μ.) μγβ/ π(α.) ςλδ' εἰς νο(μ.)
δ' μη'ςς' καθ(αρά) νο(μ.) μγγ'κδ'ςς'
+ ἐξ ὧν ἀνηλώθ(η) ἐπὶ τῆ(ς) αὐτῆ(ς) ἰνδ(ικ.) οὔτ(ως)
εἰς τὴν ἀγί(αν) ἐκκλη(ησίαν) τοῦ κτήμ(ατος) Νεκώνθεως σίτου κ(αγκ.)
(ἀρτ.) γ νο(μ.) α π(α.) δ
τοῖς ἀπὸ Τάγγεω ὑ(πέρ) δημ(οσίων) Πεκωτ καὶ Παγγηλ σίτου κ(αγκ.)
(ἀρτ.) κβλ νο(μ.) αλη'ςς'
συνεχωρήθ(η) Παπνουθί(ο)υ Σαρᾶ ἀπὸ Τοῆ ἀνηκούστι τῆ(ς) ἀγί(ας) ἐκκλη(ησίας)
σίτου κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) ἰς νο(μ.) β π(α.) ε
190 τοῖς πλινθ(ευταῖς) πλινθ(εύουσαι) ἐν κτήμ(ατι) Νεκώνθεως ὑ(πέρ) μισθο(ῦ)
ὄπτ(ῆς) πλινθ(ου)
(μυριάδων) δ σὺν μισθο(ῦ) οἰκοδόμ(ων) σίτου κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) γ νο(μ.)
α π(α.) δ
τῶ προ(νοητῆ) λόγ(ο)υ ὄψωνίου σίτου κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) κδ νο(μ.) β π(α.) ε
γί(ν.) ἀναλ(ώματα) ἰνδ(ικ.) σίτου κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) ξηλ νο(μ.) ζλη'ςς' π(α.) η
εἰς νο(μ.) λδ' καθ(αρά) νο(μ.) ςλγ'κδ'ςς'
ἀνθ' (ὧν) λήμμ(ατα) τῆς αὐτ(ῆς) ἰνδ(ικ.) σίτου κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) ωγδ' καὶ
νο(μ.) μγγ'κδ'ςς' ὡς

195 λουπ(αὶ) σίτο(ν) κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) ψλδΔ' αὶ καὶ ἐνεχθε(ῖσαι) εἰς τὸν λόγ(ον)
 Ἐξαγγελί(ο)υ ἰ ἰνδ(ικ.) πλήρ(ης)
 λουπ(αὶ) δὲ ἀργυρικ(ὰ) σὺν ῥ(οπή) νο(μ.) λςΔ εἰς ἀρίθ(μα) νο(μ.) ν π(α.) τκδ
 (at bottom of column)
 γί(ν.) ἀρίθ(μα) νο(μ.) ν π(α.) τκδ
 190 l. ἀναγνώστη 192 l. μισθῶ

- 14 For the *cancellus* artaba see the editors' note to 1855 5-6.
 17 Probably not ἐποικ(ίου) Τάλλων], as we should not expect it to be specified in this column;
 in l. 19 it is preceded by the name of another village.
 24 Perhaps ἄγρια Κλέωνος.
 38 This village is probably to be identified with Τρύφωνος Ἰαίου (Ἰαίου) ἐποικίον, which occurs
 in Oxyrhynchite documents of the Roman period, e.g. 1124 10.
 48 For the symbol used to express δηναρίων μυριάδες, see 1911 69 n.
 49 For the δίκαιον Διογένους, see 1910 25 and Hardy, op. cit., p. 101. His estate was already
 known to have included land in the villages of Pleein and Plakiton (1910 25, 26), Tarousebt (1911
 53, 115) and Nesos Leukadiou (2024 6).
 73 πορθμαρ(ου): this word, which does not appear in Preisigke *WB.* or in the new Liddell and
 Scott, also occurs in P. Merton 42. 4.
 75 As in 1910 13-14 there is a slight inaccuracy in the figures here. The conversion, on a 15 per
 cent. basis, of 2,819½ artabas μέτρων and 1 choenix gives us 3,242 *cancellus* artabas and 19 choenices,
 i.e. the figure in l. 75 includes nine surplus choenices. The easiest remedy would be to read ι for α
 in l. 74. For the relation between the two standards see 1855 5-6 n.
 There is further an error in the total addition of *cancellus* artabas in this line. We should expect
 there χο(ίν.) δ, not χο(ίν.) ε; a correction which is demanded by the final figure in l. 81.
 80 Here again the conversion is inexact, 18,269 choenices on the artaba μέτρων standard being
 equated to 18,288 on the *cancellus* artaba standard; with the omission of Δ from the figure υςΔ'
 χο(ίν.) ιη the sum would be only one choenix out. That the artaba μέτρων was of a varying capacity
 is clear (cf. 1910 14 n.), but probably it is the accountant who is to blame here as in ll. 74-5.
 82 Instead of κδ' in this line we require εβ'.
 84 The sums of money paid to the four churches amount not to 2½ *nomismatia* minus 3½ *heratia*,
 but to 2½ *nomismatia* minus 3 *heratia*; if the figure given in this line is correct, we should probably
 assume that νο(μ.) γ' π(α.) Δ should be added to the payments made either to the church of Aroua
 or to St. Michael's. The latter was probably the church of that name at Oxyrhynchus (cf. 1357 8)
 as no village name is attached to it.
 89 We should expect the district to which this pronocetes was assigned to be specified.
 92 On the symbol for μυριάδες (or more probably μοιριάδες), see 1905 21 n.
 96 ἀνεπιδρῆ: we seem to require here a word expressing the unsuitability of the land for cultiva-
 tion; cf., e.g., 1911 139. Here again there is a small slip in the conversion: the figure should be 13½
cancellus artabas and 1 choenix.
 97 δημ(οσίον) ἀρουρ(ῶν): this confirms the reading of 2019 20. That the term had any significance
 at this date is improbable.
 98-100 The addition in these lines, 83½ art. 5 choen. + 29½ art. 5 choen. = 113 art., implies that
 the artaba μέτρων had 40 instead of 46 choenices. That this is an error is clear from other entries in
 this account and from the conversion in l. 101.
 101 The conversion here is ½ choenix out; unless ½ of an artaba μέτρων was conventionally reckoned
 at 12 choenices instead of 11½ to avoid the fraction.
 103 Νάιδε: presumably the same as the Νάϊς of 1462 32; a genitive Νάϊδος occurs in P. Stud.
 Pal. x. 209.
 52 artabas μέτρων = 2,392 choenices: 57½ *cancellus* artabas 2 choenices = 2,292 choenices. It is
 more probable that κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) νθΔ' χο(ίν.) β was intended (which would give exact equivalence)
 than that in this case the artaba μέτρων contained only 44 choenices.

- 105 The items total 240½ artabas 5 choenices, not 240¼ artabas 5 choenices; this could be rectified
 by supplying Δ instead of δ' in l. 103, where there is in any case an error in the figures (see note ad loc.).
 At the end of this line are given the totals for this column; the amount paid for the last item has
 been placed in l. 104.
 108 For this Strategius, see introd.
 109 δ' has been omitted either after νο(μ.) βΔ or after νο(μ.) ε in the preceding line.
 111 ἐν ἀμφιβόλῳ: this may perhaps refer to disputed payments, some of which were later
 remitted; cf. the entries ὑπὲρ παραμυθίας.
 117 The separate sums entered in ll. 112-16 amount to 75 artabas 4 choenices, not to 75½ artabas
 8 choenices, i.e. there is an error of 27 choenices. As this is also the number of choenices entered
 in these lines, it would appear that the scribe counted them in twice. The conversion in this line
 assumes that the total of artabas μέτρων was 75 and 8 choenices, not 75½ and 8 choenices.
 118 The total of nomismatia in this line is short by ¼ (εβ'μῆ).
 121 Unless we assume that the arithmetic of this conversion is again incorrect, the artaba
 μέτρων is reckoned at 45-6 choenices. In l. 126, as elsewhere (see above, l. 101 note), a quarter of an
 artaba μέτρων is reckoned at 12, not 11½ choenices.
 122 Μειναστ() : no place of this name is known; μοναστ(ηρίου) may have been intended, but
 we should expect a monastery to be named.
 123-4 It is probable that in one of these two lines an entry of corn should have been made, but
 was omitted, as the total for distribution given in l. 122 is too high by 6½ artabas.
 127 Perhaps the δ' in this line should be omitted; without it the conversion is exact.
 129 The totals here are those for this column only; that of the corn is correct, that of the money
 requires the addition of μῆ'.
 131 The ratio is approximately the same as that in 154 (see note to l. 13).
 137 ἐπικευ(ένω): presumably 'overseer'.
 141 λεπιδιον is cited in Liddell and Scott (new ed.) from Hero, *Spiritalia*, i. 3 as 'a small plate,
 capsule', used to close a tube; here it is probably used of some kind of protective plating on the
 ship, cf. the use of λεπῖς in B.G.U. 544. 8.
 143 The total of solidi in this line (which consists of the column totals of ll. 105, 129, and 150)
 exceeds the totals of the individual items by ¼.
 144 The equivalence of 2,400 myriads to ¼ of a solidus is a value close to that in 1911 208.
 If the basis of reckoning had been exactly the same as in 1911, we should find ¼ here instead of ¼.
 In l. 82 the total of the receipts in money is given as 212½ solidi; the difference between that
 and the figure given here, 214½, cannot be accounted for, converting the 5,700 myriads of l. 82 into
 solidi at the rate given in this line.
 For the estate of Cephalas which, though part of the Apion estate, had its accounts kept separately,
 see 1916 introd. That the estate of Cephalas was in no sense independent, is clear from l. 161:
 Cephalas himself may have been long dead, and the name kept after the incorporation of his lands;
 cf. the estate of Diogenes and Hardy's note (op. cit., p. 101). If so, Κεφαλᾶ in this context and in
 1916 would be an ellipse for Κεφαλᾶ δικαίου.
 145 The balance of corn should be 199½ artabas, not 200: the difference may be merely due to
 the scribe's preference for a round figure.
 150 The totals here are for ll. 130-42.
 158 ἀρίθμα: cf. 1915 22 n.

2196. ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

32.3 × 37 cm.

?A.D. 586.

Probably only a draft for a text such as 2195; it is, however, of some interest, as
 unlike the latter it contains the prescript. The account was addressed to Fl. Praelecta,
 Fl. Apion, and Fl. Georgius, consulars (the title here is simply honorary), and land-
 owners. It is clear that the last named, who now appears for the first time, was a

member of the Apion family: as we know (see 1989 and 1990) that Praejecta, widow of Strategius II, and her son Fl. Apion III, were administering the estate in 591, we may assume that this text antedates 1989 and 1990, as in it another son of Strategius II was still living. There is no evidence as to the date of the death of Strategius II: but if, as seems most likely, the fifth indiction of l. 6 refers to the year 586, we could then assume that Strategius II had died before this date, and that between 586 and 591 one of the heirs, Fl. Georgius, also died, leaving the estate in the hands of Fl. Praejecta and Fl. Apion III. On the verso of the text are fragmentary notes of receipts from various unnamed villages: ll. 5-6 run]· ὑ(πέρ) τοῦ λήμμου(ατος) τῶν κωμῶν (ἀρτ.) μο(ιριάδες) ε,γ[⁶] γί(ν.) λήμμου(ατα) σί(του) κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) μο(ιριάδες) ις,βτυγ. In l. 31 are given the amounts paid for the προσφοραὶ Ἀλεξανδρείας; they are so large that the suggestion of the editors of 1906 that these προσφοραὶ were the taxes assigned by the State to the Church of Alexandria εἰς διατροφήν τῶν πτωχῶν seems doubtful. The amounts are: γί(ν.) [λή]μμου(ατα) προσφορῶν Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μ.) μο(ιριάς) αηφιβ .() δ() κ() ρααΔd'

There is no indication that this text contained more than one column.

- + Φλ(αυίους) Πραυέκτη τῆ ὑπερφνεστ(ά)τ(η) Ὑπατίας καὶ Ἀπίωνι καὶ Γεωργίω τοῖς ὑπερφνεστ(ά)τ(οις) ὑπάτοις τοῖς γεουχοῦσ(ω) καὶ ἐν ταύτῃ λαμπρ(οτάτῃ) Ὁξυρυγχ(ιτῶν) πόλει λόγ(ος) λημμου(άτων) καὶ ἀναλ(ωμάτων) γενομ(ένων) δι' ἐμοῦ Σερήνου διο[ε]κ(ητοῦ) καὶ προ(νοητοῦ) Ματρεῦ καὶ
- 5 ἐν κόμ(η) Ἐπισήμου καὶ ἐν κόμ(η) Ἀδαίου καὶ ἀλλ(ων) ἐξωτικ(ῶν) τόπων ἐπὶ τῆς εἰς ἰνδ(ικ.) οὐ(τως).
- + ἔστω τὸ λήμμου(α) τῆς αὐ(τῆς) εἰς ἰνδ(ικ.) σίτου κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) ,ασα χο(ίν.) ε καὶ σὺν ῥο(πῆ) νο(μ.) σλθΔμη'ςς' καὶ ἐκτ(ὸς) ῥ[ο]π(ῆς) νο(μ.) ις
- + ἐξ ὧν ἀνηλώθη ἐπὶ τῆς α[ὑ]τ(ῆς) εἰς ἰνδ(ικ.) οὐ(τως).
- 10 εἰς τὰς ἀγί(ας) ἐκκλησί(ας) τοῦ κτήμ(ατος) κατὰ τὸ ἔθ(ος) [σ]τ[ο]ν κ(αγκ.) (ἀρτ.) γ νο(μ.) Δ π(α.) Δ
- + τῶν ἀπὸ μη(νός) Ἐπειφ κβ ἕως κθ ἡμ[ε]ρ(ῶν) ἡ ἡμεροου(ίως) ἄρ(των) λί(τραι) ρν οἴν(ου) δι(πλά) ιζ κρ(έως) ν εἰς φόλ(λεις) ρν
- ἐλαί(ου) ξ(έσται) σδ γί(νονται) τῶν ἡ ἡμερ(ῶν) ἄρ(των) λί(τραι) ,ασ οἴν(ου) κνιδ(ια) ρλς κρ(έως) ν εἰς φόλ(λεις) ,ασ
- ἐλαί(ου) ξ(έσται) ν

1 Ὑπατεία as a woman's name occurs in P. Lond. ii, p. 483, l. 10.

11 φόλ(λεις): this is the easiest expansion of this abbreviation, but it is curious that the sum should be given in folles, not in solidi.

12 Here, as in 1951, the κνίδιον is equated with the διπλοῦν, cf. 1836 22 n.

2197. ACCOUNT OF BRICKS.

191·5 × 32 cm.

Sixth century.

This large and complete account is concerned exclusively with the bricks collected from certain villages (probably on the Apion estate: see n. to l. 1) and then distributed for the purposes detailed here. No other document gives such a detailed picture of the amount of building regularly undertaken by the estate. Most of the material was used on the building of cisterns (λάκκοι and δκνόλακκοι: for the latter, see n. to l. 66) and wells (κρήναι); but it is interesting to note, in view of Hardy's statement (*Great Estates*, p. 123) that 'with a single exception [P. Bad. 95, 223] there is no indication that the estate assumed any responsibility for the houses of its tenants', that frequent entries record the issue of bricks for houses, repairs to houses, and farm buildings. Bricks are frequently reckoned in βανκάλια (see n. to l. 3), which seems to be a capacity measure containing 3,000 bricks.

Recto. Col. i.

- [Γνωῖς] ὅπ[το]πλύνθου μερίδο(ς) Παπ[νουθίου] ἐπικειμ(ένου).
[γί(ν.) ἀναλ(ώματα) ὑ(πέρ)] ε[ε] (καὶ) α τῶ(ν) β ἰνδ(ικ.) οὐ(τως).
[ἀπο το(ῦ)] κτήμ(ατος) Θεήσιος ὅπ[το]πλύνθου βαν]κ(ά)λια ις εἰς (μυριάδας) [δ],η
[ἀνη]λώθη εἰς χρεῖαν τῆ(ς) προ[σ]ψ(εως) τοῦ λάκκο(ου)
- 5 [.....] τῆς μηχανῆς Μαριν[ο(ν)] ὅπ(τ) (ὅπλ.) φ
[εἰς χρεῖα]ν τοῦ λάκκο(ν) τῆ(ς) μηχαν(ῆς) Καυ[ῆ(ς)] ὅπ(τ) (ὅπλ.) φ
[εἰς χρεῖα]ν τοῦ λάκκο(ν) τῆ(ς) μηχαν(ῆς) Παλλουστῆ(ς) [καὶ προ]σψ(εως)
αὑ(τῆς) ὅπ(τ) (ὅπλ.) ω
[εἰς χρεῖαν] τοῦ λάκκο(ν) τῆ(ς) μηχαν(ῆς) Τερμαθε[] ὅπ(τ) (ὅπλ.) φ
[εἰς χ]ρέϊαν τοῦ λάκκο(ν) τῆ(ς) μηχανῆς Τιαιε[] ὅπ(τ) (ὅπλ.) ,θ
- 10 [εἰς] χρεῖαν τοῦ λάκκο(ν) Αμαλε[] ὅπ(τ) (ὅπλ.) ,αω
[εἰς] χρεῖαν τῆ(ς) ἀγί(ας) Μαρίας κ[αὶ] τηρο(ν) ὅπ(τ) (ὅπλ.) ,γ
[εἰς] χρεῖαν τοῦ λάκκο(ν) τῆ(ς) μηχαν(ῆς) [] ὅπ(τ) (ὅπλ.) ,θ
[εἰς χ]ρέϊαν τοῦ λάκκο(ν) τῆ(ς) [μηχαν(ῆς)] [] ὅπ(τ) (ὅπλ.) φ
[εἰς χ]ρέϊαν τοῦ νέου λάκκο(ν) [] ὅπ(τ) (ὅπλ.) ,θ
- 15 [εἰς] χρεῖαν τῆς μηχαν(ῆς). []
[εἰς χ]ρέϊαν τῆ(ς) μηχαν(ῆς) Αβε[]
[εἰς] χρεῖαν τοῦ ἐλαιουργ(ίου) []
[εἰς] χρεῖαν τοῦ ὀρίου το(ῦ) []
[εἰς] χρεῖαν το(ῦ) λάκκο(ν) Ερ[]
- 20 [εἰς] χρεῖαν τῆ(ς) κρήνης []
[εἰς] χρεῖαν τῆς κρήνης []

εἰς χρεῖαν τῆς κρήνης [s
 εἰς] χρεῖαν τῆς μηχα(νῆς) [
 εἰς χρεῖα]ν [τῆς μ.]η[χα(νῆς)

2 υδδ^ο5 οπ^τ: so *passim*.

Recto. Col. ii.

25 εἰς χρεῖαν το(ῦ) οἴκου Ὁριγένους Σιγκοῦ ὀπτ(ὀπλ.) τ
 εἰς χρεῖ[αν τῆ]ς διορθώσ(εως) τοῦ λα[κκ(οῦ)] Πατερμουθίου(v)
 γεωργ(οῦ) ἀπὸ Λύκωνος ὀπ[τ(ὀπλ.)] α
 εἰς χρεῖα]ν τῆς μηχα(νῆς) Μακαρίου(v) γ[εω]ργ(οῦ) ὀπτ(ὀπλ.) ,α
 εἰς χρεῖα]ν τοῦ λάκκ(ου) Μαρῖνο(v) γ[εωρ]γ(οῦ) ὀπτ(ὀπλ.) ,α
 30 εἰς χρεῖα]ν το(ῦ) νέου λάκκ(ου) ὀπτ(ὀπλ.) φ
 εἰς χρεῖαν το(ῦ) λάκκ(ου) τῆ(ς) μηχα(νῆς) .[...]πλου ὀπτ(ὀπλ.) ,α
 εἰς χρεῖαν τῆς μηχα(νῆς) Τερα ὀπτ(ὀπλ.) φ
 [γί(ν.) ὀπτ(οπλ.)] (μυριάδες) δ (καὶ), ζ[λ] λουπ(ὰ) ρ

c καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ κ[τῆμ(ατος) Κα]λύβης (καὶ) Ματ[ρ]εῦ (καὶ) Ψαεὶ ὑ(πέρ) ιε καὶ [α τῶν
 β ὑδ(ικ.)]
 35 λήμμα(τα) τ[ούτων] — [ὀ]π[τ(οπλ.)] βαυκ(άλια) κ[η] εἰς (μυριάδας) η (καὶ) ,δ
 ἐξ (ἄν) ἀνηλ[ώθη] εἰς τὸν νέον λάκκ(ου) μηχα(νῆς) Μικρῆς
 [...] γεωργ(οῦ) Κ[αλ]ύβης ὀπ[τ(ὀπλ.)] φ
 εἰς χρεῖα]ν [...] ἄπ[α] Ὁρ γεω[ργ(οῦ)] Ματρεῦ ὀπτ(ὀπλ.) [
 εἰς χρεῖα]ν [...] φ[...] γεωρ]γο(ῦ) μ(η)χ(ανῆς) Ψαεὶ ὀπτ(ὀπλ.) [
 40 εἰς χρεῖαν [...] ημί(ου) δού(λου) Ματρεῦ ὀπτ(ὀπλ.) [
 εἰς χρεῖαν [...] ε[.] [...] ὀπτ(ὀπλ.) [
 [γί(ν.) ὀπτ(οπλ.)] (μυριάδες) ε (καὶ) ,α λ λουπ(αι) (μυριάδες) γ καὶ ,βρ

c καὶ ἀπὸ [
 λήμμα(ατα) τούτων ὀπτ(οπλ.) βαυκ(άλια) κδ εἰς (μυριάδας) ζ (καὶ) ,β]
 45 ἐξ (ἄν) ἀνηλ[ώθη]
 εἰς χρεῖ[αν
 εἰς χρεῖ[αν
 εἰς χρεῖ[αν
 εἰς χρεῖαν τῆ(ς) κρήνης Φίβ γε[ωργ(οῦ)]

39 ῥ

Recto. Col. iii.

50 εἰς χρεῖαν τῆς κρήνης Πέτρ(ου) γεωργοῦ ὀπτ(ὀπλ.) ,αφ
 εἰς χρεῖ[α]ν τῆ(ς) κρήνης Φιλοξ[έν]ο(v) γεωργοῦ ὀπτ(ὀπλ.) ,αφ
 εἰς χρεῖ[α]ν τῆ(ς) κρήνης Δαν[η]λί(ου) γεωργοῦ ὀπτ(ὀπλ.) ,αφ
 εἰς χρεῖ[α]ν τοῦ λάκκ(ου) Ἀσοί(ου) [γ]εωργ(οῦ) εἰς τὴν πρ[όσο]ψ(ω) χ
 εἰς χρεῖα]ν το(ῦ) λάκκ(ου) Μακαρ[ί]ο(v) γεωργ(οῦ) εἰς τῆ(ν) πρ[όσο]ψ(ω)
 αὐτ(οῦ) φ
 55 εἰς χρεῖαν τῆς ἀλλῆς Φοι[β]άμμωνος φρο(ντιστοῦ) Ἑρ[ακ]λᾶ φ
 εἰς χρεῖα]ν τῆς ἀλλῆς Ἐν[ώ]χ ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτ(οῦ) ,γ
 εἰς χρεῖ[α]ν τῆς κρήνης Φί[β] γεωργοῦ ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτ(οῦ) ,γ
 εἰς χρεῖαν τῆ[ς] κρήνης Ἀλά[μ]ωνος (καὶ) Φοιβάμμωνος ,γ
 εἰς χρεῖ[α]ν τῆς [κρ]ήνης ἄπ[α] Ὁρ γεωργ(οῦ) ὀπτ(ὀπλ.) ,β
 60 εἰς χρεῖ[αν τοῦ λά]κκ(ου) Παύλου [γε]ωργοῦ εἰς τὴν πρ[όσο]ψ(ω) φ
 γί(ν.) ὀπτ(οπλ.) (μυριάδες) ε [(καὶ) ,δρ λουπ(ὰ) ,ζ[λ]]

c καὶ ἀπὸ [...] δ[.] (καὶ) Πατεῶ (καὶ) Ἀρκισοῦ (καὶ) Τρῆμ[ε ὑ(πέρ) ιε] (καὶ) α
 τῶν) β ὑδ(ικ.)
 λήμμα(τα) [του]τω[ν] ὀπτ(οπλ.) βαυκ(άλια) κη εἰς (μυριάδας) η (καὶ) ,δ
 ἐξ (ἄν) ἀνηλ[ώθη] εἰς [τὴν ἀ]πόστασιμ [...] λιτί(ου) ὀπ[τ(ὀπλ.)]
 65 εἰς χρεῖαν [τοῦ ν]έου λάκκ(ου) Φοιβ[ά]μμωνος γεωργοῦ ὀπ[τ(ὀπλ.)]
 εἰς χρεῖαν το(ῦ) ὀκ[νο]λάκκ(ου) [...] ἀπὸ Τρῆνε ὀπτ(ὀπλ.) [
 εἰς χρεῖαν το(ῦ) περιπάτ(ου) [...] δο() ὀπ[τ(ὀπλ.)] ,θ
 εἰς χρεῖαν [...] Φιλοξ[έ]νο(v) κόμ(ε)τος ὀπτ(ὀπλ.) [
 εἰς] χρεῖαν [...] ο() ὀπτ(ὀπλ.) [
 70 [εἰς χρε]ῖ[αν

68 ι. κόμτος

Recto. Col. iv.

c καὶ ἀπ[ὸ] ἐποικ(ίου) Παρθενιάδ(ος) (καὶ) Ἱερέων ὑ(πέρ) ιε (καὶ) α] τῶν β ὑδ(ικ.)
 λήμμα(τα) τούτων ὀπ[τ(οπλ.)] βαυκάλια κβ εἰς (μυριάδας) ε (καὶ) ,ε
 ἐξ (ἄν) ἀνηλ[ώθη] (η) εἰς τὸν περιπάτου τοῦ πωμαρίου(v) το(ῦ) αὐτ(οῦ) κτῆμ(ατος)
 ὀπτ(οπλ.) (μυριάς) α,θφ
 εἰς χρεῖαν τῆ(ς) διορθ(ώσεως) τοῦ οἴκ(ου) Ἡλία γεωργ(οῦ) ὀπτ(ὀπλ.) ,αφ]
 75 εἰς χρεῖαν τοῦ οἴκου Ἀπασίωνο[ς] ἄμπ(ε)λ(ουργοῦ) πρὸς διόρθ(ωσιμ)] ὀπτ(ὀπλ.) φ
 εἰς χρεῖαν [τῆ(ς)] κρήνης τῆ(ς) μ(η)χ(ανῆς) Παμουθίου(v) ἀπὸ Λευκίου(v) ὀπτ(ὀπλ.) ,α
 εἰς χρεῖαν [τῆ(ς)] διορθ(ώσεως) τοῦ οἴκ(ου) Ζαχ[ε]ῖας πρε(σβυτέρου) ὀπτ(ὀπλ.) φ

- εἰς χρεῖαν τῆ(ς) διορθ(ώσεως) τοῦ λάκκ(ου) Ὀνωφρί(ου) (καὶ) Ὀκ[.]ατα
 ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,θ
 εἰς χρεῖαν τῆ(ς) διορθ(ώσεως) τοῦ ἀρτοκ[ο]πίο(υ) Βίκτορος ἀρτοκ(όπου) ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,β
 80 εἰς χρεῖαν δια[φο]ρων γεωργ(ῶν) βληθ(έντα) εἰς τὰς τ[ρο]σούψ(εις)
 τῶ[ν] α]ύτων λάκκων ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,δφ
 εἰς χρεῖ[αν] τῆς διορθ(ώσεως) τοῦ λάκκ[κ(ου)] Φίβ ἀπό Λευκί[ο(υ)] ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,δ
 εἰς χρεῖ[αν] τῆ(ς) κ[ρ]ήνης Ἄνουπ γεωργο(ῦ) ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,γ
 εἰς χρεῖ[αν] τοῦ λάκκ[κ(ου)] τῆ(ς) μ(η)χ(ανῆς) Παύλο(υ) γεωργο(ῦ) ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,ς
 85 γί(ν.) [ὀπ]τ(οπλ.) (μυριάδες) ε [(καὶ)] ,αφ λουπ(αῖ) (μυριάς) [α (καὶ)] ,δ[φ]
 c καὶ ἀπό τοῦ ἐ[πι]οικ(ίου) Ἀ[ε]υκ[ί]ο(υ) [ύπερ] ιε (καὶ) α τῶν β ἰνδ(ικ.)
 [λ]ήμ[μ(ατα)] τοῦ[των] ὀπτ(οπλ.) β]αυκ(άλια λβ [εἰ]ς (μυριάδας) θ (καὶ) ,ς]

Recto. Col. v.

- [εἰ]ς χρεῖαν τοῦ λάκκ(ου) τῆ(ς) μηχα(νῆς) Φίβ ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,αφ
 [εἰ]ς χρεῖαν το(ῦ) λάκκ(ου) [τῆ(ς)] μ(η)χ(ανῆς) Πατικὰπ ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,α
 90 [εἰ]ς χρεῖαν τῆς μ(η)χ(ανῆς) .[.]ηγ ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,ατ
 [εἰ]ς χρεῖαν τοῦ λάκκ[κ(ου)] τῆ(ς) μηχα(νῆς) Καλα[ῦ] ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,αφ
 εἰς χρεῖαν τ(οῦ) λάκκ(ου) τῆ(ς) μηχα(νῆς) Πρήσι[ο]ς ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,υ
 εἰς χρεῖαν τῆς μ[η]χα(νῆς) Λοῦλι ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,τ
 εἰς χρεῖαν το(ῦ) λάκκ[κ(ου)] τῆς μηχα(νῆς) Τερῶ ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,υ
 95 εἰς χρεῖαν το(ῦ) λάκκ[κ(ου)] τῆς μηχα(νῆς) Βο[ρ]ινῆς ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,υ
 εἰ[ς] χρεῖ[αν] το(ῦ) λάκκ[κ(ου)] τῆς μηχα(νῆς) Παμουθί(ου) Ἀβρααμ[ί]ο(υ) φρ(οντι-
 στοῦ) ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,β
 εἰ[ς] χρεῖ[αν] το(ῦ) κ[ο]υφοκερ(αμείου) ὑπὸ Πελ[α]λῶ ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,ω
 γί(ν.) ὀπτ(οπλ.) (μυριάδες) η (καὶ) ,βυ λουπ(ῆ) (μυριάς) α (καὶ) ,γ

- καὶ [ἀ]πὸ Παγγολείου (καὶ) Μαργαρί[το(υ)] ὑ(πέρ) ιε (καὶ) α τῶν β ἰνδ(ικ.)
 100 c [λ]ήμ[μ(ατα)] ὀπτοπλίνθω(ν) [βαυ]κ(άλια) ξδ εἰς (μυριάδας) ιθ [(καὶ) ,β]
 ξξ (ῶν) ἀν[η]λκῶθ(η) εἰς χρεῖ[αν] τοῦ ὀκνολάκκ[κ(ου)] Πρε[ῦ]τος γεωργ(οῦ)
 εἰ[ς] χρεῖ[αν] το(ῦ) λάκκ[κ(ου)] [.] ., ια μεῖζο(νος) Εσ[.] λω ὀπτ(οπλ.)] (μυριάς) (καὶ) ,β
 εἰ[ς] χρεῖ[αν] το(ῦ) λάκκ[κ(ου)] [.] ., ιβ ., η[.] ης (καὶ) Ἀ[π]ολλῶ γεωρ[γ(ῶν)] ὀπτ(όπλ.) .]σ
 []φ

101 ? l. Πρε[ῦ]του

Recto. Col. vi.

- 105 [εἰ]ς χρεῖαν τοῦ λάκκ[κ(ου)] Βαρθολομέ[ω]ς ὀπτ(όπλ.) .
 [εἰ]ς χρεῖαν τοῦ λάκκ[κ(ου)] Ἀπολλῶ φ[ρ]οντ(ιστοῦ) ὀπτ(όπλ.) .
 [εἰ]ς χρεῖαν τῆς κ[ρ]ήνης Πηροῦ[το]ς γεωργ(οῦ) ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,ω
 [εἰ]ς χρεῖαν τῆς κ[ρ]ήνης μ(η)χ(ανῆς) βασιλ[ε]κῆς Ἀπολλῶ γ[ε]ωργ(οῦ)
 ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,χ
 [εἰ]ς χρεῖαν τῆς προσόψεως το(ῦ) λάκκ[κ(ου)] Ἀμμωνίο(υ) γεωρ(γοῦ) ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,φ
 110 [εἰ]ς χρεῖαν το(ῦ) λάκκ[κ(ου)] τῆ(ς) μηχ(ανῆς) Πηροῦ[το]ς Ἀπίμα ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,γ
 [εἰ]ς χρεῖαν τῆς κ[ρ]ήνης Παπβαοῦ[το]ς γεωργ(οῦ) ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,γ
 [εἰ]ς χρεῖαν το(ῦ) λάκκ(ου) τῆ(ς) μ(η)χ(ανῆς) Ἰωσή[φ] (καὶ) Ἰσαάκ ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,ψ
 [εἰ]ς χρεῖαν τῆ[ς] κ[ρ]ήνης το(ῦ) λάκκ(ου) Ἡ[λ]ία γεωργ(οῦ) ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,β
 [εἰ]ς χρεῖαν τῆ[ς] κ[ρ]ήνης Παύλου [γε]ωρ(γοῦ) ἀπὸ Μαργαρί[το(υ)] ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,αφ
 115 εἰς χρεῖαν τῆ[ς] κ[ρ]ήνης Ἀνέπ γεωργ[οῦ] ἀπὸ το(ῦ) α[ύτ(οῦ)] ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,αφ
 εἰς χρεῖαν τῆ(ς) κ[ρ]ήνης μ(η)χ(ανῆς) Φοιβάμμωνος ἀπὸ το(ῦ) [α]ύτ(οῦ) ὀπτ(όπλ.)
 αφ
 εἰς χρεῖαν τῆ[ς] κ[ρ]ήνης μ(η)χ(ανῆς) Παμουθί[ο(υ)] γεωργ(οῦ) ἀπ[ὸ] το(ῦ) α[ύτ(οῦ)]
 ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,φ
 εἰς χρεῖαν το(ῦ) [δ]κνολάκκ(ου) Μέλα [γ]εωργ(οῦ) ἀπὸ το(ῦ) αὐτ(οῦ) ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,ς
 εἰς χρεῖαν [.] .]φερ() λάκκ(ου) Ἀρωνος σιτο(μέτρου) Παγγ[ο]λείο(υ) ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,ς
 120 [γί(ν.)] ὀπ[τ]οπλ(ίν)θ(ων) (μυριάδες) η (καὶ) ,ζφ λουπ(αῖ) (μυριάδες) η (καὶ) ,δφ
 c [κ]αὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ κτ[ή]μ(ατος) .]ε[.]ου ὑ(πέρ) ιε (καὶ) α τῶν β ἰνδ(ικ.)
 [λ]ήμ[μ(ατα)] [ὀπ]τ(οπλ.) βαυ]κ(άλια) λ[β] εἰ[ς] (μυριάδες) θ (καὶ) ,ς]

Recto. Col. vii.

- εἰς χρεῖαν τῆ[ς] κρήνης το(ῦ) λάκκ[κ(ου)] μ(η)χ(ανῆς) ιθ κλή[ρ(ου)] ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,α
 εἰς χρεῖαν τῆ[ς] κρήνης τῆ(ς) μ[η]χα(νῆς) Κύρα(ς) Κ[ί]ντ(ου) ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,α
 125 εἰς χρεῖαν τῆ[ς] προσόψεως [τ]ῆς μηχα(νῆς) Παη[σί]ου ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,α
 εἰς χρεῖαν τῆ[ς] κρήνης το(ῦ) λάκκ[κ(ου)] τῆ(ς) μηχα(νῆς) Πιμ[ού]ει ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,ασ
 εἰς χρεῖαν τῆ[ς] προσόψεως [το(ῦ)] λάκκ[κ(ου)] τῆ(ς) μηχα(νῆς) Ἐν[ῶ]χ γεωργ(οῦ)
 ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,φ
 εἰς χρεῖαν [τῆ]ς προσόψεως [το(ῦ)] λάκκ[κ(ου)] τῆ(ς) μ(η)χ(ανῆς) Πι[ε]ράτα
 ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,χ
 εἰς χρεῖαν τῆ[ς] προσόψεως [τῆ(ς)] μηχα(νῆς) Τεμκ[.]νε ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,α
 130 εἰς χρεῖαν [τ]ο(ῦ) ὀκνολάκκ(ου) [τῆ(ς)] μ[η]χα(νῆς) Ψαβῆ ὑ[πὸ] Ἀπολλῶ γεωρ[γ(όν)]
 ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,θ

- εἰς χρεῖαν τ[ῆ]ς προσόψεως το(ῦ) πύργου(ν) τ[ῆ]ς μ[ι](η)χ(ανῆς) Ἀβούκου ὀπτ(όπλ.)
 ,δφ
 εἰς χρεῖαν τ[ο]ῦ χείλους το(ῦ) λά[κ]κ(ου) Ὀνωφ[ρ]έου(ς) Ἀβρααμίου(ν) ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,γ
 εἰς χρεῖαν τ[ῆ]ς μηχανῆς το(ῦ) λά[κ]κ(ου) [Πα]ηούτος γ[ε]ωργ(οῦ) ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,α
 εἰς χρεῖαν το(ῦ) λάκκ(ου) τῆ(ς) μη[χ]α(νῆς) Ματαεὶ ὀπτ(όπλ.) [.]
 135 εἰς χρεῖαν τ[ο]ῦ κουφοκερα(μείου) νέου ὑπὸ Ἀβραάμιο(ν) ὀπτ(όπλ.) [.]
 εἰς χρεῖαν το(ῦ) λάκκ(ου) τῆ(ς) [μη]χα(νῆς) Γερμάνο(ν) φροντι(στοῦ) ὀπτ(όπλ.) [.]
 εἰς χρεῖαν τ[ῆ]ς κρήνης τ[ῆ]ς μη[χ]α(νῆς) Ψεσίου(ν) [ο]ἴκο(νόμου) ὀπτ(όπλ.) [.]
 εἰς χρεῖαν τ[ῆ]ς κρήνης τ[ῆ]ς μη[χ]α(νῆς) Ἀνοῦπ[γ]εωργ(οῦ) [δ]πτ(όπλ.) [.]
 εἰς χρεῖαν τ[ῆ]ς κρήνης τ[ῆ]ς μη[χ]α(νῆς) ἅπα Ὡρ[ο]ου γ[ε]ωργ(οῦ) [δ]πτ(όπλ.) [.]
 140 εἰς χρεῖαν τ[ῆ]ς κρήνης τ[ῆ]ς μη[χ]α(νῆς) Φίβ[] Ἰσα[άκ ρι]κ'ό(νόμου) []
 124 I. Κύντου

Recto. Col. viii.

- εἰς χρεῖαν τῆς κρήνης τῆς μηχανῆς Ἰωσ[η]φ πρεσβ(υτέρου) ὀπτ(όπλ.) ω
 [ε]ἰς χρεῖαν τ[ῆ]ς κρήνης [Σ]ουρούτος γεω[ρ]γ(οῦ) ὀπτ(όπλ.) ρν
 [ε]ἰς χρεῖαν το(ῦ) οἴκ(ου) Ἀνοῦπ[γ]εωργ(οῦ) ὀπτ(όπλ.) ω
 γί(ν.) ὀπτ(όπλ.) (μυριάδες) ζ (καὶ) ,ηφ(ν) λουπ(ῆ) (μυριάς) α,ζν
 145 c κ[αὶ] ἀ[π]ῶ το(ῦ) κ[τ]ῆ[μα]τος Ὀρθων[ι]ο(ν) (καὶ) Καλωρίας (καὶ) Περρόεν ὑ(πέρ)
 ιε (καὶ) α τῶν β ἰνδ(ικ.)
 λ[ῆ]μμα(τα) ὀπτοπλίνθ(ων) — βαυκ(άλια) λ εἰς (μυριάδας) θ
 ἐξ (ὧν) [ἀ]νηλώθη εἰς χρεῖαν το(ῦ) βουστασίου(ν) Ἀννιδος γεωρ(γοῦ) κτήμ(ατος)
 Ὀρθων[ι]ο(ν) ὀπτ(όπλ.) φ
 [εἰς] χρεῖαν τῆς δ[ι]ορθώσεως το(ῦ) [ο]ἴκ(ου) Φίβ ἀπὸ το(ῦ) αὐτ(οῦ) ὀπτ(όπλ.) φ
 [εἰς] χρεῖαν τοῦ χείλους το(ῦ) λάκκ(ου) Φοιβάμμωρος γεωργ(οῦ) ἀπὸ το(ῦ) αὐτ(οῦ)
 ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,α
 150 [εἰς] χρεῖαν τῆς διορθώσεως το(ῦ) οἴκ(ου) [Γ]ωάννου(ν) γεωργ(οῦ) ἀπὸ το(ῦ)
 [αὐ]τ(οῦ) ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,β
 [εἰς] χρεῖαν το(ῦ) χείλους το(ῦ) λά[κ]κ(ου) το(ῦ) ὄντο(ς) ἐπ[ὶ] τῆ(ς) πύλη[ς] κ[] ρ[]
 ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,α
 [εἰς] χρεῖαν το(ῦ) [ο]ἴκ(ου) Ἰουλίου [.] φωνος γεωργ(οῦ) ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,α
 [εἰς] χρεῖαν το(ῦ) ο[]κ(ου) Καπε[.]ος γεωργ(οῦ) ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,α
 [εἰς] χρεῖαν το(ῦ) [ο]ἴκ(ου) Δάκρ[υ] γεωργ(οῦ) ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,α
 155 [εἰς] χρεῖαν τ[ο]ῦ οἴκ(ου) Κόμτ(ος) [γ]εωργ(οῦ) ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,α
 [εἰς] χρεῖαν το(ῦ) [ο]ἴκ(ου) Φοιβ[ά]μμωρος γ[ε]ωργ(οῦ) ὀπτ(όπλ.) [] ζ
 [εἰς] χρεῖαν [του] οἴκ(ου) Ἀπ[] ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,α

Col. ix.

- εἰς χ[ρεῖαν] τῆς κρήνης τῆ(ς) μ[ι](η)χ(ανῆς) Κολλούθο(ν) γεωργ(οῦ) ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,β
 εἰς χρεῖαν τῆς μηχανῆς Φαλιές ὑπὸ Ἀπολλῶ γεωργ(όν) ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,β
 160 εἰς χρεῖαν τῆς κρήνης τῆ(ς) μ[ι](η)χ(ανῆς) Κομιτᾶ γεωργ(οῦ) ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,α
 εἰς χρεῖαν τῆς κρήνης τῆ(ς) μη[χ]α(νῆς) Μάρθα ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,α
 εἰς χρεῖαν το(ῦ) λάκκ(ου) ἅπα Ὡρ γεωργ(οῦ) (καὶ) πρεσβ(υτέρου) ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,αφ
 εἰς χρεῖαν το(ῦ) λάκκ(ου) Κῆμε γεωργ(οῦ) ἀπὸ Καλωρ[ί]ας ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,θ
 εἰς χρεῖαν τῆς ἀποστάσεως τῆς παρὰ ποταμὸ(ν) ὀπτ(όπλ.) ,ζ
 165 εἰς χρεῖαν τῆς προσόψεως το(ῦ) λάκκ(ου) Ψᾶν ὀπτ(όπλ.) φ
 εἰς χρεῖαν το(ῦ) λάκκ(ου) Φιλοξένου γεωργ(οῦ) ὀπτ(όπλ.) φ
 γί(ν.) ὀπτ(όπλ.) (μυριάδες) δ (καὶ) ,αφ λουπ(αὶ) (μυριάδες) δ (καὶ) ,ηφ
 [γί(ν.)] λήμμη(ατα) πάση(ς) τῆ(ς) δ[ι]οπλίνθ(ου) (μυριάδες) πβ (καὶ) ,η
 ἐξ (ὧν)
 [ἀ]νηλώθη εἰς γεουχικ(ας) χρεῖας (μυριάδες) νζ (καὶ) ,ηρν
 170 [.] λ[ο]υπ(αὶ) ?
 [() ταξ[η] [.] [] κε (καὶ) ,ξν

Verso. Col. i.

- +λήμμη(ατα) πλίνθ(ου) τῆς διοικ(ήσεως) τοῦ κόμ(ιτος) Κρημίου(ν) β καὶ γ
 ἰνδ(ικ.) βαυκ(άλια) σος καὶ
 ὑ(πέρ) λουπ(ῶν) ιε καὶ α ἰνδ(ικ.) βαυκ(άλια) γί(ν.) βαυκ(άλια)
 175 οὔτως·
 δι(ὰ) Πανεσηοῦ ἐργοδιώκ(ου) οὔ(τως)·
 εἰς χρεῖαν τοῦ οἰκονόμ(ου) βληθ(έντος) ὑπὸ Ἀλῶ γεωργ(όν) ἀπὸ κτήμ(ατος)
 Ὀρθων[ι]οῦ ἐπὶ τῆς β καὶ γ ἰνδ(ικ.) βαυκ(άλια) ε[.]
 εἰς χρεῖαν τῆς κρήνης τῆς μηχανῆς καλουμ(ένης) Φαλιές ὑπὸ Ἀπολλῶ γεωργ(όν)
 ἀπὸ Ὀρθωνίου γ ἰνδ(ικ.) πλίνθ(οι) φ
 εἰς χρεῖαν τῆς κρήνης τῆς μηχανῆς καλουμ(ένης) Βαυραρο. () ὑπὸ Κομήτην
 γεωργ(όν) ἐπὶ τῆς [γ] ἰνδ(ικ.) πλίνθ(οι) φ
 180 εἰς χρεῖαν τῆς προσόψεως τῆς μηχανῆς καλουμ(ένης) τῶν [] νουθροῦ ὑπὸ
 [Φ]οιβ[ά]μμωρα
 γεωργ(όν) ἀπὸ Ὀρθωνίου(ν) ἐπὶ τῆ[ς] γ ἰνδ(ικ.) πλίνθ(οι) ,α
 εἰς χρεῖαν τῆς κρήνης τῆς μηχανῆς [καλουμ]μ(ένης) Λίχου ὑπὸ Κυ[]ντο[]
 γεωργ(όν) ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐ(τοῦ) ἐπὶ τῆς γ ἰνδ(ικ.) πλίνθ(οι) ,α

εἰς χρεῖ(αν) τῆς προσόψεως τῆς μηχ[αν(ῆς)] καλουμ(ένης) τοῦ Ἄγρο(ῦ) ὑ[πὸ . . .] ιωνον
 γεωργ(όν) ἀπὸ τῶν [αὐτ(οῦ)] πλῆθ(οι) φ
 εἰς χρεῖ(αν) τῆς προσόψεως τῆς μηχ[αν(ῆς)] καλουμ(ένης) Κουῆς ὑπὸ [.] αν
 γεω[ργ(όν)] ἀπὸ τοῦ [αὐτ(οῦ) ἐπὶ] τῆς γ πλῆθ(οι) φ
 185 εἰς χρεῖ(αν) τοῦ σ[. . .] ον τῆς ἐκκλ(ησίας) τοῦ [. . .] ηκ() καλομ[μ(ένου)] . . σ[. . .]
 ἐ[πὶ τῆ]ς β ἰνδ(ικ.) βαυκ(άλια) δ
 εἰς χρεῖ(αν) τοῦ ἰνδ(ικ.) βαυκ(άλια) τῆς [.] κ. ον . . . [.] ἐπὶ τῆς γ
 ἰνδ(ικ.) βαυκ(άλια) δ
 εἰς χρεῖ(αν) οὔκο(υ) [.] ων[.] ὑπὸ Ψ[πλῆθ(οι)] φ

Verso. Col. ii.

δι(ἀ) Βίκτορος ἐργοδιώκ(ου) Νέου οὔ(τως)·
 εἰς χρεῖ(αν) τ[οῦ] βληθ(έντος) νέου λ[ά]κκ(ου) κτήμ(ατος) [Π]αήσιος ἐπὶ [μ]ηχ(ανῆς)
 καλουμ(ένης) Κῆς ὑπὸ
 190 Ὁρ ἀπὸ κτήμ(ατος) Θαήσιος ἐ[πὶ] τῆς β ἰνδ(ικ.) β[α]υκ(άλια) γ
 εἰς χρεῖ(αν) τ[ῆ]ς διορθώσ(εως) τοῦ λάκκου ἐ[πὶ] κ[τήμ(ατος)] Πήλεως ὑπὸ Γεώργ(ιον)
 [γ]εωργ(όν)
 ἀπὸ κτήμ(ατος) Π[η]λέως ἐπὶ τῆς β ἰνδ(ικ.) β[α]υκ(άλια) δ
 εἰς χρεῖ(αν) τ[ῆ]ς κρήνης τ(ῆς) μηχ(ανῆς) καλουμ(ένης) Παιείου μηχ(ανῆς) τῆς
 καὶ Νέου ὑπὸ Ἰωάννο(υ)
 [π]ροσβύτερον καὶ γεωργ(όν) ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐ(τοῦ) κ[τήμ(ατος)] Νέου ἐπὶ τῆς β
 ἰνδ(ικ.) βαυκ(άλια) α
 195 εἰς χρεῖ(αν) τ[οῦ] λάκ(ου) τῆς μηχαν(ῆς) καλουμ(ένης) [. . .] νωπίου [ἀ]πὸ
 κτήμ(ατος) Νέου ὑπὸ Ὀνώφ[ρ]ου
 Σαμουηλίου γεωργ(όν) ἀπὸ κτήμ(ατος) Νέου ἐπὶ [β] ἰνδ(ικ.) β[α]υκ(άλια) α
 εἰς χρεῖ(αν) [τοῦ] χ[ε]ίλους τοῦ λάκ(ου) τῆς [μηχ(ανῆς) κα]λουμ(ένης) Ἀπ[ι]τος
 ὑπὸ Γεώργ(ιον) Π[η] . . .
 [γ]εωργ(όν) ἀπὸ κτήμ(ατος) Νέου(υ) [ἐπὶ τῆς] β ἰνδ(ικ.) β[α]υκ(άλια) α
 εἰς χρεῖ(αν) τ[ῆ]ς προσόψεως τῆς [μηχ(ανῆς) κα]λουμ(ένης) Καρι. γτ() ἀπὸ
 κτήμ(ατος) Νέου(υ)
 200 [ὑπὸ] Φοιβάμμωνα γεωργ(όν) [ἀπὸ] κ[τήμ(ατος)] () ἐπὶ τῆ[ς] β ἰνδ(ικ.) ()
 εἰς χρεῖ(αν) τ[ῆ]ς προσόψεως τῆς μηχ(ανῆς) καλουμ(ένης) Ἰεκλ[. . .] ὑπὸ Κτ[. . .]
 γεωργ(όν) καὶ ἅπα Ἐτ[ω] . . . ἀπὸ κτήμ(ατος) () πλ[ῆθ(οι)]
 [εἰς χρεῖ(αν) τ]ῶν τοίχων τῶν ἐ[.] . χ[.] ὑπὸ

[Ἀ]πολλῶ ρ[. . .] αννα[. . .] ἀπὸ κτήμ(ατος) Νέου β[α]υκ(άλια) α
 205 [. . .]
 193 l. Ἰωάννην

Verso. Col. iii.

δι(ἀ) Ἀπολλῶ ἐ[ργ]οδιώκ(ου) κτήμ(ατος) Θαήσιος οὔ(τως)·
 εἰς χρεῖ(αν) τοῦ [β]ληθ(έντος) νέου λάκκ(ου) κτήμ(ατος) Θαήσι[ο]ς ἐν τῇ μηχ(ανῇ)
 καλομ[μ(ένη)] Κουῆς
 ὑπὸ Φοιβάμμωνος προσβύτερον [ἀ]πὸ τ(οῦ) αὐ(τοῦ) κτήμ(ατος) ἐπὶ τῆς β
 ἰνδ(ικ.) βαυκ(άλια) β
 δι(ἀ) [Σ]ερῆνο(υ) ἐργοδιώκ(ου) κτήμ(ατος) Πα[ρ]θεναῶδος οὔ(τως)·
 210 εἰς χρεῖ(αν) τοῦ βληθ(έντος) νέου λάκκ(ου) [ἐν] τῇ μηχ(ανῇ) καλουμ(ένη)
 Ἀστερίου ὑπὸ Ἐ[ν]ῶχ γεωργ(όν)
 ἀπὸ κτήμ(ατος) Παρθεναῶδος ἐπὶ τῆς β [(καὶ)] γ ἰνδ(ικ.) β[α]υκ(άλια) ις
 δι(ἀ) Ἰω[άν]νο(υ) ἐργοδιώκ(ου) κτήμ(ατος) Που[. . .]ν καὶ ἄλλ(ων) οὔ(τως)·
 εἰς χρεῖ(αν) τοῦ βληθ(έντος) νέου λάκκου ἐν τ[ῇ] μηχ(ανῇ) καλουμ(ένη) Ἀσ[τε]ρ-
 ρίου ὁμοί(ως) ὑπὸ Ἐ[ν]ῶχ γεωργ(όν)
 ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐ(τοῦ) κτήμ(ατος) Παρθε[ν]αῶδος ἐπὶ τῆ[ς] β ἰνδ(ικ.) β[α]υκ(άλια) α
 215 [εἰ]ς χρεῖ(αν) τῆς διορθ(ώσεως) [τοῦ] λάκ(ου) τῆς μηχαν(ῆς) καλουμ(ένης) [. . .] ρ()
 ὑπὸ τὸν αὐ(τὸν) προσβύτερον
 ἀπὸ κ[τήμ(ατος)] Ναρκίσσο(υ) ἐπὶ τῆς β [ἰνδ(ικ.)] β[α]υκ(άλια) γ
 εἰς χρεῖ(αν) τῆς κρήν[η]ς τῆς μηχαν(ῆς) καλουμ(ένης) [.] ὑπὸ Ἀνοῦφ φρο-
 τιστήν καὶ γεωργ(όν)
 ἀπὸ κ[τήμ(ατος)] Βασιούμου ἐπὶ τῆς β [ἰνδ(ικ.)] βαυκ(άλια) β
 [εἰ]ς χρεῖ(αν) τοῦ βληθ(έντος) νέου λάκ(ου) ἐν τῇ [μ]ηχ(ανῇ) καλουμ(ένη) Ταλ[ε]ῖ
 . . ὑπὸ [.] κηπουρ(όν)
 220 [ἀ]πὸ κτήμ(ατος) Τάλιδ(ος) [ἐπὶ] τῆς β [ἰνδ(ικ.)] βαυκ(άλια) δ
 [εἰ]ς χρεῖ(αν) τοῦ [. . .] τ[ε]λ[. . .] τῆς μ[ηχ(ανῆς)] . [ε]ων βοι[. . .] [. . .] ὑπὸ [. . .] ω
 γ[εωργ(όν)] . . . [. . .]

 207 l. νέου and in 210, 213 208 l. Φοιβάμμωνα 213 l. λάκκου

Verso, on the back of col. i, along the fibres.

† Γνώσις τῆς πλῆθ(ου) Πυπνουθίου ἐπικειμ(ένου) ιε καὶ α τῶν ἰνδ(ικ.)

1 For the μερίδες, see E. R. Hardy, *Great Estates*, pp. 47-9. It is doubtful whether this text supports his view that the μερίδες were administrative divisions of the nomes at this period, for which usage the latest definite evidence is in P. Flor. 75 (A.D. 380). It seems unlikely that administrative divisions would have been connected with the collection and issuing of bricks, and it may be noted

that here, as in other cases quoted by Hardy, the *μερίδες* are distinguished by the names of individuals in charge of them. More probably, then, they were divisions of the Apion estate.

3 *βαυκάλιον* usually means *jug*, as in 936 6 (third century A.D.); throughout this text it is used to denote a capacity measure containing 3,000 bricks (cf. l. 72). The word is almost certainly to be read in 2055 42, where the editors read *βασι...*α.

4 *πρόσφαις* in the sense *facing* of a building (here the brick facing of a pond or small reservoir) is not quoted in the lexicons.

18 *ὄριον*: possibly *boundary wall*, or it may be the Latin *horreum* (as in P. Lond. v. 1823, 14).

34 This sign like an open sigma (c) was used by the writer to mark where the account of a new village or group of villages began.

62 *Τρήμ*ε: cf. 66 below. Perhaps to be identified with the *Τρήμ*ε of 2016 10.

64 For *ἀπόστασις* = *storehouse*, cf. e.g. 2005 6.

66 *δανάλακκος*, which appears frequently in this account, has not hitherto been known. For a discussion of the obscure word *δανος*, see P. Mert. 41, 2 note. It is possible that it was used to denote the breastwork of a ship, and in that case *δανάλακκος* might be an artificial pool with a low brick wall round it.

67 *περίπατος*: a *surround*, or *enclosing wall*, a meaning which it may bear in the only instance quoted by Preisigke, P. Lond. v. 1842, where he translates *Begehung, Besichtigung* (des Grundstückes). Possibly the neuter form *περίπατον* should be kept (see below, l. 73); but there is no evidence for it apart from this text.

98 The total number of bricks used in the *ἐποίκιον* *Λευκίου* (l. 86) amounts to 9,600; consequently, deducting this from 96,000 (l. 87), we should expect the figure here to be $\text{Ϟ}^{\text{Ϟ}}\text{η}$ (καὶ) $\text{Ϟ}\text{ν}$, but β has been written instead of Ϟ .

168 As the totals of the separate accounts show, the figure first written (828,000) is correct, not that added above the line (850,000).

174 The numerals have been omitted on both occasions after *βαυκάλια*.

218 Some figures have been scrawled in the margin against this line, probably as a memorandum.

MINOR DOCUMENTS OF THE ROMAN AND BYZANTINE PERIODS

2198. 12.6 × 12 cm., second century A.D. Fragments of official correspondence.

Probably a letter of a strategus to a higher official. He announces that a debtor to whom he had to hand over a *διαστολικόν*, is not to be found. Ll. 2-9: [δ]τι *μέχ*[ρι τοῦ νῦ]ν οὐ δεδύνημαι εὑρεῖν τὸν ³ [*ἵνα δι' ἐνὸς τῶν ὑπηρετ[ῶν μου] μεταδῶ τὸ διαστολικόν* ⁴ [*λιπόντος*] καὶ ἔλεγεν, ὅτι, εἰ μή τι εὔ- ⁵ [*ρω*(?)] *δυνάμεθα πρᾶξι.* ἔζητήσα δὲ περὶ αὐτοῦ ⁶ [*εἴ*]να ἐν [*τῇ*] *Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ* καὶ λέγουσι ⁷ [*ἀ*]λλὰ ἐν τῇ [*Η*]ρακλέους διὰ τὸ μετεστά- ⁸ [*ναι* (l. *μεθεστάναι*)] *ας, καὶ νῦν οὖν καθ' ὥραν πορεύομαι* ⁹ [*εἰς*] *π[ολυπραγμονῶν περὶ αὐτοῦ εἰ]*

2199. 28 × 25.8 cm. Petition?. The document is written in an official hand with Latin influence; 23 lines of the first column are preserved, but only the last 13 lines completely, and the beginnings of 23 lines of the second column. The subject is a dispute concerning the inheritance of a Roman citizen, perhaps a soldier. The position is not clear; but it seems that a certain Areia, as his daughter, has registered the inheritance. Dioscorus, however, probably the *ἑνὸς* of a child, alleges that his pupil is the child of the soldier. He has to prove that the child is a Roman citizen (col. i 18) and for this reason to produce its birth-certificate

(col. i 19, 21); it seems, however, that he is not able to do this. In col. i 14-15 a new strategus of the Sebennyte nome occurs, and in col. i 23 we may most probably restore the name Iulius Pardalas, who is known as *idios logos* for A.D. 123 (cf. Plaumann, *Idioslogos*, p. 68). Therefore the document may be dated in the reign of Hadrian; in col. ii 12 a thirteenth year occurs, but this may be a year of Trajan. Col. i 10-23: καὶ ἀντίχ[ρ]αφον κατ[α]γραφῆς κληρονομίας ¹¹ ὡς γενομένης εἰς τ[ῆ]ν τῶν ἐκκτήσεων ἐκεῖ- ¹² νου τοῦ νομ[ο]ῦ β[ε]βληθῆκην καὶ πρὸς ταῦτα ¹³ τοῦ Διοσκόρου [*λ*]έγοντος ἀγνοεῖν, εἰ τῇ Ἀρεία ¹⁴ προσήκει ἡ κληρονομία, γεγραφέναι Ποντίω ¹⁵ Ἀντωνεῖω τῷ ἐκείνου τοῦ νομοῦ στρα- ¹⁶ τηγῶν ἐξετάσαι αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἐκ τῶν παρ' αὐτῷ βι- ¹⁷ βλίων καὶ δηλώσαι οὖν, ὡς εἶχεν ἀντιγεγραφέ- ¹⁸ ναι, καὶ ἐπεὶ περὶ πολειτείας καὶ τὸ ζητούμε- ¹⁹ νον περὶ τῆς τοῦ παιδίου ἀπαρχ[ῆ]ς καὶ τὸν Διοσκο- ²⁰ [*ρ*]ον ὅτε μὲν προφέρεσθαι μὴ δύνασθαι ἀπο- ²¹ [*δοῦναι*, ὅτ]ε δὲ ἐκζητήσῃ τὴν ἀπαρχὴν ἐπ[ὶ] ²² γεννήσε]ως καὶ ἐποίησεν, πεπομφέναι ἐπὶ ²³ [*Ιούλιον Πα*]ρδαλᾶν τὸν γενόμε[ν]ον πρὸς τ[ῶν] (Col. ii: [*ιδίωι λόγωι*]).

2200. 13 × 7.3 cm. Early second century A.D. The address of this private letter is missing, a fact which proves clearly that only the second column of the letter is preserved. In l. 3 the writer alludes to a visit of the prefect to Coptos at the date of his letter; cf. 529, where the writer says he is going to accompany the prefect to Coptos. The handwriting of our document being an early second-century one, the prefect may be Petronius Mamertinus, who is known to have held a conventus at Coptos in A.D. 134; cf. Reinmuth, *Prefect of Egypt*, p. 100: ¹ *Σωτήριχος* ὁ ἡμέ- ² *τερος* περιένυχεν ³ *μοι τῇ* Ϟ *ἐν Κόπτω*, ⁴ *ἡ παρεγένετο* καὶ ⁵ *ὁ κράτιστος ἡγεμόν.* ⁶ *καὶ ὡς ἐπ[ὶ]θιανόμην* ⁷ *αὐτοῦ περὶ τῶν καθ' ὅ-* ⁸ *μᾶς, ἔμαθον ἀκολουθ[οῦντα]* ⁹ *αὐτὸν Νεμεσιανῶ* ¹⁰ *ἔνεκεν ἐπιστολ[ῆ]ς* καὶ ἡ- ¹¹ *δη ἐν τῷ νομ[ῶ] γεγενέ-* ¹² *ναι. περὶ* *μοῶν* [. . .] ¹³ *π[. . .] ολ[.]*

2201. 28 × 25.8 cm. On the verso of 2199. Parts of two columns of an account in an early third-century handwriting. It is probably the account of a large estate. The main part of col. i concerns the transportation of *χόρτος* and *ἄχυρον* for the *πλωθυργίου ἔργα*: several times the words *δνο(ι) β* or *γ (ὄν) ὄνη(άτης) Ζώσιμος* occur; in l. 31 the subject changes and we read *ὁμοίως Παχῶν γενημάτων*. The first part of col. ii concerns again the costs for building: we read, e.g., *οικοδόμω, τείχους, κεραμεῖ, δηλάτη*; the last ten lines concern land property, e.g. *σπέρματος λνοκαλά[μου], καρπῶν, βοτανολογίας*.

2202. 11 × 16.3 cm. A.D. 592. Probably an agreement to make supplies to the 'divine house', of the same type as 1896. Only the beginning is preserved: the formula is practically the same as in 1896, and the same Menas acts for the estate in both texts. Its interest is that it is the earliest document in which Flavius Apion III appears as sole owner (see introd. to 2196) and also in the title of the

Emperor Maurice, who is here called νέος Τιβέριος: there is no parallel to this in the papyri. ¹ [-Βα]σιλέ[ας] τῶν [θ]ειω[τ]ά[τ]ου κα[ὶ] ἐ[ὐ]σεβεστ[ά]του ² ἡμῶν [δ]εσπότην μεγίστου εὐεργέ[τ]ου Φλ[αυίου] Μα[υ]ρικίου νέου ³ Τιβερίου τοῦ αἰων[ί]ου Αἰγού[σ]του καὶ Αὐτοκρά[τορος] ἔτους ια ὑπατίας το[ῦ] ⁴ αὐτοῦ ἐ[ὐ]σεβ[ε]στ[ά]του ἡμῶν δεσπότην ἔτους ι Φαρμοῦθι α ἰνδ[ικ.] ια ⁵ Φλαυίω Ἀπίωνι τῷ π[α]νευφήμῳ ἀπὸ ὑπάτων γεουχοῦν[τ]ι καὶ ⁶ ἐνταῦ[θα] τῇ λαμπρᾷ Ὄξυρυγχι(ιτών) πόλει διὰ Μηγᾶ ⁷ οὐκέ[τ]ου τ[οῦ] ἐπερωτάντο[ς] καὶ προσπρ[ο]ζ[ε]ντος τῷ ἰδίῳ ⁸ δεσπ[ό]τῃ τῷ αὐτῷ πανε[υ]φήμῳ ἀνδρὶ τὴν ἀγωγὴν καὶ ἐνοχ[ῆ]ν Α[ὐ]τῶν ἡμῶν (traces of a few more letters).

2203. 16.3 × 30 cm. (also small fragments, unattached): much blackened. Concluding portion of a deed of surety; cf. 135, 996, 1979, and P.S.I. 61 (where the formula is practically identical with that in l. 5 below). In general, see E. R. Hardy, op. cit., pp. 69, 76 seqq. ¹ ἔτερον τ[ὸ] ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐπιζητούμενον αὐτὸν πρὸς ἐμ[ε] ² τ[ὸ] ἀρὰ τῆς ὑμῶν ὑπερφυσίας διὰ τῶν α[ὐ]τῆ προσ[η]κόντων ἐν οἰαδῆποτε ἡμέ[ρ]α ³ ο[ὐ]δὲ δὴ ἡμῶν ἐνεκεν προφάσεως τοῦτο παρ[α]φ[ε]ρῶ καὶ παραδώσω ⁴ δίχα π[α]ντὸς τόπ[ου] προσφυγῆς καὶ λόγῳ ἐνθα αὐτὸν καὶ παρείληφα ἐν τῇ φυλακῇ ⁵ τοῦ ἐνδόξου [ὕ]μων οἴκου εἰ δὲ μὴ τοῦτο ποιήσω, ὁμολογῶ ὑπεύθυνος εἶναι πᾶσω ⁶ {πᾶσω} τοῖς πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐπιζητούμενοις ἀποκρίνασθαι κυρία ἢ ἐγγύη ἀπλή ⁷ [γ]ραφεῖσα καὶ ἐπ[ε]ρω(τηθεῖς) ὁμολ[ό]γησα. Θεόδωρος ἀρχισύμμαχος υἱὸς Σεργίου ὁ προ- ⁸ [γ]ε[γ]ραμ- μένος. [*]. Traces of two more lines.

2204. 13.8 × 39.7 cm. Sixth century. Beginning of account rendered to Flavius Apion II of receipts in corn and money, written in a large official hand; cf. 2010, in l. 1 of which [ὑπερφυστά]τῳ should probably be substituted for [ἐνδοξοτά]τῳ. On the verso, in a different hand, is part of an account, imperfectly preserved, of a distribution of wine. ¹ Φλαυίω Ἀπίωνι τῷ πανευφήμῳ καὶ ὑ[π]ερφυστ[ά]του (ἀτῳ) κόμει ² τῶν καθοσι[ω]μένων [δ]ο[μ]εστικ(ῶν) καὶ ἀπὸ ὑπάτων ὀρθ[ο]γναρ(ῶν) καὶ πατρικ(ῶν) ³ γεουχοῦντι κ[αὶ] ἐνταῦθα τῇ λαμπρᾷ Ὄξυρ[ύ]γχι(ιτών) πόλει ⁴ λόγος λημ- μ(άτων) καὶ ἀναλωμ(άτων) γενομ(ένων) δι' ἐμοῦ Π[αυ]λου προνο(ητοῦ) ⁵ προστασία Ἀσπιδᾶ καὶ Κυάμωνος καὶ Π[ε]ρο[ύ]θεν καὶ Πανίας ⁶ καὶ ἀλλ(ων) ἐξωτικ(ῶν) τόπων ἐπὶ τῆς ἰδ ἰνδ(ικ.) Traces of four more lines.

2205. 15 × 22 cm. Lower part of a column containing an account, perhaps a draft. ¹ [γ]ί(νεται νο(μ.)) λβ[ε]κδ ἀφ' (ὧν) ἠν(έχθη) δι(ὰ) τῶν ἐξῆς λεγομ(ένων), ² οὕτως ³ δι(ὰ) Φ[ι]λ[ο]ξένου ἐξ(επτορος) καὶ χωμάτ(ων) ἐπικ(ειμένου) ὑπὲρ λοιπάδ(ος) ⁴ χωμάτων ἰδ ἰνδ(ικ.) γρ(μ.) γ. ⁵ δι(ὰ) τῶν ἀπὸ Ταμπετί ὑπὲρ λοιπάδ(ος) χωμάτ(ων) ἰδ ⁶ ἰνδ(ικ.) νο(μ.) ⁷ δι(ὰ) τῶν δεσποτικ(ῶν) ὑπὲρ ἰδ ἰνδ(ικ.) ὑ[π]ερ χωμάτ(ων) νο(μ.) λ[ι]. ⁸ δι(ὰ) τῶν ἀπὸ Σπανίας ὑπὲρ ἰνδ(ικ.) ὑπὲρ χωμάτ(ων) νο(μ.) ἰ[β]. ⁹ δι(ὰ) τῶν ἀπὸ Ταμπετί ὑπὲρ χωμάτ(ων) ἰνδ(ικ.) γρ(μ.) ἰβ. ¹⁰ δι(ὰ) Φοιβάμμωνος σκρνιαρ(ῶν) καὶ χωμάτ(ων) ἐπικ(ειμένου) ὑπὲρ λοιπάδος τοῦ ¹¹ λόγου αὐτοῦ ἰνδ(ικ.) νο(μ.) ἰδω ¹² δι(ὰ) τοῦ αὐτοῦ Φοιβάμμωνος σκρνιαρ(ῶν) ὑπὲρ ἰβ ἰνδ(ικ.) ὑπὲρ χωμάτ(ων) νο(μ.) κα.

2206. 38.6 × 16.6 cm. Sixth century. Lower part of three consecutive columns of an account in money. In col. i (the lines of which are incomplete) the payments are for men working on the embankments. Col. ii: ¹ ἐπὶ μη(νὸς) Παῦνι ἰζ ἰνδ(ικ.) [. . .] γρ(μ.) γ ² χειρογραφ(ῶ) Γεωργίου(ν) μείξ(ονος) υἱο(ῦ) Φίβ και Πέτρου κωμάρχ(ου) υἱο(ῦ) Μαθίου(ν) ἀπὸ κόμ(ης) Ἰσίου(ν) Παγγᾶ γενομ(ένος) ³ ἐπὶ μη(νὸς) Ἐπειφ ἰνδ(ικ.) ἰν νο(μ.) γ. ⁴ χειρογραφ(ῶ) τοῦ εὐλαβεστ(άτου) Παμβαχίου(ν) πρε(σβυτέ- ρου) καὶ οἰκονόμου(ν) τῆς ἀγί(ας) ἐκκλ(ησίας) ἀββᾶ Ἱερακίωνος γενομ(ένος) ⁵ ἐπὶ μη(νὸς) Φαρμοῦθι ζ ἰνδ(ικ.) ἰν νο(μ.) γ. ⁶ χειρογραφ(ῶ) Κυρια[κοῦ] καὶ Ἀείωνος λαωτόμου(ν) (l. λαοτ.) Τρυμίου(ν) [ὕ]πὲρ τμ(ῆς) λίθ(ου) ἀγορασθ(έντος) παρ' αὐτῶν ⁷ εἰς χρεί(αν) τοῦ χύματ(ος) τῆς Νοτω(ῆς) Παρορίου(ν) νο(μ.) β. ⁸ Ἰωάννη πλωθ(ευτή) πλωθ(ευτῶν) εἰς χρεί(αν) τοῦ χύματος τῆς αὐ(τῆς) Νοτω(ῆς) Παρορίου(ν) λόγ(ω) μίσθ(ου) νο(μ.) α. ⁹ χειρογραφ(ῶ) Βικτορος ἀπὸ Πολέμωνος καὶ Γεωργίου(ν) ἀπὸ Ἁρακλᾶ ὑπὲρ τμ(ῆς) ἐγκαύματ(ος) ἀγορασθ(έντος) παρ' αὐ(τῶν) ¹⁰ εἰς χ[ρ]εί(αν) τῆς πλώθ(ου) βληθείσ(ης) εἰς τὸ αὐ(τὸ) χύμα Μεσορῆ ¹¹ ἰνδ(ικ.) ἰν νο(μ.) β. Col. iii: ¹¹ μη(νὸς) βοθ[ε]ν(ων) δι' αὐ(τῶν) νο(μ.) β. ¹² γί(ν.) κουφίξ(όμενα) ὑπὲρ τῶν ὄντ(ων) ἐν ταῖς ἐξ(ῆς) κόμ(αις) τε καὶ κτήμ(ασιν) ¹³ τοῦ ἐνδόξ(ου) οἴκ(ου) καὶ ἀλλ(οῦ) νο(μ.) γ. ¹⁴ δι(ὰ) τῶν ἀπὸ Τακόνα νο(μ.) κ. δι(ὰ) τῶν ἀπὸ Σπανίας νο(μ.) ι. ¹⁵ δι(ὰ) τῶν ἀπὸ Ταμπετί νο(μ.) ιβ. δι(ὰ) τῶν ἀπὸ Σεφῶ νο(μ.) β. ¹⁶ δι(ὰ) τῶν ἀπὸ Μεσκαλονίου νο(μ.) β. δι(ὰ) τῶν δεσποτικ(ῶν) νο(μ.) λζ ¹⁷ γί(ν.) τὰ προκ(ειμένα) νο(μ.) γ. λοιπ(ὰ) νο(μ.) ἰδω. In l. 9 ἔγκαυμα probably denotes a species of baked brick or tile, hardly an encaustic painting. The initial letters of l. 11 might be part of κόμη.

2207. 34.4 × 13 cm. Sixth century. List of villages on the Apion estate. Each name is on a separate line. Col. i: Πετρωνί[ου], Νέου Ταμπετί, Ἀπελῆ, Ψεμπέκλη, Ματρεῦ, Φάκρα, Ἀροκοπίου, Ὀρθωνίου, Τερίθεις, Πιάα, Ἀσπιδᾶ, Νίκης, Μεγάλης Παρορίου, ¹⁵ Πολέμωνος, Τακόνα (καὶ) Θώλθι, Μεσκαλονέος, Πακέρκυ, Νετνήου, ²⁰ Λέοντος, [Κτή]σιος, [Εὐα]γγέλιου, [. . .] σολεφδου [. . .] θίνου, ²⁵ [. . .] Ἀλ- τιδος. Col. ii: [[Ερ. . . τερθωνίου]], Μεγάλου Ρούχως, [[Ταρουθίνου]], [[Παρθενιάδος]], ³⁰ [[Πενσέμπος]], Σκυταλίτιδος, Φατεμῆτ. In l. 25 the name is probably not Σκυταλίτιδος, as this occurs in l. 31.

VOL. XVIII. ADDENDA

2160.

Fr. 9.

.
]ων[
]ξετ[
].υ.[
].ρ[]...[
 5]δ[.....]ωχ[
]αποντιασαλος[

3], perhaps π .[, a trace consistent with a circular letter 5], ο or ε
 6 κ̄μ]α

2166 (c). 30. 1234 fr. 2 ii I-3 (= D 14, I-3) + a new fragment.

.
 εν[.]λα[
 λᾶβρωσ
 πίμπλειων κτλ.

2166 (c). 1360.

31. 2 (= D 16) + a new fragment.

.
]εντην
]νοδεπλάτυ
]κκεφάλας.μάτει
]α
 5]ντες κτλ.
 3 κα]κ κεφ.

32. 6, 2 (= D 4 (b), 2) + a new fragment.

]ναι[.]ων[

33. 9 + a new fragment.

4]ἀδε[
]ται[
]τωτ[

Unattached fragments (new).

34.

.
]...νελ.[]
]δελφέων[
]εοσθελη[
]ωπαρ.[
 5].μ[

2 ἀ]δελφέων 3 e.g. αἰ κε θ]έος θέλη

35.

36.

37.

38.

.
]τρκ[]νς.[]α[]...[]...[
]εν[]ωι []ν []γκα[
]ακρ[]κρ[]ην[.
]δος[.

30. P.O. 1611 fr. 34 is to be assigned to this MS.

2167 fr. 5, 11 seq. Professor Pfeiffer has identified these two lines. They are Call. fr. 129 and should be written:

]παρη[.]α[.]ς[τοιοκαμινους
 ετραφεναιραωνεργ]αδιδα[.]κομ[ε]νοι

2171. After much hesitation I am now inclined to believe that it is more likely than not that not only fr. 5 but also fr. 4 col. i contains the ends of lines of fr. 2 col. ii. If this is correct, lines 2, 4, 10, and 16 will appear as follows:

2]αιτωπίβαθροντωθρογ[.]τροχρύ[.]...
 4 .].δ[.]είρανπεντε.[.]ρ[.]...].δων
 10 .].μμεντρικεστομακρο[.]ιδ[.]...].δεκα
 16 αυτοοδοδαμωνπ.ν.[.]...].εφεδ.[.]δος

Line 2 then is evidently και τῶπιβαθρον τῶ θρόν[ω] τὸ χρο[ν]ον. It seems to have been accepted hitherto that the dark limestone of the pedestal was used to set off the rest of the rich materials. In line 4 perhaps πέντε .].ρ[.]... π[ο]δῶν should be recognized, but though this seems correct for the height of the pedestal, it will not by itself do for the breadth, which is more than six

times as much. Line 10, ...]ι μὲν τρις ἐς τὸ μακρὸν[ν] ἰδ[...].[...] δέκα, now gives the length, as l. 11 the breadth, of the throne, thirty by twenty. I cannot identify the linear unit.

For line 16 I should hazard αὐτὸς δ' ὁ δαίμων πέντ[ε] τ[ᾶ]ς ἐφεδρ[ῆ]δος κτλ. 'the figure is 5 cubits taller than its chair', but I find no kind of support for such a form as ἐφεδρῆς.

As to the illegible note opposite the end of l. 8, it may be supposed that it was meant to explain the combination of letters ὀπιθώγιον, which is not at first sight perfectly lucid.

Fr. 4 ii will be the beginnings of ll. 22-5 of the following epode. None of them are found in 661.

2175. I now believe that frr. 3 and 4 belong to the same column and should be joined in such a way that ll. 24-5 run:

]ιωνν[.]ω.[
]μβολ[.]δοντε[κτλ.

Διωνν[ς]ωι may be possible, but I should prefer to take the first letter for a ξ. The lines of fr. 4 will run from 24 to 52.

2176 frr. 3-5. I believe myself now to have found the point of attachment of frr. 3-4 and, what is more valuable, to have recognized the general run of the argument in what will be ll. 2-8 of a single piece. The text reads:

	]λαιμαδεοιτο	]λαιμαῖ δέ σοι τὸ
]λωσω[...]	]διον[...]	τουλαμουωσαν
]ωσει[...]	]ελεγε[...]	ακτικονδετο
5]ροερωδιο[...]	]κ[...]	]τοιςπεριτονο
δ[...]	]εντ[...]	]νυκτ[...]
πεμ[...]	]το[...]	]ωνοναρπασομε
νοικ κτλ.		νοικ κτλ.

It was slow-witted not to have seen at once the Greek name of the tenth book of the *Iliad* and so have been led to the reference, l. 274.

There is not much doubt that this newly constituted fragment stood below fr. 1 col. i, I cannot say at what interval.

Fr. 8 The beginnings of ll. 1-5 are to be found in fr. 2, 2-6, the ends of ll. 2-3 in the fragment published as 1233 fr. 29, which, with the kind permission of Bodley's Librarian, I now restore to its place. The text will run:

] [] [
.. τουσεπιχρονο[	]ξως[	αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ χρόνον[] ἕως τ[ὸ
ζωμαψυχηταιννδ[...]	]πιαμμονθα	σῶμα ψύχεται. νῦν δ[ὲ] ἐπὶ ἄμμον θα-
]ςσιαν[...]	]βαλλουσιτρ[...]	λα]ςσιαν ἐ[κ]βάλλουσι τριτα]ιον ἐκ κήρυ-
(4, now) 5]σαμ[...]	]εμιν κτλ.	κο]ς ἄςμε[νοι δ]έ μιν κτλ.

Fr. 17.

]καυππων[
]
]καλοσλακω[
].x.[

Fr. 18.

] ρ[
] μιφ[
]του σοσβα[
]. . . τοικι[

INDICES

(The figures 21 are to be supplied before 57-99, the figures 22 before 00-07; figures in small raised type refer to fragments, small Roman figures to columns; an asterisk indicates that the word to which it is attached is not recorded in the New Edition of Liddell and Scott, Greek-English Lexicon; square brackets indicate that a word does not occur in the papyrus, but is added from other sources or by conjecture; round brackets, in the indices to non-literary texts, that the word is not complete in the papyrus. In Index I dialect forms have been reduced to Attic forms where the latter are known.)

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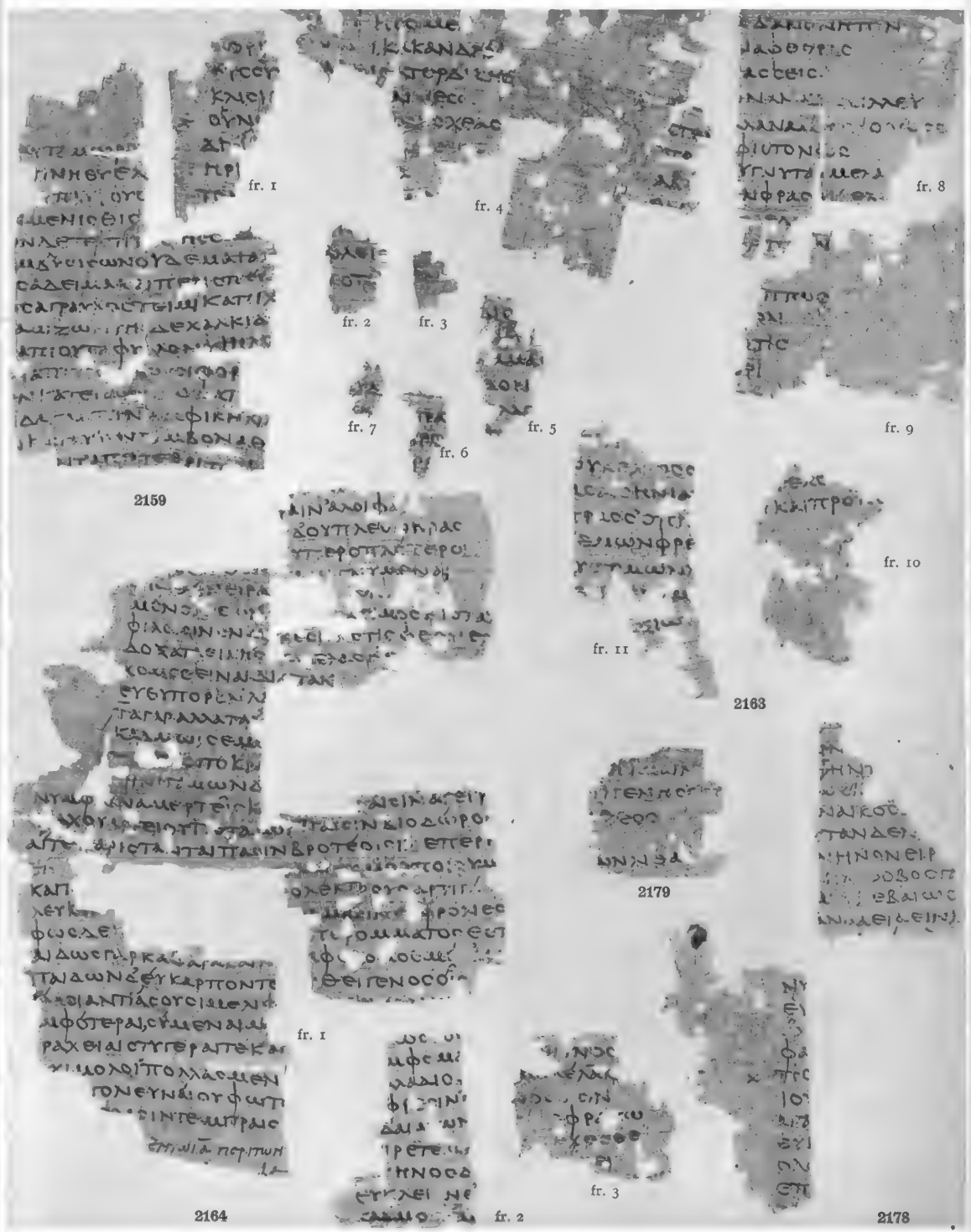
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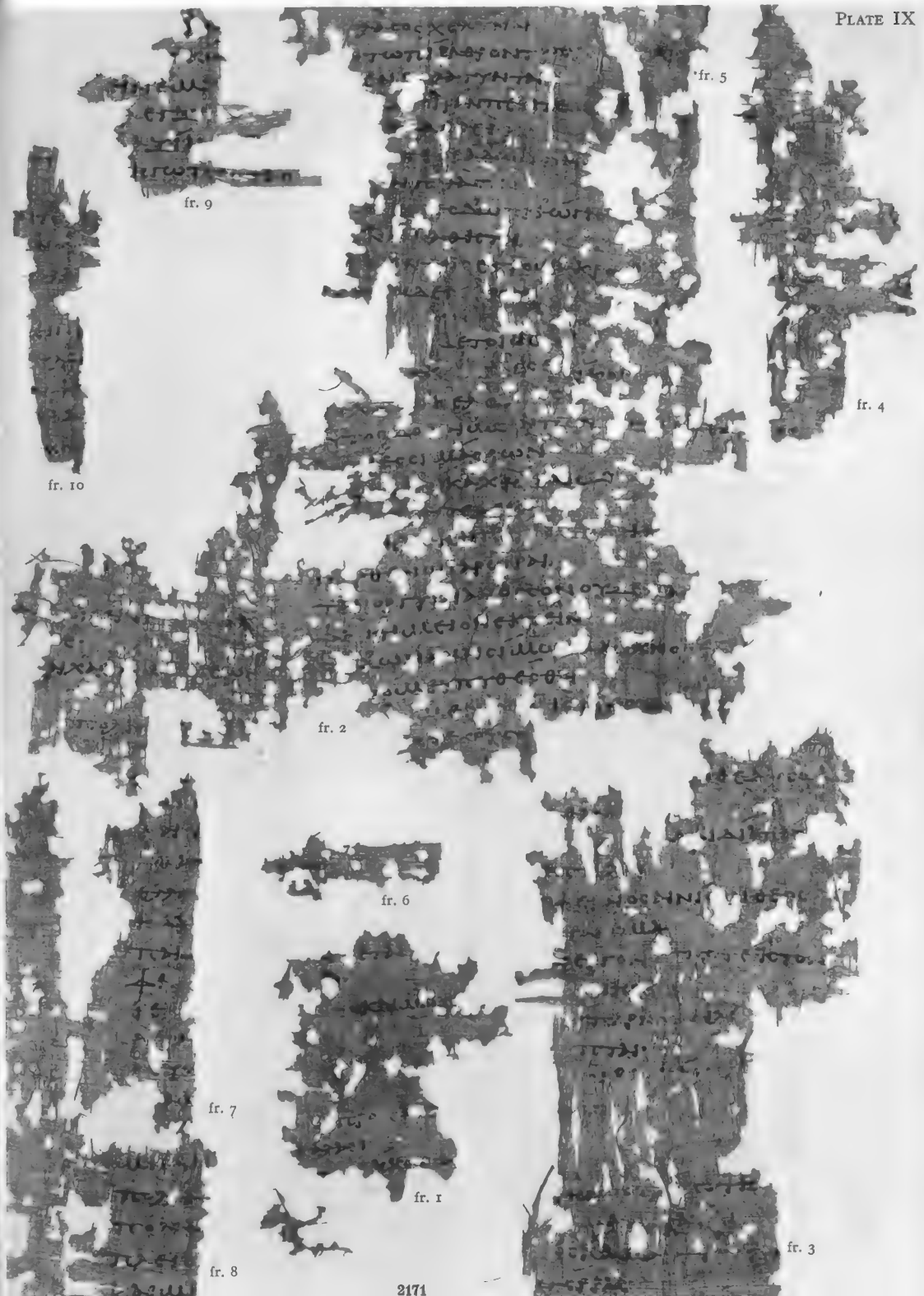






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